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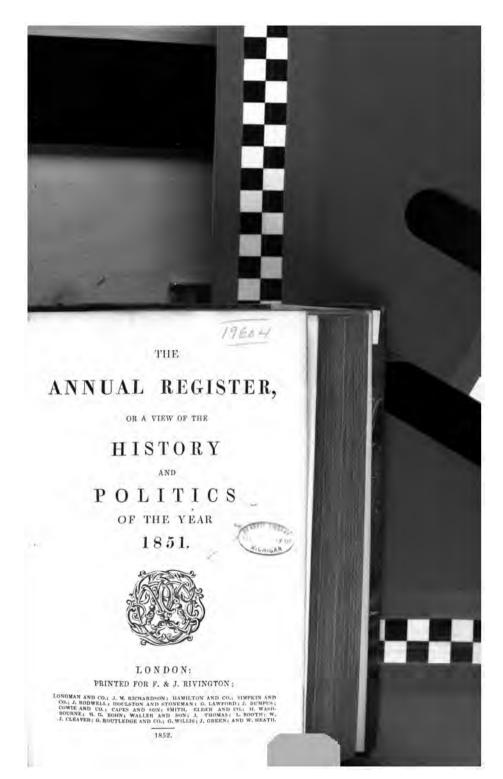
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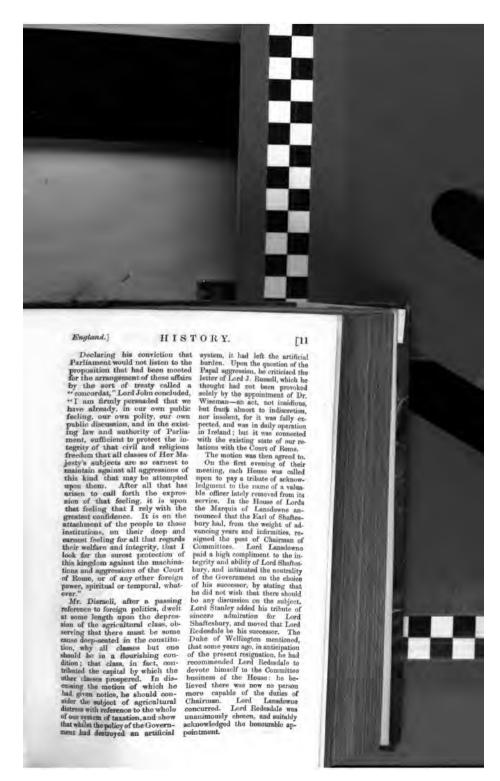






























AGNOTUTIONE AND PROTECTION—Mr. Dierael's motion in favour of Relief for Agricultural Distract—His Speech—The Debate is continued for two nights by adjournment—Answer of the Chancellor of the Eschequer—Speeches of the Murquis of Granty, Sir James Graham, H. Banker, Mr. Labaucher, Mr. Cayley, Mr. Cardeell, Mr. Codden, and Lord John Russell—After a Reply from Mr. Distract, the Motion is negatived by a majority of 14. Parallamentary for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the Franchise in Counties to 10th Occupiers—His Motion is supported by Mr. Home and Mr. Codden, and opposed by Lord John Russell, but is carried against the Government by 100 soles against 12. The Budden's Fart Financial Statement of the Year mode by the Chancellor of the Eschoquer on the 17th of February —His Propositions respecting the Lawine Tax, and partial Repeated of the Window Tax—The Statement is very unfavourably received by the Humes—Adverse Criticisms from various Members. The Mistermata Causas—On the 20th of February the Resignation of Lord John Russell Cabinet is amounteed in the Newspapers—Russens generally alleged for this step—On the meeting of the Humes on the 21st, the Ministerial Leaders propose Adjournments till the 24th—On the 24th Esplanations are given in both Humes—Statement of the Marquis of Landsdown in the House of Lords—Remarks of Lord Stanley—Similar Statement by Lord John Russell in the House of Lords Manufey—Similar Statement by Lord John Russell in the House of Lords Manufey—Similar Statement by Lord John Russell in the House of Lords—Remarks of Lord Cannons, on the same securing, Lord John Russell in the House of Lords Russey—Similar Statement by Lord John Russell in the House of Lords—Remarks of Lord Cannons, on the same securing, Lord John Russell in the Motion carried on for the Reconstruction of the Marquis of Landsdown, in the Upper Husse, enters into a detailed account of the Negotiations carried on for the Reconstruction of the Ministerial Crisis, and Reinstallernd of the Lards—Admonarence of the Statement by

ONE of the most important debates at the commencement tion made by Mr. Disraeli, which















to the motion.

Mr. Disraeli made a vigorous and witty reply; and, after a few words from Mr. Muntz and Mr. Greenall, explaining their reasons for supporting the motion, the House divided, when the numbers were-

For the motion 267 . 281 Against it Majority -

Another important stage in the political drama was a defeat of the Ministers, pregnant with some material results, upon a motion made on the 20th of February by Mr. Locke King, the member for East Surrey, for leave to bring in a Bill to make the franchise counties in England and Wales the same as in boroughs, viz., occupation of a tenement of the value of 10% a year.

Mr. King congratulated himself that this time he had completely overcome the chief objection made last session by the Government, and removed the difficulty which they then felt in the way of agree-ing to his motion, by bringing it

details, affirmed a principle which should be extended to England; indeed, it would be insulting to suppose that the people of Ireland should be more trusted in the exercise of the franchise than the people of England. One of the strongest arguments used in the discussion on the Irish measure was, that the constituencies had actually decreased; so had the con-stituencies of the English coun-Since 1836 there had been ties. these diminutions-in Berks, 1039; Devon, 1123; Dorset, 488; Heroford, 319; Salop, 505; Westmore-land, 747; Wilts, 585; Worcester, 475. Even since 1843 there had been a very considerable decrease. Comparing the total number of county electors in 1843 with that of 1850, he found that in 1843 the number was 484,073; in 1850, it was 461,413; showing a de crease of 22,666 in seven years, while in the boroughs there had been an increase of 50,000. These facts encouraged him to hope for









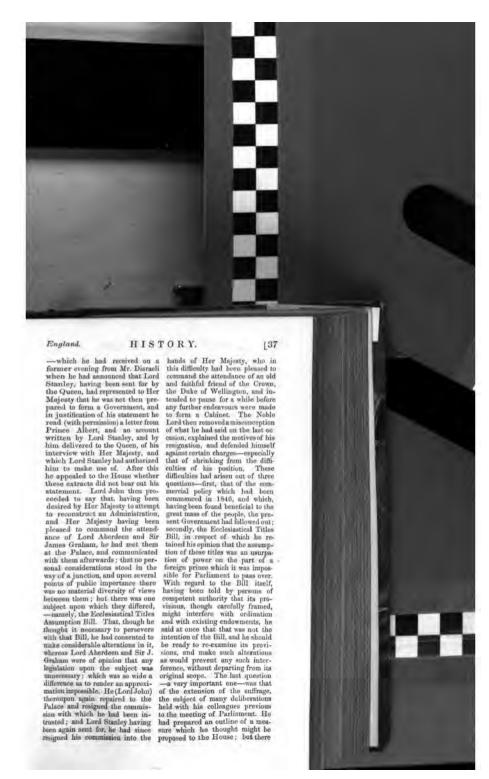














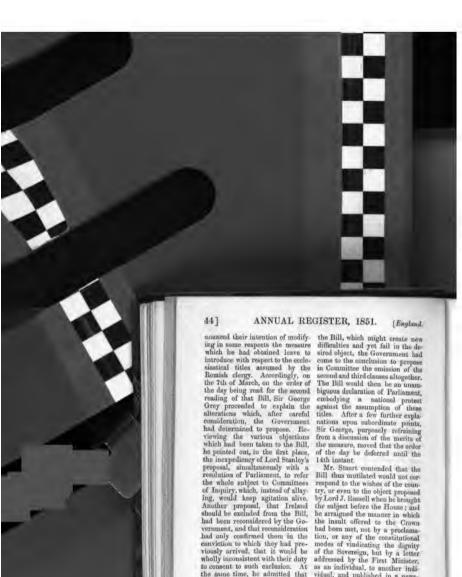












the same time, he admitted that there was a wide practical difference between the circumstances of Ireland and those of England and Scotland; and it was this distinction, he observed, which constituted the main difficulty of the Government in dealing with this subject. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, the Bill. as it now stood, would, without intending it, interfere with the purely spiritual practices of Irish Roman Catholic prelates in relation to ordination and collation of priests, and, in regard to bequests, with practices which had been long sanctioned; and, this being the case, without attempting to make alterations in this part of

as an individual, to another indi-vidual, and published in a news-

Mr. M. Gilson explained his views respecting this question, which Sir G. Grey, he said, had misapprehended. He did not wish that there should be any inquiry; but if legislation was desired, he thought it was better to legislate with information than without it. His plan was to do nothing in this matter, and he was glad to per-ceive that this Bill was approximating to his plan.

Sir R. Inglis was very much of the same opinion respecting the Bill. Although he was willing to take 9d. in the pound rather than nothing, he warned the Govern-ment that the country would not





































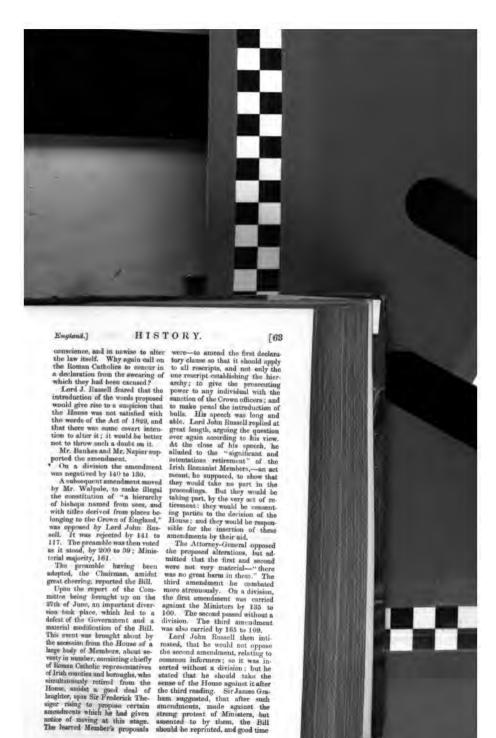
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the preamble, respecting which Mr. Walpule thus explained his views. Many Membees had avowed, in the course of the discussion, their feeling that considerable ambiguity

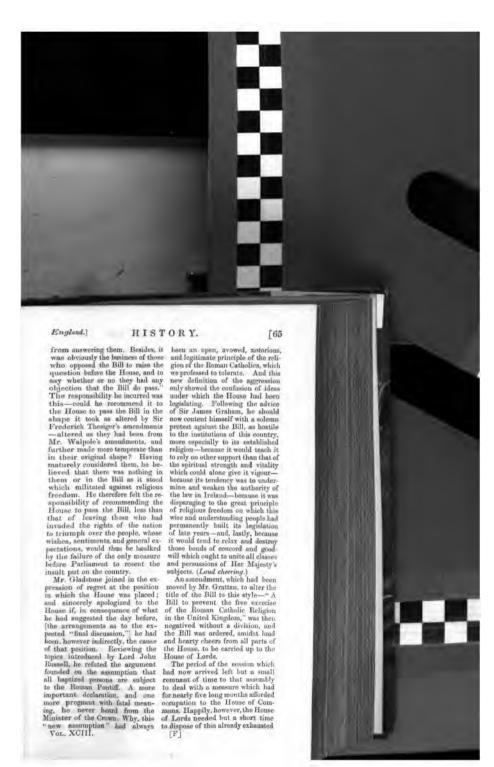
existed in the declaratory clause of the Bill: without agreeing in that opinion, Mr. Walpole thought that all ambiguity, if any existed, should be cleared up by that part of the Bill which was the key to the clauses, namely the preamble. This was more essential in declaring an old law than in enacting a new one; for in the latter case the authority of Parliament is enough, but in the former case you must look into the precedents to see if the law is clearly The Bill condemned the particular brief in question, but did not anticipate or provide against the repetition of a similar act; it was therefore defective as a national remedy; and as the Bill failed in that respect-failed, as Mr. Disraeli expressed it, as a measure of retaliation-it was right to make it effective as a national protest. In the statutes of Richard the Second and Elizabeth, the Parliament of those days were not satisfied with repelling the aggression with substantive emetments. but they set forth the constitutional principles on which they proceeded, asserted in plain and unmistake-able terms the entire freedom and independence of the country, pointed out the way in which that freedom and that independence had been assailed, and declared that such assaults should not be submitted to. The alterations now proposed in the Bill had these objects. He would set up the anusurping authority of the Pope; and state plainly and emphatically the entire freedom and independ-

ence of this kingdom, and that no foreign power either had or ought to have any jurisdiction within this country; and then he would point out distinctly and expressly, instead of evading the question, as the Government preamble did, that the Pope pretended, without any right, to stitute a hierarchy derived from places belonging to the Crown of England. He would then take up the Government preamble, referring to the illegal assumption and use of such titles; and here he would refer to the Act of George the Fourth, as the compact made when the Roman Catholies tained their rights, the condition being that they should not inter-fere with the Established Church. or attempt to weaken the Protestant constitution of this country. In the conclusion he would embedy the whole offence in one recital, to the effect that the introduction of the brief in question into the kingdom, the claim to such power on the part of the Pope, and the constitution and assumption of such territorial titles, were in fact, as in law, usurpations and encroachments, contrary to the Queen's authority, and opposed to the spirit and intent, if not to the letter, of the statute of George the Fourth. The adoption of these improve ments would do much to allay the disappointment caused by the inefficiency of the present measure.

Solicitor General maintained that the present Bill was consistent in itself, and that the preomble already sufficiently explained the clauses. There could be no doubt that already the law was that no foreign power had jurisdiction here: the effect of the Act of 1829 was simply to free the Roman Catholics from scruples of









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England.

subject. Two nights of debate served them to discuss the principle of the measure, on the second ading, but the reputation of the House was well sustained on that occasion by several lucid and impressive speeches. The Marquis of Lansdowne, commencing the discussion on the 21st of July, recapitulated the well-known circumstaness which had led to the introduction of the Bill into the other House, observing that the Bill being very short and simple it was not neces sary for him to enter at large upon the general character of its enact-ments, or the ground on which its preamble had been framed. Nothing could be further from his intention than to enter into any doctrinal discussions, or to recommend any proceedings calculated to interfere with the perfect religious freedom justly belonging to every British subject; on the contrury, the Bill had no other object than to assert and enforce the hitherto undisputed right of the Crown to prohibit the use of titles conferred by foreign potentates, and to resist the slightest approach to the exercise of territorial jurisdiction. Having referred to Lalor's case, to the Roman Catholic Relief Act, as well as to many of the arguments already put forth in the Lower House by the supporters of the measure, he declared that in urging those considerations he was influenced by no fear that the Protestant religion in this country had been endangered, yet it was not the less necessary to announce what were the prerogatives of the Crown in this matter, and to recognise the necessity of their full

The Earl of Aberdeen, in referring to the Roman Catholic Relief Act of 1829, expressed

his conviction that it became law against the wishes of a nume rical amjority of the people of this country, and thought the strong and unanimous scutiment on which the promoters of the present Bill justified its introduction might be regarded with rejoicing, as a noble manifestation of Protestant spirit; yet he contended-fortifying his opinions with some historical instances-that the demands of a mere numerical majority were not sufficient to justify any direct or violent interference with religious freedom. In the measure now under consideration he feared that the Government attempted to accomplish objects beyond their con-Did they intend to deny to their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects the advantage of bishops regularly consecrated? If so, amounted to a refusal of toleration. To perfect toleration he held that Roman Catholics were fully entitled, though he demanded for them no greater privileges than were enjoyed by every class of Dissenters throughout this realm-Upon the history of the Bill he thought it right to make a few observations, it appearing to him most extraordinary and mysterious that the Ministers should have introduced a measure containing some strong provisions, should then submit to have those enactments struck out, and subsequently should allow them to be restored with additions of still greater stringency. In pas ing from that line of argument he quoted several authorities to show that the change recently introduced amongst the Roman Catholies of England had long been desired by them, and appeared in their judgment to be necessary to the government of their Church. As to the late proceedings of the















votes of a great majority of the Peers, passed through Committee in a single night. A good deal of questioning and explanation, however, took place at this stage between the opponents and sup-porters of the measure. Lord Monteagle addressed a string of questions to the Lord Chancellor respecting the operation of the various clauses, but professed himself unsatisfied with the explananations of the learned Lord. Lord Monteagle then moved an amendment, supported by Lord Camoys, to exempt Ireland from the ope-ration of the Bill. Viscount Canning, and the Earls of Wicklow and St. Germans condemned the application of the measure to that country, but could not vote for the amendment, because it drew a distinction between the supremacy of the Crawn in the two parts of the United Kingdom.

On a division, Lord Monteagle's proposition was negatived by 82 to 17.

More opposition arose on specific clauses of the Bill, the leading

a word of the Bill be altered, lest the other House should have an opportunity of revising it. amendment was negatived by 61 to 26.

The first clause was carried by 77 to 26, and the other sections and the preamble without a divi-

On the 29th of July Parliament was at length relieved of the measure with which it had so long and painfully travailed, by the Bill being read a third time in the House of Lords. The final stage was not suffered to pass sub silentio. The Earl of Aberdeen repeated some of his general arguments against the policy of legisla-tion on the subject; aunouncing his intention of recording his protest against it. He argued that this Bill would prove most injurious to the public interests; he anticipated from it greater evil than

he could contemplate "without feelings of the deepest horror." The Bishop of Oxford made a speech of some length to explain the reasons which induced him to

















The combined loss from the reductions on coffee and timber (400,000.) and from the window-duty (1,180,000l.) would be 1,530,000l.; and this would leave a margin of surplus amounting to only \$50,000l.; or, with the Window Tax due for the current half-year (508,000l.) a surplus for that year of 924,000l. towards any unforesseen demand.

In conclusion, Sir Charles referred to the Opposition tacties on the Income Tax. He admitted that the tax was imposed to meet a defliciency; but it was continued for a different purpose—to enable an improvement to be made in inancial legislation, still unaccomplished, by the removal of impoline restrictions on industry and commerce.

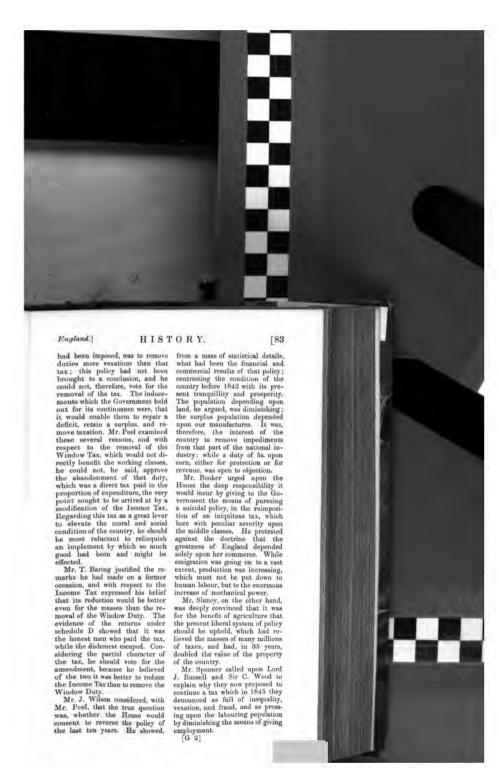
This statement was received by the House with considerably more approbation them the original landget. Mr. Herries, however, complained that the motion respecting the Income Tax, of which he had given notice for the 7th inOn the 7th of April the report on this resolution by the Committee of Ways and Means having been brought up. Mr. Herries raised the question of the continuance of the Income Tax by proposing a resolution in the following terms:—

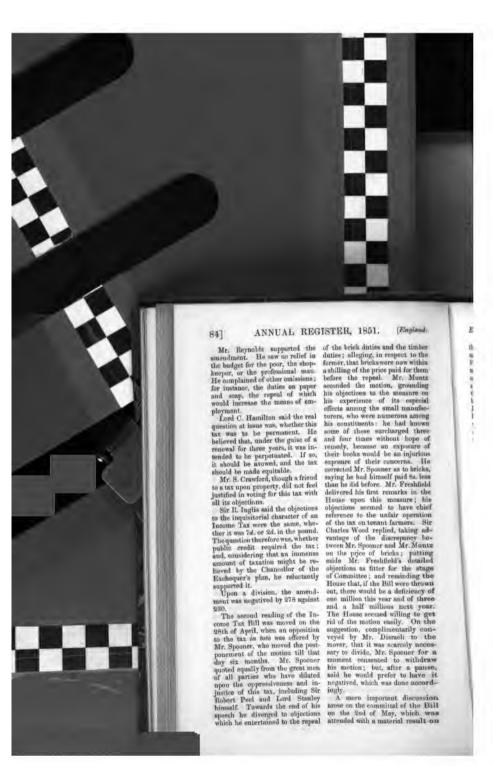
"That the Income and Property Tax, and the Stamp Duties in Ireland, were granted for limited periods, and to meet temporary exigencies; and that it is expedient to adhere to the declared intentious of Patisment, and, in order to secure their speedy cessation, to limit the renewal of any portion of those taxes to such an amount as may suffice to provide for the expenditure sanctioned by Parliament, and for the maintenance of public credit."

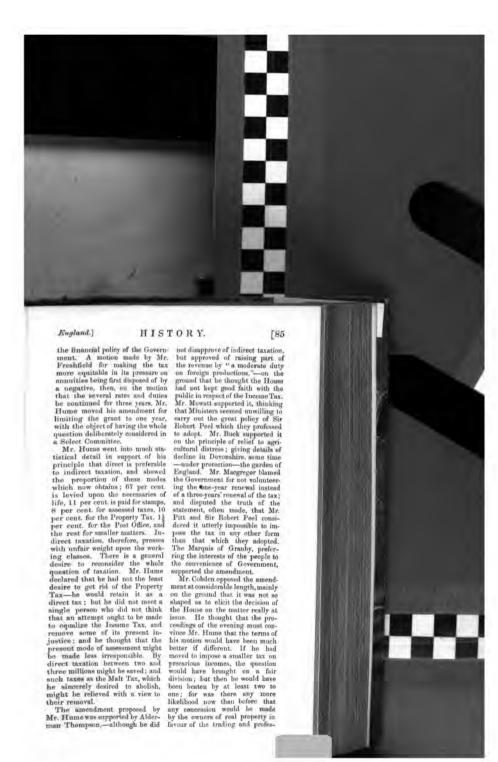
Mr. Herries expressed his great satisfaction at the published statement of the year's revenue, the result of which had exceeded the calculations of the Chancellor of

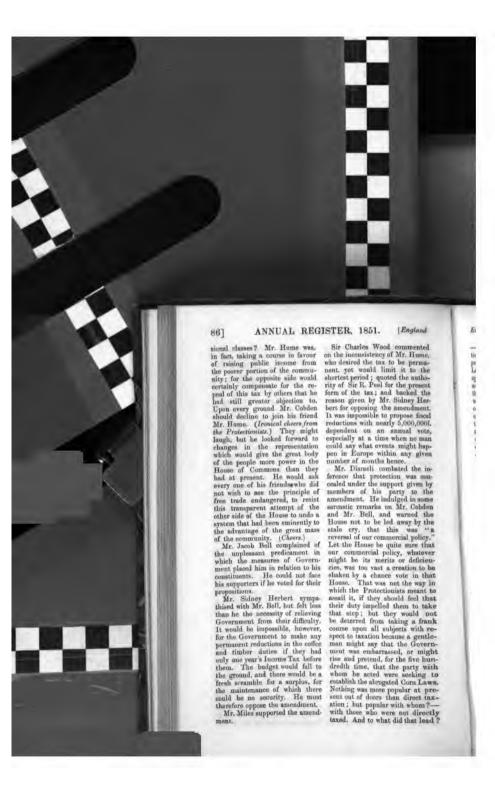




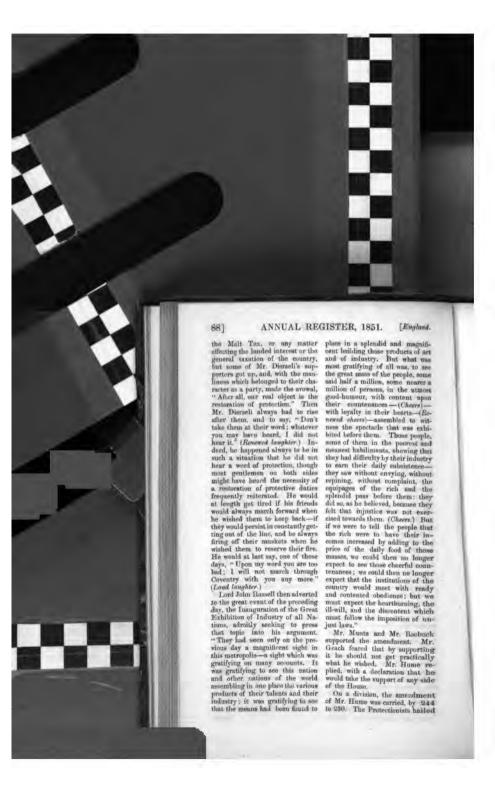




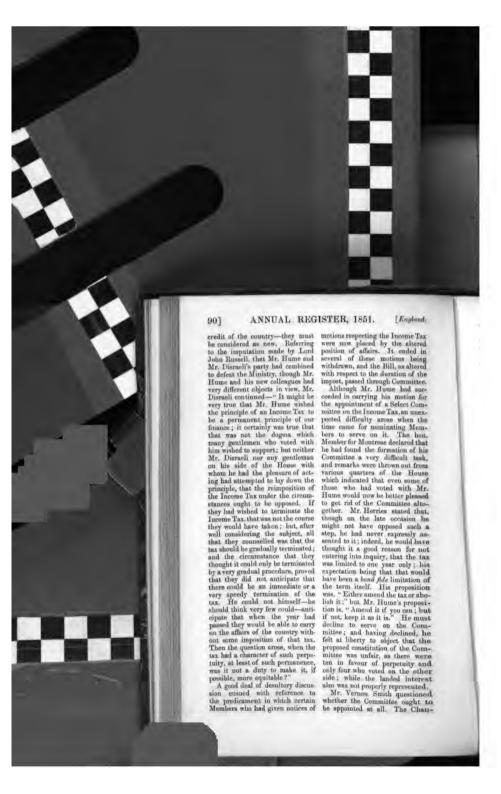
























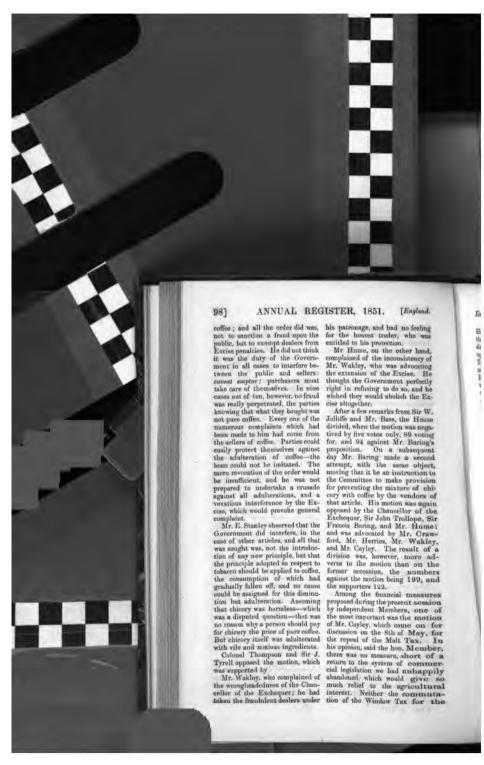


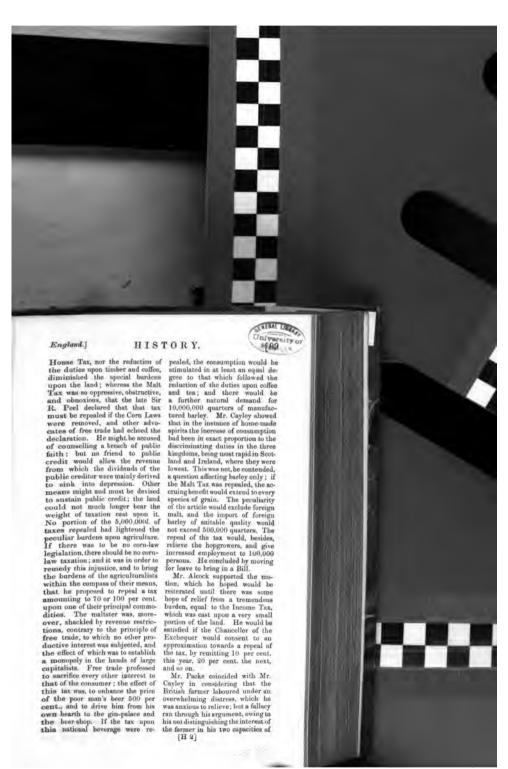
Customs duties were in those upon timber and coffee. With respect to the former, he proposed a reduction both, on foreign and colonial, of one-half the existing duty. On coffee also his plan was, to levy on both foreign and colonial produce one-half the amount heretofore charged on foreign coffee. The principal antagonist of the latter measure was Mr. E. H. Stanley. who opposed Sir Charles Wood's resolution, and brought before the Vot. XCIII.

without notice, to revoke an order under which they had been induced to cultivate the article.

Lord H. Vane supported the motion, observing that it would not interfere with the interests of growers of chicory.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after pleading the whole-someness of chicory, stated that the Treasury order had been issued in consequence of the impossibility of preventing its mixture with







ditional Income Tax, or any tax, so that this tax was taken off the labourer.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer appealed to evidence showing that the Malt Tax, which yielded last year 5,400,000l., was collected more economically than any other tax of equal amount, and that the Excise regulations interfered less with the manufacturer. If this large sum was obtained in a manner so little oppressive to the consamer and the producer, a strong case was made out in favour of the He admitted that the consumption of malt had not increased in proportion to the population; but the habits of the people had changed. The consumption of intoxicating liquors was diminishing, and that of non-intoxicating liquors increasing. According to the evidence of Mr. Barclay, the repeal of the malt duty would reduce the price of beer only a halfpenny per quart; was it worth while to secrifice so large a revenue for so small an advantage to the consumer? The repeal of this tax, Sir Charles observed, would encourage illicit distillation; and Mr. Cayley had made a strange proposition, that the hop-growers, who paid only 400,000L, should be pacified by the secrifice of 5.000,000l. If the House consented to give up this amount of revenue there would be no possibility of getting rid of the Income Tax, or of carrying out the system of policy for which that tax was continued.

Mr. Disraeli admitted that, after the vote upon the Income Tax, this question occupied a different position from what it did in the last session. He could not consider it as a mere question of fiscal regulation, or of interest to the labourer: he looked at this tax with reference.

to the influence it exerted upon the capital of the most suffering class, which was acknowledged to be in a dilapidated state: and what was the remedy offered by the Government? To give up the cultivation of wheat, at the same time keeping up a heavy duty upon another crop, to which the British farmer had recourse for some compensation. It was impracticable to maintain the Malt Tax, or levy a large local revenue separate from the general revenue, if that was not done for agriculture, which the first lights of political economy had sanctioned, and if the cultivators, owners, and occupiers of the soil were not placed upon the same level as other classes. Protection had nothing to do with this question, inasmuch as the Malt Tax was a burden peculiar to the land, and a large revenue was raised by local taxation from the soil for the purposes of the community, to which the community did not contribute. If Parliament was of opinion that this unequal burden should remain. it was for Parliament to offer terms. He should vote for the motion as a protest against the course it was pursuing, which was both unjust and injurious.

Mr. Fuller was understood to support the motion, as did

Mr. Hume, who expressed his astonishment at the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He had made no answer to the motion. He professed to carry out the principles of free trade, yet turned round and refused to give cheap drink to the working classes.

Mr. Bass, who had given notice of a motion to reduce the tax onehalf, likewise supported the motion.

Mr. Brotherton protested against the delusion that the repeal of this ___uvery required repeal, and then .. the House should decide · coor it would maintain the In-. .. Tax to enable the repeal of other duties. If the motion : meaning in its words, it meant : reductions twice approved of the House should not take Mr. Disraeli would not pardize public credit; but only ... days after Mr. Hume's motion - carried, Mr. Cayley moved the . ouse to yield up 5,000,000/. for .. repeal of the Malt Tax. is wrong," continued Sir Charles ood, "to jeopardize public credit, anely it was as much endangered the 8th of May as it was on the in of June; and yet on the divion list in favour of that motion Id the name of Benjamin Disraeli. aughter.) Can it be that there ...e two Benjamins in the field -Renewed laughter)-one Benunin voting for the reduction of 1.000.0001. of taxes, and another Benjamin who is afraid that to meddle with a surplus of 1,600,000l. would endanger the finances of the country? (Continued laughter.) I should be glad, in these days of explanations, to know whether this is so or not. I do think that upon this point a little sober, quiet, sensible explanation would be more satisfactory than the lively flight in which the hon. gentleman has to-night so largely indulged."

Mr. Newdegate briefly explained that, while he should vote with Mr. Disraeli, he should reserve liberty to himself to support in any future session any reductions of taxation which might be proposed in oppoaition to the Government.

Mr. Gladatone then took up the debate. He had certainly hoped for a fuller development of one part of the subject from Mr. Diaraeli—in reference to the particular course

which he would have the House to pursue "in the event of this motion being carried." He could not refuse assent to a motion asserting a sound financial principle in opposition to the objectionable plans of the Government. It certainly appeared unwise and hazardous to the permanent maintenance of the public credit, to part with an impost of so important a character as that of the Window Tax, and in professing to find a substitute for that impost in the form of a House Tax. to place that House Tax upon the very narrow, and, as he thought, the illegitimate basis which the Government had chosen for its foundation. The plans of the Government were bad for two reasons. They proposed the reintroduction. without the slightest qualification, of those great anomalies in the imposition of the tax-the inequalities of its incidence on the mansions of the great, as compared with the mansions of a medium character-which were the sole cause of its abolition in 1834; and then they exempted altogether something like six-sevenths of the house property of the country. That was done for no good reason on earth; and the doing of it would give those houses something like a charter of exemption hereafter. Yet there was no more legitimate subject of taxation, if taxed on a sound general principle, than house property. But the particular position of the House in respect to the Income Tax added tenfold importance to these considerations. the House seriously consider this point. It was impossible to conceal that the proceedings of the present year had inflicted a heavy blow upon that impost. It was scarcely possible to conceive that its renewal could be again proposed



ratively required repeal, and then that the House should decide whether it would maintain the Income Tax to enable the repeal of the other duties. If the motion had meaning in its words, it meant that reductions twice approved of by the House should not take place. Mr. Disraeli would not jeopardize public credit; but only six days after Mr. Hume's motion was carried, Mr. Cayley moved the House to yield up 5,000,000l. for the repeal of the Malt Tax. it is wrong," continued Sir Charles Wood, "to jeopardize public credit, surely it was as much endangered on the 8th of May as it was on the Soth of June: and vet on the division list in favour of that motion I find the name of Benjamin Disraeli. (Laughter.) Can it be that there are two Benjamins in the field —(Renewed laughter)—one Benjamin voting for the reduction of 5,000,000l. of taxes, and another Benjamin who is afraid that to meddle with a surplus of 1,600,000l. would endanger the finances of the country? (Continued laughter.) I should be glad, in these days of explanations, to know whether this is so or not. I do think that upon this point a little sober, quiet, sensible explanation would be more satisfactory than the lively flight in which the hon, gentleman has to-night so largely indulged."

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For the motion					
Committee					
Against it .	•	•	•	•	159
				_	

Ministers and Opposition in equilibrio .

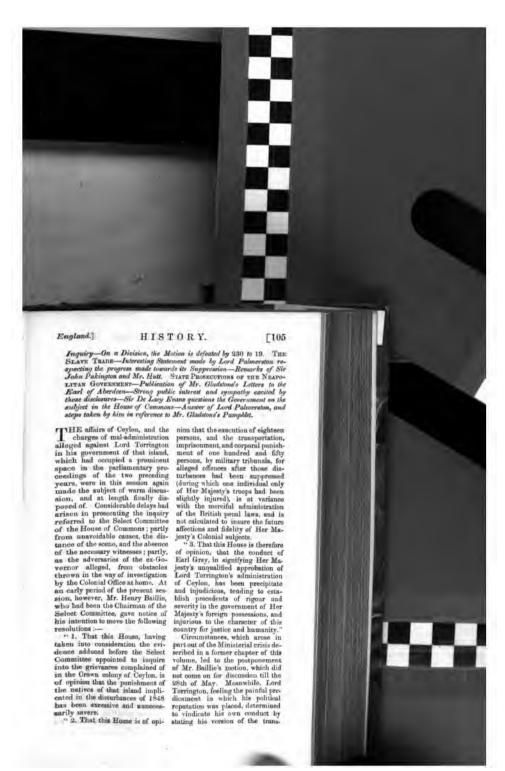
The Speaker had to give his casting-vote, and in accordance with custom he voted for going into Committee, that the House might have an opportunity for second thoughts on the resolution itself. The result produced great cheering from the Opposition.

On the 6th of June the Ministers were again defeated by Lord Naas, and in a more decisive manner. On the House going into Committee on the resolutions already agreed to, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the chairman do leave the chair, and was outvoted by 140 to 128. Sir Charles Wood then gave notice that on the report of the resolutions being brought up, he should once more take the sense of the House upon the subject. He did so, and at last succeeded in defeating his opponent, the Bill brought in by Lord Naas being thrown out by

194 against 166.

A nearly similar result attended a motion made by Lord Robert Grosvenor, for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the annual certificate duty on attorneys and solicitors. The noble Lord proposed not to remove the duty in the present year, and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would promise a favourable consideration of the subject in the following session, he would not press the motion at all, though he regarded the tax as a sample of unjust legislation against a class. The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that the revenue could not afford the loss of this duty, neither did he regard it as having a paramount claim to remission. On a division the Government were de-The vicfeated by 162 to 182. tory, however, was fruitless, as the Ministers succeeded in getting rid of the Bill before the second reading.







matchlocks in an unserviceable state: but in 1848 they had probably 80,000 stand of arms, many of them good muskets or English fowling-pieces: if they could afford dear guns, they could not complain of a small tax. Other measures were the tax on hired carriages, on shops, and on dogs. The two first Lord Torrington thought might form the foundation for raising in a large town a considerable revenue, lead to the introduction of municipal institutions, and enable the residents to manage their own lighting and general rating. The increase of dogs in an Eastern city was incredible to Europeans. It was against the religion of the Buddhists to take life. At one time in the year the nuisance became so intolerable that 6d. was offered for every head of a dog, and the most brutal scenes were enacted: the tax would repress the increase of dogs. The result of Lord Torrington's financial management was to reduce the expenditure of the colony as follows: -in 1847, 53.441l, 10s.; in 1848, 15,223l.; in 1849, 11,115l.; total, 78,780l. expenditure in 1849 less than in 1846. In the first nine months of 1850, as compared with the same period in 1849, a further reduction of 16,408l. was effected, exclusive of the road department. In 1848 he was enabled to lay out nearly 10,000l. more than was anticipated in the repair and improvement of roads and public works. Even deducting the arrears, the total revenue of the first half of 1848, compared with the same period of 1847, [when a reduction of taxation amounting to more than 40,000l. was made, exhibited only a decrease of 3574l. The exports had increased to an enormous amount; the imports of British goods and of every other article had increased; and industrious habits had spruug up

among the people.

He came now to the rebellion, and to the charges founded on it that he acted in an illegal manner. It was very different dealing with an Eastern population and an European population: the treachery of the former might be inferred from the account by Major Davy of the murder of 200 English soldiers immediately after the treaty deliberately made in 1818. It was then thought that the loss of time and men was brought about by looking at matters too lightly in the outset. Lord Torrington recalled the circumstances under which we obtained the government of the interior of the island. When we took possession of Cevlon from the Dutch in 1796, we took the maritime provinces only: the Kandyan country was a separate country, left under the chiefs under their native king. In 1815 the Kandyan country came under our dominion through a treaty-negotiated, somewhat hastily and disadvantageously, by Sir Robert Brownrigg with the native chiefs. Unfortunately, the object of that treaty was understood in different senses by the parties to it. undertook to do all the duty appertaining to the King of Kandy: the chiefs thought they would continue to govern the country as they did under the former king, and oppress the people and gather their revenue as before; whereas Sir Robert intended to govern the country as an English colony. That of disaffection original cause caused the rebellion of 1818, which took us two years to suppress and cost us a thousand men; as well as the various rebellions which had







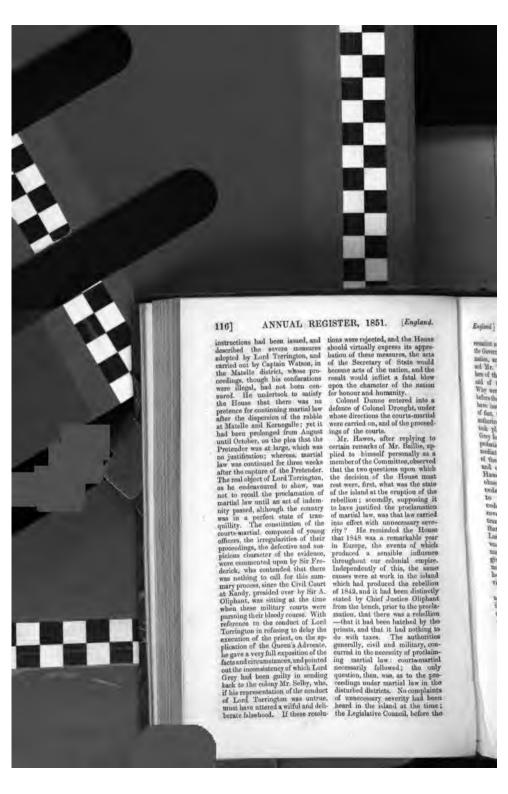














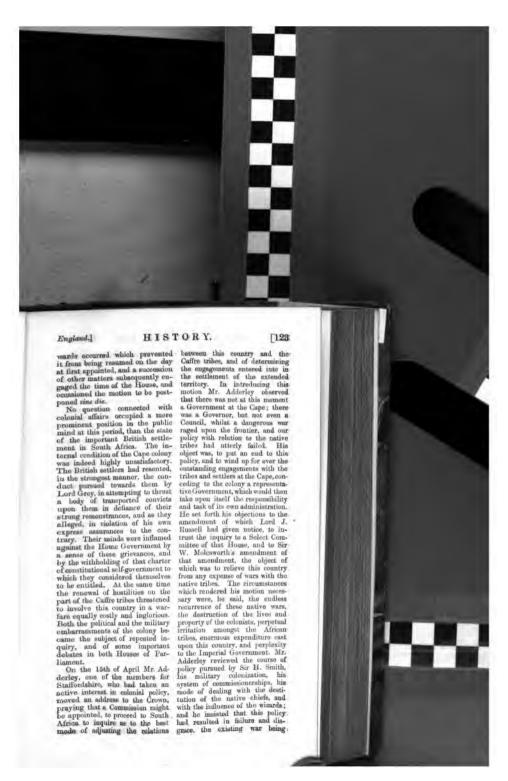






















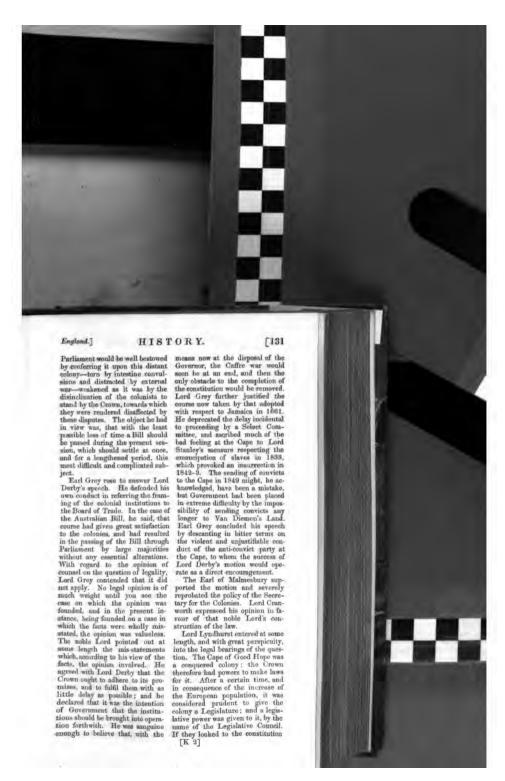
was one of the Crown colonies, originally acquired by conquest, and subject to the authority of the Crown. At first the Government was carried on by the authority of the Governor alone; he was afterwards assisted by an Executive Council: in 1834 that became the Legislative Council, nominated by the Governor, and comprising a majority of official members. 1842 a petition was presented from the Cape, praying for a representative constitution. To that petition Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley and Chief Secretary for the Colonies, replied, pointing out certain difficulties in the way of adopting representative institutions, pronouncing no final decision, but waiting further information and explanation. In 1846 Lord Grey, then at the head of the Colonial Office, called for an answer to Lord Stanley's letter of 1842, which had been up to that time neglected. Sir Harry Smith, then Governor of the Cape, laid Lord Grey's dispatch before his official They expressed various advisers. opinions as to the expediency of introducing representative institutions, but unanimously agreed that there should be a Governor. a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly, sitting at Cape Town, for the whole of the colony. Lord Grey referred the matter to the Board of Trade, who suggested that the Legislative Council should be elective as well as the House of Assembly, and that the Chief Justice should preside in the Lower House.

The report was sent to the Government at Cape Town; and the Governor was instructed that the details should not be included in the letters-patent, but should Vol. XCIII.

be supplied by the members of the Council on the spot.

In the interval, however, occurred those differences under which the Anti-Convict Association arose into being. Lord Derby felt that a great and grievous error had been committed on that point by Her Majesty's Government; for when pledges were held out, under the authority of the Crown, that convicts should not be admitted into certain colonies except when their labour was asked for as a boon, as it sometimes was, and when, in the teeth of all the public bodies of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, convicts were sent out to it and their reception was pressed—he would not say on a reluctant colony, for reluctant was not the proper word—but on a colony unanimous in refusing their introduction, there was no other mild expression applicable to such transactions except that of great and grievous error. No error, he repeated, could be more great and grievous than to hold out, in the name of the Crown, any expressions or pledges respecting boons to be granted or privileges conceded, and then to recede from those pledges in spirit as well as in letter. The error on this occasion met with a grievous punishment, of which the example would be followed not only in the colony of the Cape but also in all our other colonies. The spirit of resistance had been evoked in a just cause, and had been carried to such an extent, that, after a vain struggle on the part of the Crown, its authority had been rejected and lowered in the colony; and not petitions, but threats and menaces, and even hostilities, had been directed against the Governor on the











for that time. Now, when the Crown granted a franchise or liberties of any description, whether to the inhabitants of a district or of a colony, the grant was irrevocable; it could only be put an end to by surrender, by Act of Parliament, or by forfeiture established by proceedings in a court of iustice; and there was neither of these here. That grant, then, of May, 1850, by which the then Legislative Council was to continue for the period pointed out in the letters-patent and not yet expired, whatever construction might be put upon other clauses of the Commission, deprived the Crown of the right of interfering till the arrival of the period referred to.

But it had been argued that there was a reservation of certain powers to the Crown. When there was a reservation of this description, the power could not be extended beyond the nature of the reservation. What was the reservation here? Why it gave a concurrent power of legislating. did not import that the Crown might rescind the acts of the Legislative Conneil; the words did not go to that extent, nor would they admit of it. The manner in which the power was to be exercised was pointed out in the reservation—by the Privy Council or by Parliament. But there was nothing of the kind here; nothing but instructions under the signmanual. Instead of a Council having a popular element in it, the popular element was taken away: instead of consisting of ten persons at least, the Council might consist only of six, and those six be all official men. A free Legislature was turned into an arbitrary

Departing from the mere ques-

tion of law, Lord Lyudhurst concluded with an eloquent peroration calling upon Lord Grey to break through these uncertainties and perplexities, to complete the work at once, and seize the opportunity of framing a constitution adapted to the colony: so that the colonists might at least see it before the end of the Caffre war. Why not send out the constitution to be proclaimed as soon as the circumstances admitted? It was to this constitution, these institutions, the people were aspiring. This simple course would restore peace and tranquillity.

The Lord Chancellor controverted the legal positions taken up by Lord Lyndhurst. He argued that the Grenada case did not apply, because the letters patent of 1847 were not the grant of a constitution, but only the promise to grant a constitution, and authorizing certain measures for that purpose to be taken by the officers of the Crown. He called upon the House not to weaken the hands of Government. The carrying of the motion would be but a party triumph, and would increase the feelings of animosity now existing in the colony.

The Duke of Argyll said, he did not believe that the motion had been brought forward in a party spirit, yet he could not give his vote in favour of it, because, although the noble mover had not proposed it with the view of a vote of censure, some of his supporters had advocated it in that sense, and such was the light in which it would be regarded by many minds, and more especially in the colony itself. In such a vote of censure on the Government he, the Duke of Argyll, was not inclined to concur, because he



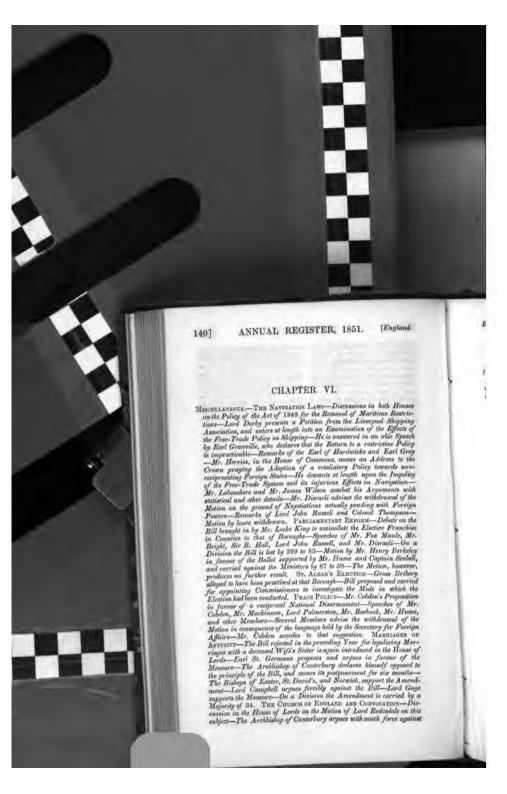


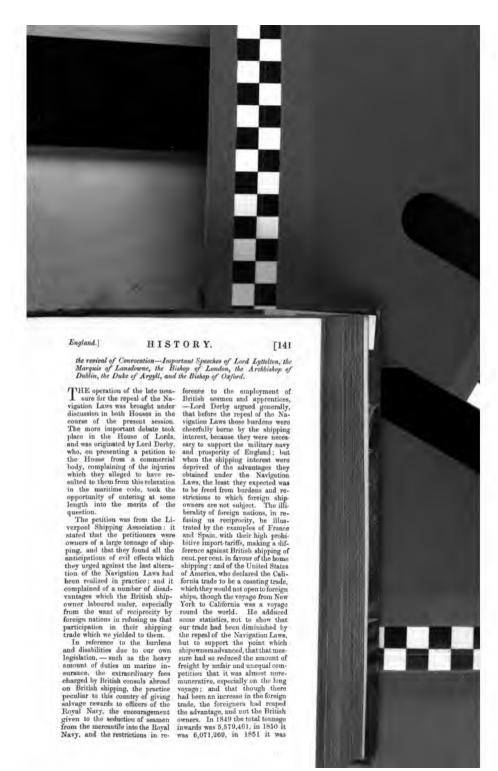














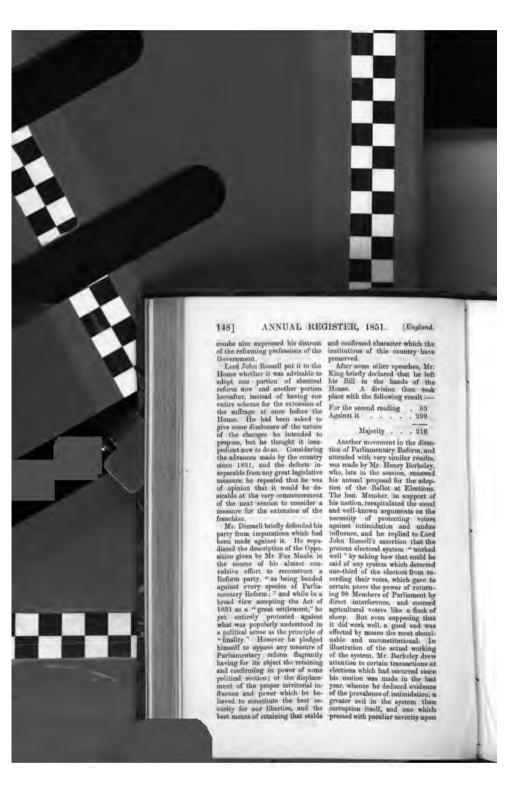






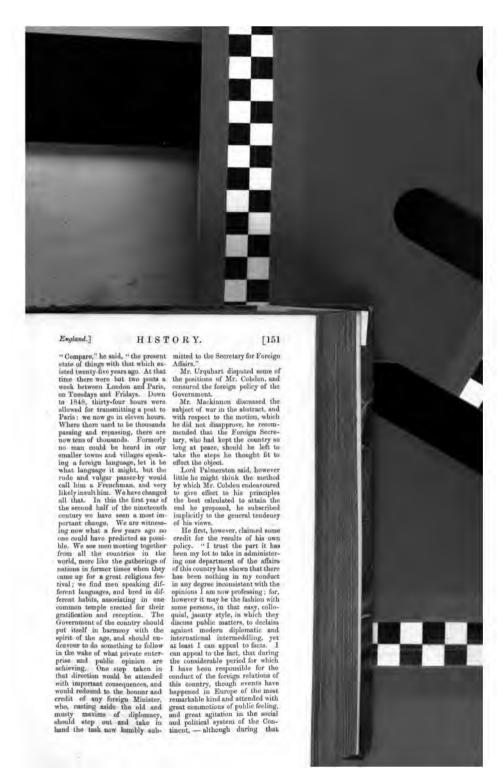




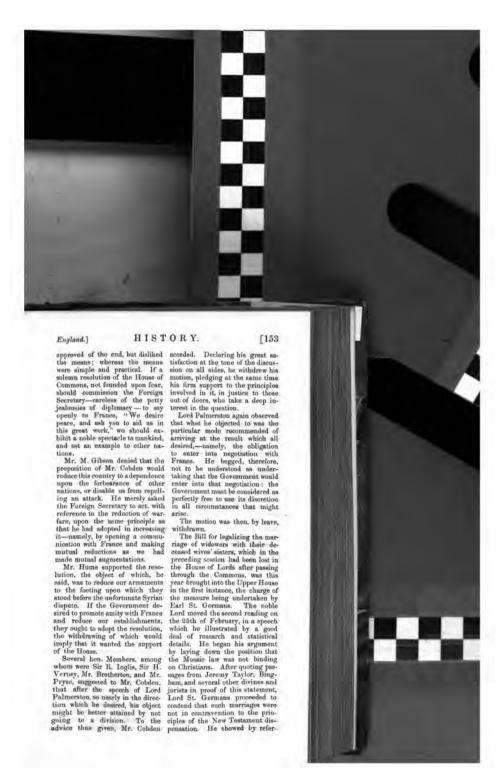




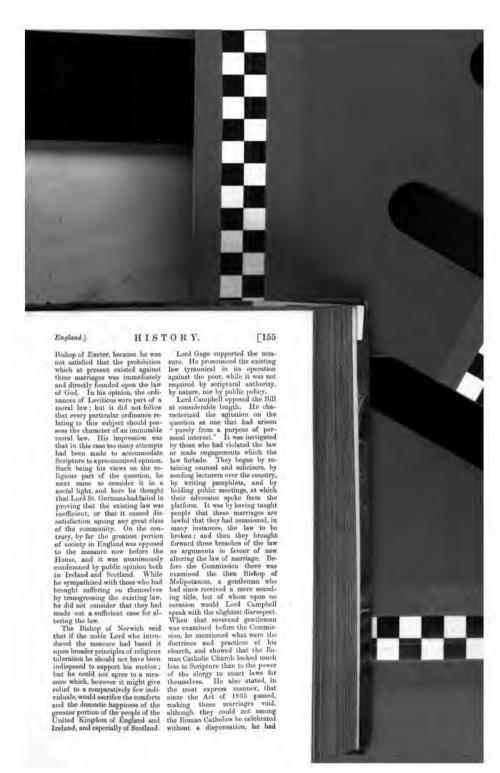


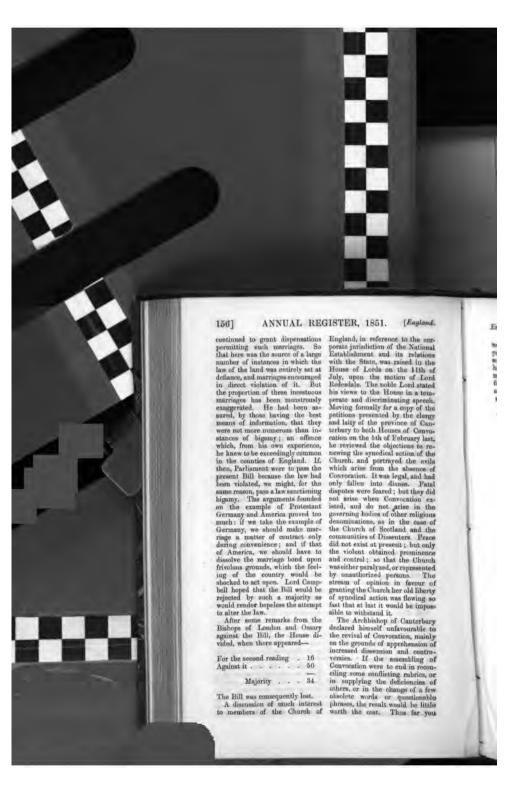


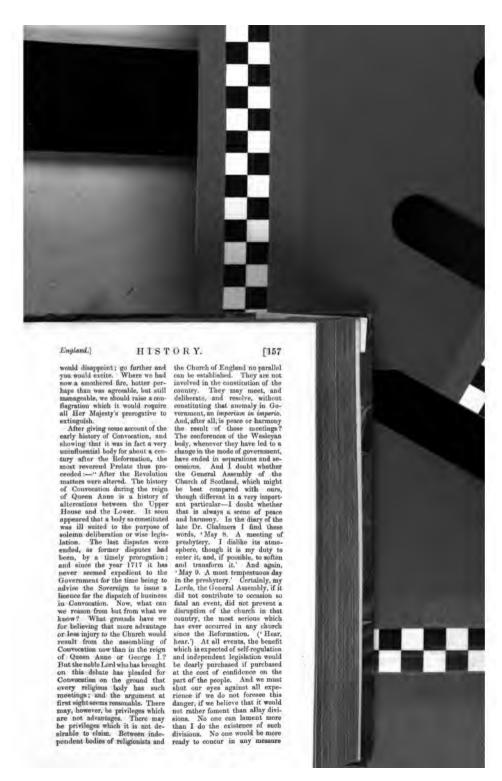




















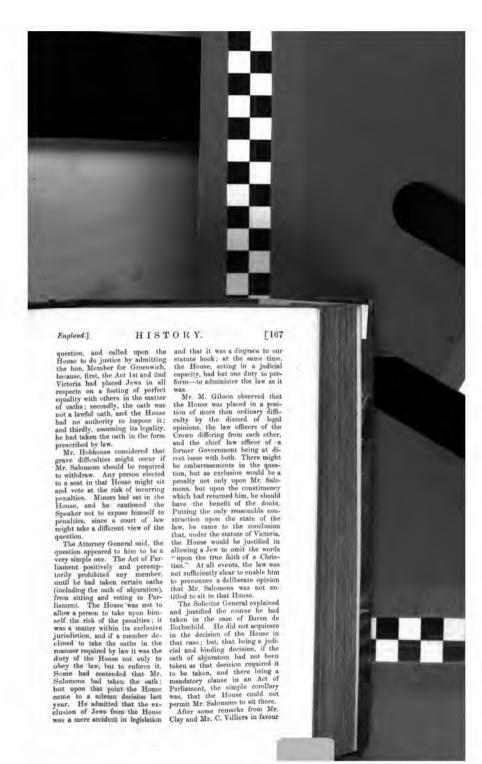














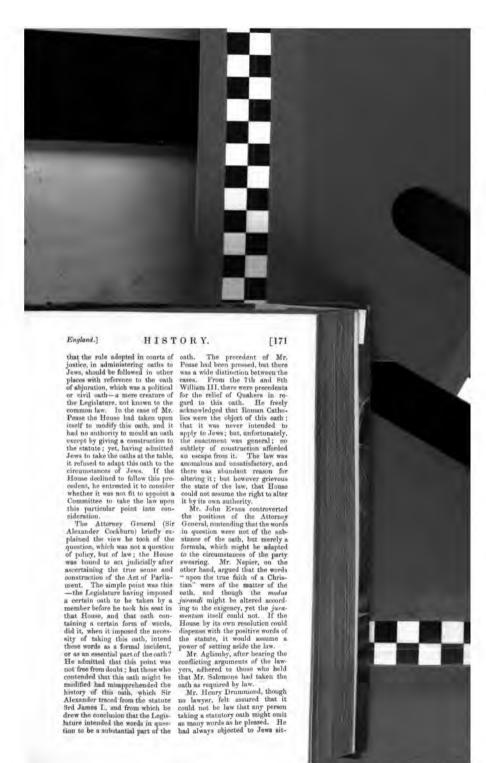






Mr. Osborne asked whether Mr. Salomons, having taken his seat, voted three times and spoken, the Ministers would now prosecute him. Lord John Russell answered that if the Member for Greenwich wished to be prosecuted, he had no doubt some one could be found to undertake that office. The nobile Lord stated that he shoold on the following day, propose a resolution similar to that adopted in the last year in Baron Rothschild sease. The next day accordingly Lord John Russell moved a resolution to the following effect:—"That Mr. Salomons is not entitled to vote in this House during any debate until be

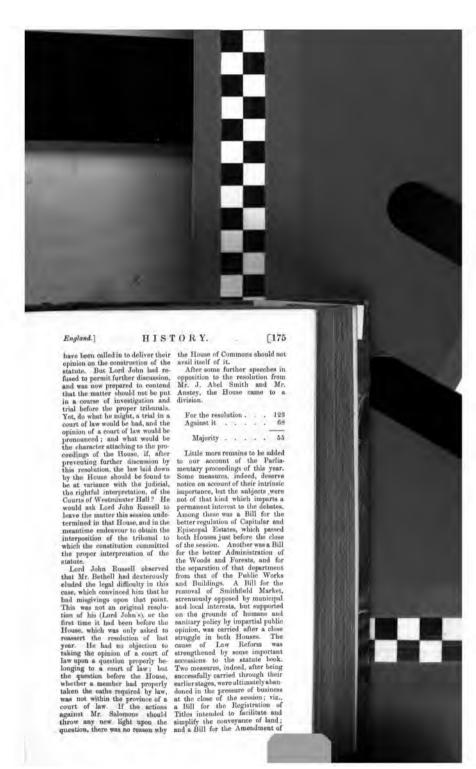
shall take the oath of abjuration in the form appointed by law."













the common law judges-should sit with him, or, in his absence, carry on the business of his Court. To this proposal it had been objected that to take the Master of the Rolls from his own court would be injurious to suitors. He (Lord John) had endeavoured to collect the opinions of competent persons upon this subject, and Lord Cottenham had objected to this part of the measure. After giving the outlines of several schemes, and specifying the objections to which they are severally liable, Lord John described his present plan, which was recommended, he said, by a concurrence of opinion in its favour. He proposed that two judges, to be called "Judges of Appeal," should sit with the Lord Chancellor, and in his absence hear and decide causes or appeals. The only objection offered to this scheme was, that it gave an additional judicial force to the Chancery Courts, at a considerable additional expense. The noble Lord, after stating the results of certain returns, showing the amount of business disposed of by the present judges of those courts, remarked that, although while all those judges attended their courts the existing force was sufficient, should illness interrupt their attendance, an arrear of business occurred, and the whole machinery became deranged. His plan would provide a remedy for this evil, for, while the business of the Lord Chancellor's Court would not be arrested in the event of his illness or absence, the Bill provided that, should the Master of the Rolls, or either of the Vice-Chancellors, be kept from his court by illness, the Lord Chancellor might make an arrangement by which one of the judges of .Vol. XCIII.

appeal should sit in that court and prevent arrears. With respect to the political and other functions of the Lord Chancellor, he observed that, in these times, when there was so general a demand for law reform, the Lord Chancellor. holding the highest position connected with the law, should be enabled to give his mature and deliberate attention to plans of reform, which he was unable now to do in conjunction with his engagements in the Court of Chancery. It was desirable, likewise, that the Lord Chancellor should be able to give his mind to political questions in connection with the Executive Government. The expense attending this plan would not fall heavily upon the public. He proposed that the Lord Chan cellor, instead of 14,000l. a year, should receive 10,000l.; and the Master of the Rolls 6000l., instead of 7000l. There would, therefore, be a saving of 5000l. a year. The two new judges to be appointed by the Crown would receive the same salary as the Master of the Rolls, 6000l. a year, to be paid out of the Suitors' Fund. His plan would enable him to make a very desirable change in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, where, on various occasions, considerable difficulty had been experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of judges, four being a quorum. There was, moreover, a constitutional objection to the Crown's selecting a puisne judge to be a Privy Councillor, to qualify him for sitting upon the Judicial Committee. He proposed, therefore, that the two judges of appeal should be Privy Councillors, and members of the Committee, and that three, instead of four, should be a quorum.

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Mr. Walpole thought the measure, as far as he could follow it, deserved the approbation of the House and the public. Three important consequences would flow from it: first, all the courts would be sitting continuously; secondly, there would be a permanent Court of Appeal; and, thirdly, the Lord Chancellor, instead of being removed entirely from the Court of Chancer, would be continually refreshing himself by coming into the court and keeping up his familiarity with its practice.

After some further discussion of a desultory kind, the effect of which was generally favourable to the Ministerial plan, leave was given to Lord John Russell to bring in his Bill. It underwent little alteration in its progress through Parliament, and received the Royal Assent in substantially the same shape as it had been proposed. The time had now arrived at which the Legislature usually expects a release from its labours.



































mitted, under more excusable circumstances, by Napoleon. He advised him to do everything to re-establish security, and he now claimed for the Legislative as well as the Executive power a share in the prosperity which the country enjoyed. The dismissal of the Cabinet of M. Odillon Barrot, by the message of the 31st of October, 1849, proved that if the Bonspartist family had become familiar with Republican ideas, it had not become so with those of representative government. The majority. which had supported that Cabinet. had not seceded from its successors; and yet, under such a system, it was indispensable that an Administration should possess the confidence of the Assembly. M. Thiers and his friends had drawn no unfavourable comparisons, and continued the staunch supporters of the Government. Some agitation having manifested itself, in consequence of the Socialist elections of Paris, the President had again done him the honour of consulting him. M. Thiers had recommended a modification in the Electoral Law, and a Committee had been appointed to amend it. The Government wished the Committee to assume the responsibility of the presentation of ("You are in error," the law. observed M. Baroche, "the Government was anxious to present the law itself.") M. Thiers denied it, at the same time that he consented to share the responsibility of a law which had restored security to the Republic. It was feared that its promulgation would have been the signal of an insurrection. This apprehension, however, was not realized, thanks to the energetic attitude of the army of Paris and of its intrepid chief,

and also to the prudence of the demagogical party, who renounced attacking public order by arms. A few days afterwards, the Ministry presented the Dotation Bill. He frankly admitted that he had granted it with reluctance, because it tended to pervert the institution of the Presidency. The majority voted the dotation, and thus proved that it was disposed to subscribe to any sacrifice for the sake of union; for had they rejected it, it would have destroyed the good harmony between the Legislative and Executive powers, and divided the great party of order. He and his friends, he repeated, had given the President sound advice: they refused to accept portfolios, but invariably supported those who were in possession of them. M. Thiers then related the circumstances of his journey to Claremont, in the terms mentioned by M. Baroche. He had gone to visit on his dying bed a Monarch whose policy he had combated at the same time that he cherished his person. He could not suffer him to die without paying him a last homage. He had apprised the President of his intention, who left him the liberty of his affections. The Comte de Paris was called before him by no other title, for it was the sole title conferred upon him by France. M. Thiers then proceeded to express his affliction, nay indignation, at the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" uttered in the plain of Satory, whether they were encouraged or not by the Government. It reminded him of the era of the Cæsars, when the legions proclaimed the Emperors. It was certain that General Neumayer had been superseded in his command because he prohibited those cries.





































might that expose be disapproved, and give rise to interpellations. M. de St. Beuve neither contradicted nor attacked the principles therein exposed; and how could be? for they were those professed by the majority since the begin-ing of the Legislature. M. Faucher allowed nobody a right to say that the doctrines he had developed were not his own. He then ridiculed the idea of a new 18th Brumaire. Times and circumstances were changed, and such comparisons had nothing real. The Assembly deserved and obtained the respect to which it was en-titled. The Cabinet was a new titled. The Cabinet was a new one. It originated under new circumstances and under the pressure of public opinion. Its principles were those invariably pro-fessed by the majority, and it was impossible the Assembly could deny it that co-operation which was the object of its most sanguine

General Bedeau was about to put to the vote the order of the day of M. do St. Beuve, when the Right demanded the simple order of the day. The latter having the priority, M. Bauden and nineteen other members called for a

wishes.

"Article 1. Every person who by language, writing, or in any other way shall excite or support for the presidential election any of the candidateships interdicted by Art. 45 of the Constitution shall be punished by a fine of 1000f. to 5000f., and with imprisonment from one year at least to five years at most, with privation of civic rights for 10 years. The penalty shall be doubled for a simple functionary. For superior functionaries, Ministers, and the President of the Republic, the act shall be considered as a crime of high treason.

"Art. 2. No account shall be taken after the vote of the bulletins in violation of the clauses abovenamed of the constitutional pact. The bulletins shall be torn up, and no mention be made of them in the minutes, and the votes shall be struck off.

"Art. 3. In case of infraction, the members of the bureaux shall be punished with a fine of from 500f. to 3000f., and an imprisonment of six months at least and three years at most. They may also be deprived of their civic rights.

" Art. 4. The present law, fol-

of the President of the Republic would amount to the sum of 8,429,000 francs—namely, salary, 600,000f.; frais de représentation. 600,000f.; repairs of the palace of the Elysée, &c., set down in the budget of public works, 240,000f.; rent of an hotel next to the Elysée, 35,000f.; a sum at the disposal of the President out of the relief fund in the Ministry of the Interior, 150,000f.; extraordinary credit for frais de représentation, 1,800,000f.; total, 3.425.000f. A sum of 1.625.000f. being inscribed in the budget for the expenditure of every description which the high station of the first magistrate of the Republic may require, you have invited your Committee to decide if it be necessary to double that allowance by adding a sum applied entirely to expenditures which, by their nature, escape all control. You remember, Gentlemen, the exposé des motifs presented with that demand. Your Committee thought that it was useful to hear the Minister of Finance, who attended, accompanied by his colleagues of the Interior, of Justice, and Public Works. To the questions addressed to them the Ministers referred the Committee to the exposé des motifs of the bill of June, 1850. the observation, that the credit then called for had been described as a supplementary one, but that agreeably to the opinion of the Committee, and with the assent of the Government, it was as an extraordinary credit it had been voted, the Ministers, insisting on the identity of the motives, replied that it was an extraordinary and annual credit that they this time demanded; that it was intended to provide for the exigencies imposed upon the President, and

that, although extraordinary, that credit would be annually required to place the President of the Republic, whoever he might be, in a condition to represent in a becoming manner the country of which he was the first magistrate. After hearing those explanations, the Committee examined with the most scrupulous attention a demand which, in the present circumstances, has assumed the importance of a political question of the highest order. In fact, it cannot be denied that it embraces the nature and situation of the Executive power in the Republic; the influence which that power has exercised for some time; the existing relations between the two constitutional powers; and the manner, in short, in which may be prepared the solution of the many grave questions which agreeably to the fundamental law France will have to adjust at no distant period. After considering the question under these different aspects, your Committee, by a majority of 13 to 2, decided that it should propose to you to reject the bill. We will lay before you an account of the motives that led to the two opinions, and the Committee wished that that of the minority should be here textually inserted. It is as follows: - 'Objections, drawn from the letter and spirit of the constitution, were invoked in the discussion of the law of the 24th of June, 1850. The Assembly set them aside because the chief of the Executive power should occupy a situation in accord with the customs and manners of a great nation. It was actuated by the desire and duty of maintaining, by comenting it, the union of the powers as the sole means of saving the country. Of those reasons of haute convenance and high political consideration, there is not one that does not tell in favour of the project of law submitted to us. Should those reasons prevail over the susceptibilities and the fears proclaimed in a recent discussion? The Assembly, moved by an act of which the gravity was not contested by anybody, notified its distrust to the Ministry, and the Chief of the Executive power rendered, doubt, homage to the right of controlling the Ministerial action, of which the Assembly thought proper to make use, by separating from his Ministry. To refuse to-day the credit asked for, would be, perhaps, in the eyes of the country, to continue, to renew even, a collision which threatens to compromise for ever the union of the powers. The minority of the Committee cannot join in the responsibility of such a The majority did not think that this was a just appreciation either of the facts or of the rights. Several members at first contested the constitutionality They stated that of the credit. the 62nd article of the constitution fixes at 600,000f, the salary of the President, and although the exposé des motifs of the constitution, it was said, appeared to authorize, later, the vote of a new credit of 60,000f. for frais de représentation, that vote was nevertheless unconstitutional. The new allowance asked for, although preserving the character of an extraordinary credit, they said was, nevertheless, contrary to the letter and spirit of the 62nd article. Notwithstanding the gravity of that opinion your Committee thought that by its vote of last year the Assembly had decided that, without engaging for the future, accidental and special circumstances might justify

an extraordinary increase of the credits allowed to the Presidency, provided that increase had not for its effect to impair the nature of the exalted function to which it was to be attributed. Your Committee equally thought that the extraordinary circumstances voked last year, no longer existed; and that, if the indispensable expenditure of a first establishment in office had led to an unexpected outlay, the provident equity of the Assembly had freed the future from this recurrence. Can it be said that, exonerated from the burdens of the past, the budget of the Presidency is insufficient to maintain the dignity of a great power? Your Committee does not believe it. In its opinion, the ordinary credits amply suffice to insure to the President an existence equal to his rank, and out of all proportion with any other existence in French society. state of manners and fortunes, in our country, requires nothing more. We cannot grant more without deviating from the legitimate conditions of the high function which you wish to uphold, but not to aggrandize. The Presidency is not a royalty, which possesses nothing that does not return to the State: and the representation of the President of a republic is, like his power, personal and temporary. It is, no doubt, of importance that, during his administration, he may be, even in appearance, as well as in authority, the first of magistrates and citizens. But nothing He is not the chief of the State: he is the chief of the Executive power. (Approbation on the Left.) Those considerations have not escaped you, Gentlemen, when you first deliberated on a demand similar to that now before you.



















of the people. "We are not here," exclaimed M. Pierre Leroux, "to act eternally with hypocrisy, and we should not afford the President another pretext to proclaim to the country that the Assembly was ever ready to sacrifice public liberties, and systematically unwilling to do anything in the interest of liberty or the people."

M. Leroux having left the tribune, M. Chaper, who was present at the dinner of Dijon, rose and declared that the President had not delivered the sentence in those

terms.

The Minister having demanded "urgeney," it was put from the chair, and adopted by a considerable majority.

Soon afterwards the Assembly resolved itself into bureaux, for the purpose of choosing a Committee (each bureau nominating one member), to consider and report upon the various propositions for revising the Constitution.

In one of these bureaux (the 9th) an interesting discussion took place, in which M. de Falloux, formerly one of the Ministers of the Republic, and M. Léon Faucher, Minister of the Interior, spoke as follows:—

M. de Falloux—" I could not at the present moment accept the laborious office of being a member of the Committee which is about to be named. But the gravity of the circumstances, and the presence of the Minister of the Interior in this bureau, impose it en me as a duty to submit to you in a few words my thoughts on what ought to be the sim of each member of the Committee. The Moniteur of the 2nd of June was perfectly correct in saying that the interest of France is superior to that of all parties, and that the Government ought to place itself in a position to be above them all; but it is meither by offensive allusions, nor by violence, that such a mission can be accomplished, if even the indication be given that it is understood and will be carefully prosecuted. It must not be forgotten that in France parties, in the acceptation, a little elevated and a little political, of the word, represent henceforward something else besides passions or egotism; they represent also interests, principles, and fundamental conditions, which it is not in the power of any person to destroy; but which, on the contrary, ought to be conciliated and induced to co-operate for the common safety. Do you suppose that you elevate authority in France when you attack, under a false and calumnious name—that of the ancient régime—the principles and the men of the Monarchy? Do you suppose that you respect liberty when you stigmatize at the same time, under the name of factions and intrigues. the principles of our 30 years of constitutional government, as well as men who still preserve some parliamentary habits and susceptibilities? Do you wish to struggle against anarchical passions, and at the same time to flatter that which is of all things the most anarchical, the Government of one—to calumniste all the political situations honourably achieved, and all the services which have been honourably rendered? Do you want to endeavour to oppose Utopian schemes, and at the same time to aim at the most chimerical project of all—that of a personal and isolated Government, opposing the sole prestige of a name to the real difficulties of each step and each hour? I am profoundly grieved that any official act should call forth such questions.



with the spirit of the age. I will add that, far from rejecting the cooperation of the hon. M. de Falloux and of his friends, we call for it with our wishes and our efforts. The Government proposes, before all things, the union of the two great powers of the State. Far from wishing to divide the majority, it labours to strengthen and to extend it. It believes that the fascis formed by the friends of order is not too compact, and that society requires all its force against anarchy; it knows that the great shades of opinion of which the majority is composed differ in some tendencies, but it also believes that these opinions have still more common tendencies, and it would reproach itself if it said a word or did an act which might compromise that accord on which the safety of all depends."

On the question of the revision of the Constitution, the general sentiments of the nation were pretty clearly manifested during the autumn by the Conseils Généraux. These are not political bodies, but correspond more nearly to our own Courts of Quarter Sessions, meeting

for the purpose of settling matters of local finance; but of late years they have been accustomed to take a part in politics by expressions of opinion on public questions. With respect to the revision, forty-eight simply expressed a wish that the Constitution should be revised, conformably to Article 111 - which required a majority of four-fifths of the Assembly in favour of the revision. Seventeen wished for the pure and simple revision. Six demanded the revision as promptly as possible. Three refused to express any opinion. Six demanded the abolition of Article 45-making the existing President ineligible. One demanded that the Constitution be revised so as to strengthen Republican institutions; and one demanded the same thing, that France might return to traditional and hereditary monarchy. In a number of instances the decision was that of a bare majority over a large minority; and in many instances the mass of the Council abstained from the question, as beyond the legal competency of their body.



the Constitution exist. He did not help to make them; and he refused to accept the office of Mayor in 1849, because it would have obliged him to read the Constitution aloud; so long, however, as the Republic lasted, he would do his duty like a good citizen. revision of the Constitution was indispensable for escaping the dangers of 1852. But the Committee should not prescribe any course: a Constituent Assembly would not regard the wishes of the mere Legislative Assembly: and, moreover, to desire the amelioration of Republican institutions would be implying the perpetuity of the Republic, and be a sort of creed, or oath of fidelity.

" The evils of the present state of things are attributed to men. but they are due only to the Constitution. In point of fact, but one man stands accused, the President of the Republic, who is made a scapegoat." He had no mission to defend the President of the Republic; he was neither his minister, his counsellor, nor his friend: he had never known him until called upon to act as his judge, when he voted for his imprisonment at Ham. Nevertheless, he would be just, and would declare that he did not believe in any intention to attempt an 18th Brumaire. But admit the danger —who made the President? The Constitution. Would not any other President become exposed to the same suspicion? They had established a republic in a country which pushed centralization to the verge of extravagence, and to that Republic they gave an uncontrolled President. Had the object been to create a President with limited powers, he should have been elected in quite a different

They had now a man to manner. whose name great prestige was attached, not only on account of his name, but of the romantic circumstances of his own life; and this man they had placed between usurpation and insignificance. Could they feel astonished that he felt indisposed to fall into insignificance —he whom they had raised to a height sufficient to turn any man's head? Well, this President, so placed, would be obliged in 1852 to take up his hat and go into furnished lodgings. Whom would they find to be President afterwards? If they had Washingtons, John Adamses, and Munroes to present, they might be sure that the country would not have one of them. It would seek some other extraordinary candidate. He would not speak of the Prince de Joinville, because the Prince would not stand: but between princes and a democrat in a smockfrock he saw no alternative. A man in a blouse, who would flatter the people with extravagant promises. would become their choice, and would be chosen President of the Republic. No enlightened and moderate Republican would have a chance of being chosen by the present mode of election. He did not believe that there was any such thing as a Bonapartist movement at present. What he believed was, that the country ardently desired the preservation of the status quo; and that from its excessive apprehension of revolutions. Admitting. however, that there was a Bonapartist movement, the Assembly would not be able to resist it. Should the party of order do so, it would lose popularity, and would not be re-elected. Nay, they might incur the very perils against which they were so anxious to take precautions.



representatives to be elected by the same scrutin de liste is to decide that the minority of the 100,000 electors shall triumph, or that the majority shall act by blind It is impossible that the chance. entire population of a department can have any sure means of appreciating properly the merit of all the persons who present themselves as candidates for its suf-What, then, is the result? frages. That in districts where agitation prevails, or in times of public excitement, the violent parties impose on the people, without consulting it, their choice; that in districts which are tranquil, and at calm moments, the list of the representatives is drawn up beforehand by some agitators, with a view to particular interests, and to satisfy personal hatred or friendship; and this list is afterwards followed by the electors as the only thread which can lead them out of the midst of the darkness which encompasses them. election, which has the appearance of emanating from the totality of the citizens, is in reality the work of a very insignificant coterie.

"Then, such relations between the two powers as the following are not the conditions of a strong and regular Government: a chamber charged alone to make the law, a man charged alone to preside over the execution of all the laws, and over the direction of all affairs; both of them elected alike directly by the universality of the citizens; the Assembly all-powerful within the circle of the Constitution; the President obliged to obey it within the same limit, but possessed, in virtue of his election, of a moral force which permits him to think of resistance, and renders submission difficult: enjoying besides all the prerogatives which fall to the lot of the head of the Executive power in a country where the public administration. disseminated everywhere and mixed up with everything, was instituted by and for Monarchy: these two great powers, equal in their origin, unequal by right, condemned by the law to an uneasy position with respect to each other. invited by it in a certain measure to suspicions, jealousies, and conflict; obliged, however, to live, already connected together, in an eternal tête-à-tête, without meeting with any intermediate object or arbitrator to conciliate or restrain them.

"The Constitution is, then, defective. But if so, can calmer times and more favourable circumstances be awaited for its amendment?" Recapitulating the reasons for shunning the task, the report declared that the dangers of the moment did not permit the postponement of ameliorations. "The Committee do not deny that the revision may be dangerous, but they consider it exceedingly necessary. It is wrong, no doubt, to yield too easily to the current of public opinion; but it is not always prudent or patriotic to resist it. The rules of conduct of statesmen in such a matter vary according to the spirit of the times and the form of the institutions. In free countries, and above all in democratical ones, where good or evil can be accomplished only by the aid of the masses, above all, their affection and confidence must be preserved. When they are uneasy, troubled, and suffering, and ask for a remedy, to refuse it to them because it is believed to be less efficacious than they suppose it to be, is to drive



much time, of sacrifices, of struggles, of anguish, and of losses. To-day again the nation is weary; but at the same time again disquieted and agitated. Is it not to be feared that, in that moment of anxiety and anguish which may arise at the last moment, the electors may find themselves driven, not by enthusiasm for a name or for a man, but by terror of the inconnu, the horror of anarchy. to maintain illegally, and by a sort of popular assault, the executive power in the hands which now hold it?

"The mode of Presidential election established by the Constitution itself facilitates as far as it can do this revolutionary and mischievous result. A great nation, spread over a very large space-a nation in which the sphere of the executive power is almost without limit, and in which the only representative of that power is elected by the universality of the citizens voting directly and separately. without having had any means of becoming enlightened, of acquiring information, or of coming to an understanding,—that is a state of things, we do not fear to say so, which has never been seen in any nation on the earth. only country in the world which offers anything analogous is America. But see what a prodigious difference! In America direct and universal suffrage is the common. law; only one exception to this great principle has been introduced, and it applies precisely to the election of the President. The President of the United States of America emanates also from universal suffrage, but not directly. And still the duties of the Executive power in the Union, compared with what it is and always will be

in France, notwithstanding all that may be done, is small; notwithstanding that in that country, where the Republic existed, it may be said, since its origin under the Monarchy, in its habits, ideas, and manners, and where it had rather to appear than to be born—in that country, they have not ventured to entrust the election of the representative and of the executive power to the direct and universal vote. The power to be elected appeared still too great, and, above all, too remote from the elector, to allow him to make an enlightened and mature choice. The American nation only elects delegates, who choose a President. These delegates represent, no doubt, the general spirit of the country, its tendencies, its tastes, and frequently its passions and prejudices; but they are, at least, possessed with knowledge, which the people could not have. They can form to themselves a precise idea of the general wants of the country and of its real perils, know the candidates, compare them with each other. weigh, and choose that which each citizen, in the depths of his home and frequently of his ignorance, in the midst of the labours and pre-occupations of private life, is incapable of doing. Thus we have seen, within the last sixty years, the Americans frequently keep out of the first magistracy of the Republic citizens well known, and frequently very illustrious, to choose men who were comparatively obscure, but who answered better to the political necessities of the moment. If the danger of universal and direct circumstances in such a matter had moved the legislators of the United States, how much more ought it to strike us-we who live in a country where the



mittee have not felt at liberty to put forward for decision the question of Republic or Monarchy. They agreed that they have not the right. even if they had the desire, to propose to the nation to quit the Republic. Nor has the Assembly the right to impose the Republic as a general formula of government on the next Constituent. In fact, there would be something puerile in attempting to enchain beforehand the decisions of a sovereign assembly, which absorbs within itself all the powers, and which exercises all; for the Constitution, foreseeing that two National Assemblies could not sit at the same time, took care to declare that the Constituent, independently of its natural labours, should have the faculty of passing urgent laws. How could an Assembly which was not originally named to occupy itself with the Constitution, and which, besides, has already more than two years' existence, pretend to limit an Assembly issuing from the people, and which has just received the national will?

"The representatives are, however, the natural counsellors of the nation—the only political men in a position to judge the ensemble of affairs, the natural wants of the country, the state of parties, and what can and cannot be done. It will neither be wise nor honest in them to shrink from the office. The Committee therefore, by a majority of nine to six, adopts the motion submitted by its President, M. de Broglie, that the following resolution be recommended to the Assembly:—

"The Legislative Assembly, having considered the 111th article of the Constitution, expresses a wish that the Constitution should

be revised in totality, conformably to the said article."

"But, contemplating the possibility that in spite of all legal efforts towards unanimity by dignified and honest concession, the necessary votes for a legal revision might not be given, they recommend that the Assembly should at all events express its firm conviction that unconstitutional measures would be criminal, and its determination that the Constitution must be strictly and univer-

sally obeyed."

The report concluded thus:-"You have arrived at one of those solemn, and, happily, rare epochs in the life of nations, when an Assembly whose powers are about to expire, but which is still master of itself and of the future, holds in its hand the destinies of a whole people, and may by a word cause them to weigh down on one side or on the other. Whatever resolution you may come to, we may be sure beforehand that much of the good or of the evil which is in store for a long time to come will be justly attributed to it. We shall earn the approval or the censure not only of those who this day anxiously await our decisions, but also of the next generation. In the presence of so terrible and so long a responsibility, every one, doubtless, will forget his private interests, his passions of the moment, his rivalries, his hatreds, his very friendships, to think only of his country and of history."

A long but not very interesting debate took place upon this report, which lasted several days, and in the course of it M. Victor Hugo made a bitter and sarcastic speech, and was called to order by the President, M. Dupin, for insulting



War—General of Division Le Roy de St. Arnaud, Commander of the Second Division of the Army of Paris, in the room of General Randon.

Marine—M. Hippolyte Fortoul, member of the National Assembly, in the room of M. de Chasseloup-Laubat.

Finance—M. Blondel, Inspector-General of Finance, in the room of M. Achille Fould.

Agriculture and Commerce — M. Xavier de Casabianca, member of the National Assembly, in the room of M. Buffet.

Public Works — M. Lacrosse, member and Vice-President of the National Assembly, in the room of M. Magne.

Public Instruction and Worship
—M. Charles Giraud, member of
the Institute, in the room of M.
de Crouseilhes.

Justice—M. Corbin, Procureur-General of the Court of Appeal of Bourges, in the room of M. Rouher.

M. de Maupas, Prefect of the Haute-Garonne, was appointed Prefect of Police, in the room of M. Carlier.

It will be seen that of this Cabinet only three members had seats in the Legislative Assembly. It was composed of men more thoroughly Bonapartists in their views than any which had preceded it. M. Thorigny, the Minister of the Interior, was formerly a Legitimist, but he became Advocate-General of the Paris Court of Appeal under Louis Philippe. After the revolution of 1848. he resumed his original practice at the Lyons bar. M. Casabianca, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was one of Prince Louis Napoleon's most con-

fidential advisers, and personally devoted to him.

The prorogation expired on the 4th of November, when the Assembly again met under the presidency of M. Dupin; and M. de Thorigny, the new Minister of the Interior, immediately communicated the message of the President of the Republic, of which we give the most important passages.

"Gentlemen Representatives,—I come this year as usual to present to you an account of the important events which have been accomplished since my last message.

"I believe, however, I ought to pass with silence the events which, in spite of myself, have produced certain dissensions which will always be to be regretted.

"With the exception of some partial agitation, the public peace has not been troubled; and even at various epochs at which political difficulties were of a kind to weaken the sentiment of public security and to assist apprehensions, the country, by its peaceful attitude, has shown a confidence in the Government, the evidence of which is most pleasing to me.

"It appears, however, imprudent to flatter ourselves with illusions on this appearance of tranquillity. A vast demagogical conspiracy is now organizing in France and Europe. Secret societies are endeavouring to extend their ramifications even into the smallest communes. All the madness and violence of party is brought forth, while these men are not even agreed on persons or things: they are agreed to meet in 1852, not to construct but to overthrow. Your patriotism and your courage, with which I shall endeavour to keep pace, will, I am



rue Rivoli. The impulse soon spread from Paris to the departments, which have devoted considerable sums to works of utility.

"Science and art have received notable encouragement, and the important sums which have been voted for the restoration of various historical monuments have been

applied accordingly.

"Two projects demand a prompt solution,—viz., to determine the indemnities due to those citizens who suffered material losses in consequence of the events of February and June; and the second proposition refers to the organization of prison labour.

"There is, moreover, another project of law of which I spoke to you in my last message, and to which I attached the greatest importance,—namely, the assistance to be tendered to the survivors of the armies of the Republic and

the Empire.

"Circumstances, over which I have no control, have hitherto prevented the presentation of this project. I trust, however, that you will soon be in a position to give it a favourable reception, for I entreat you not to forget that in all parts of this country there are men covered with scars, who have sacrificed themselves to the defence of the country, and who are now anxiously waiting for you to help them. Their time is short, afflicted as they are by age and distress.

" FINANCES.

"The present situation is as favourable as can be expected, considering the engagements of the past and the uncertainties of the future.

"The accounts of 1849, which have been submitted to you, show the definitive amount of this calculation. The deficit which it throws on the Treasury does not exceed the quotations of the message of the 12th of November last.

"The decree which shortens by two months the duration of the financial year has been applied to the receipts and to the expenditure of 1850, so that it is in some manner easy to ascertain the total. We are happy to be able to say that a surplus will remain after meeting the propositions of the Committee of the Budget and the Administration.

"The budget of 1850, now preparing, and the definitive results which it will present, will in a great measure depend on the state of the revenue during the last month of the year. Up to this day the collection of impost offers a satisfactory result.

"The direct taxes are being paid with great promptness. They present an improvement even on the favourable situation of last

year.

The indirect imposts feel the effect of the want of confidence, without, however, any diminution upon the sum of the receipts anticipated by the budget being as yet produced.

"The loss experienced under some branches of the revenue, especially registration dues, is compensated by the amount of the taxes on consumption—a circumstance which establishes the welfare and employment of the majority.

"PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND WORSHIP.

"The law of the 15th of March, 1850, on primary instruction, has produced the happiest results. The rectorial administration being brought nearer to the establish-



" FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"We have reason to congratulate ourselves on the state of our relations with foreign powers. From all sides we receive assurances of the desire felt to see our difficulties peaceably ended. On our side, a loyal and sincere diplomacy allies itself to all measures which can contribute to assure tranquillity and peace to Europe.

"The more this peace is prolonged, the more tightly are the bonds between the various nations drawn. Prince Albert's vast and liberal idea has contributed to cement their union. The English people have welcomed our countrymen with a noble cordiality, and this competition between the various industries of the world, instead of fomenting jealousies, has only served to heighten the natural respect of the nations.

" At Rome our situation remains the same, and the Holy Father is unceasing in his demonstrations of solicitude for the prosperity of France and the comfort of our soldiers. The work of the organization of the Roman Government proceeds but slowly; nevertheless, a Council of State has been established. The Municipal and Provincial Councils are gradually organizing themselves, and they will serve to form a Consulta whose duty it will be to take a share in the administration of finances. Important legislative reforms follow one after another, and great pains are taken with the creation of an army which would promote the retreat of foreign powers from the territories of the Church.

"The dangers which a year ago threatened the peace of Germany have been dispelled. The Germanic Confederation, as a whole, has returned to the forms and the rules which prevailed previous to 1848. It attempts to protect itself against new convulsions by carrying out an interior re-organization. to which we ought to remain perfect strangers. We had for a moment reason to fear that the Frankfort Diet might be called upon to discuss a proposition which vastly modified the very essence of the Germanic Confederation. while it tended to expand its limits and to change its destination and European rôle, and which would have shaken the equilibrium which has been consecrated by the general treaties. We thought it our duty to make our representations. England, too, protested. Luckily, the wisdom of the German Government has removed this chance of a complication.

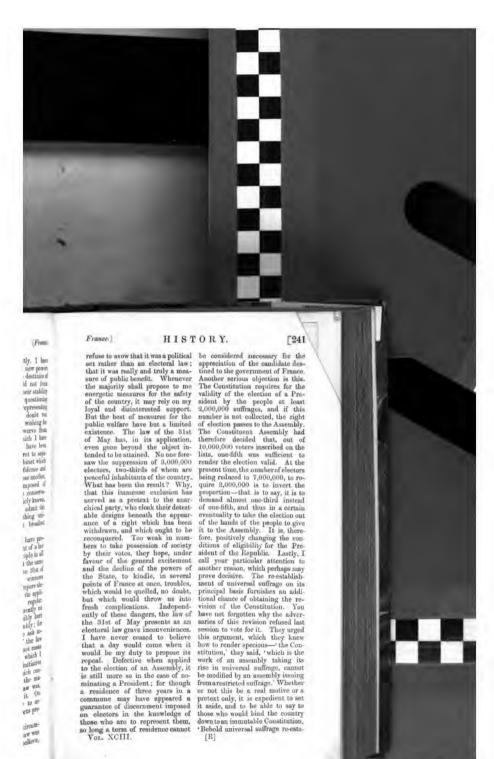
"Switzerland has removed from its territories the greater part of the refugees who abused its hospitality. In supporting that measure we did a service to Switzerland and to its contiguous States.

" RESUMÉ.

"You have just heard a faithful exposition of the situation of the country. As to the past, it offers satisfactory results; nevertheless, a state of general uneasiness tends to increase daily. Everywhere labour grows slack, poverty augments, vested interests are alarmed, and anti-social expectations swell high in proportion as the enfeebled powers of the State approach their term.

"In such a state of things the first care of the Government must be to seek out the means of avoiding the dangers which threaten it, and of insuring the best chances of safety. Already in my last message my words on this subject—I remember it with pride—were





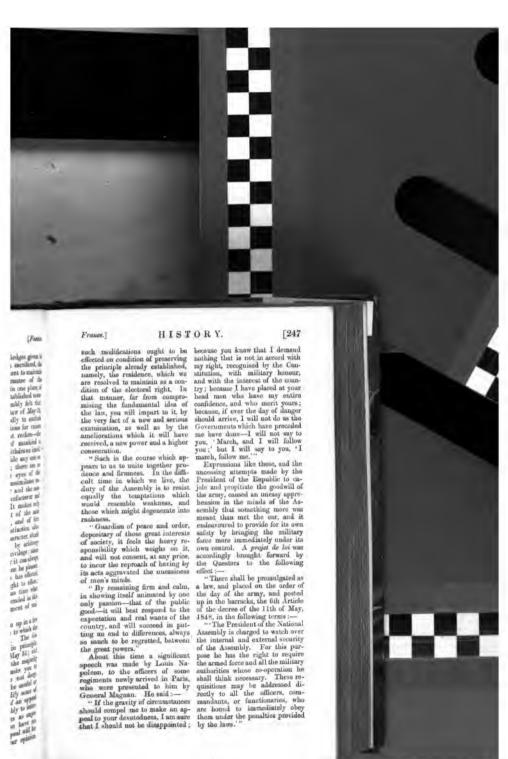






















interest was felt in the subject; and sembly, rejecting orders of the day motives, should reject or accept the proposition of the Questors. I rethe progress of the Council was so slow that it was not until the 9th of October in the present year that they had perfected a measure, which was submitted to the President of the Republic, and to the Legislative Assembly, on the 5th of November. The project of peat it aloud from this tribune, in order that every one may know it. We do not contest the right of the Assembly to demand troops for its defence, but this right must come 5th of November. The projet de loi contained thirty-six articles, in within the terms of the Constitution, and in order not to destroy eight chapters, under distinctive discipline and the army, the requi heads :sition, which will never be refused,

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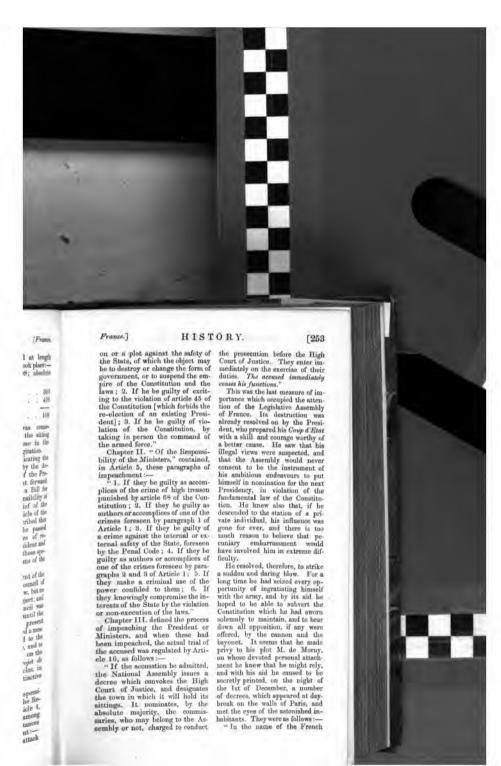
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"If the

Chapter I. "Of the Responsi-Chapter I. "Of the Responsi-bility of the President of the Re-public," comprised in Article 1, these three paragraphs, among others, defining the circumstances which warranted impeachment.— "1. If he be guilty of an attack

must pass through the regular channels of command." Several other members afterwards rose to speak, but the noise and interruption were so great that they were hardly able to make





powers you intrusted to me. Six

millious of votes were a striking

will develop hereafter. "I. A responsible chief named for 10 years.
"2. The Ministers dependent on

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protest against it, and yet I have faithfully observed it. Provoca-tious, calumnies, outrages, found the Executive alone. -3. A Council of State formed of the most distinguished men preme passive. But now that the









"Every shade of opinion was represented in this extempora-comAssembly. But eight-tembs of its
members belonged to the different
Conservative parties which had constituted the majority. This Assembly was presided over by two
of its Vice-Presidents, M. Vitet
and M. Benosat d'Azy. M. Daru
was arrested in his own house; the
fearth Vice-President, the illustrious General Bedieux, had been
seized that morning in his bed, and
bandeaffed like a robber. As for
the President, M. Dupin, he was
absent; which surprised no one, as
his cowardied was known. Besides
its vice-Presidents, the Assembly
was accompanied by its secretaries,
its subers, and even its shorthandwriter, who will preserve for posterity the records of this last and memorable sitting." Thus constituted,
they passed the following decree:

"In pursance of Article 08 of

in pursuance of Article 68 of the Constitution—viz. the President of the Republic, the Ministers, the agents, and depositaries of public authority; are responsible, each in what concerns themselves respectively, for all the acts of the Government and the Administration—any measure by which the President of the Republic dissolves the National Assembly, proreques it, or places obstacles in the exercise of its powers, is a crime of high treason.

"By this act merely, the President is deprived of all authority, the citizens are bound to withhold their obedience, the executive power passes in fall right to the National Assembly: The Judges of the High Court of Justice will meet immediately under pulo of forfeiture;

as follows, wik...

"Louis Nayoleon Bonaparts is deprised of all authority as President of the Republic. The citizens are enjoined to withhold their obedience. The executive power has passed in full right to the National Assembly. The Judges of the High Court of Justice are enjoined to meet immediately, under pain of forfeiture, to proceed to the judgment of the President and his accompliers; consequently all the officers and functionaries of power and of public authority are bound to obey all requisitions made in the name of the National Assembly, under pain of forfeiture and high treason.

"' Done and decreed unanimously in public sitting, this 2nd of December, 1851."

The decree was signed by Benoist d'Azy, President; Vitet, Vioe-Presideot; Moulin and Chapot, Secretaries; and by the whole of the 230 representatives present. General Oudinot was made commander of the public forces; and M. Tamisier, of the party of the Mountain, was made chief of the stuff. "The chaice of these two officers from distinct shades of political opinion showed that the Assembly was animated by one common spirit."

"A band of soldiers, headed by their officers, sword in band, appeared at the door, without, however,

Police tered unbro bility there Presi them missi the o The I are he sole r right. oppose will on constra Seize 1 All, a of the hesitat Police the tw the co rose, two, who , We re march knowi

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and MM. Baze and Roger du Nord, were conveyed as prisoners to the fortress of Ham, where Louis Napoleon himself had been confined after his abortive landing at Boulogne in 1840. On the 4th of December the

President published the following decree :-

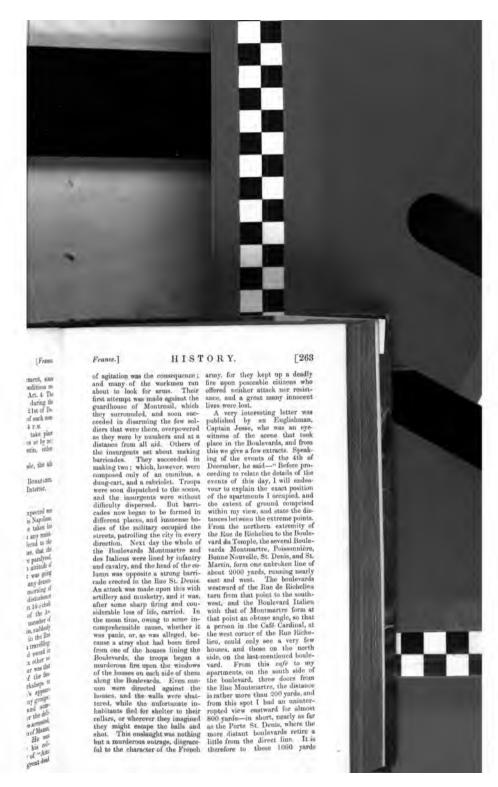
" FRENCH REPUBLIO.

"In the name of the French People. The President of the Republic, considering that the mode of election promulgated by the de-cree of the 2nd of December had been adopted in other circumstances as guaranteeing the sincerity of election; but, considering that the essential object of the decree is to obtain the free and sincere expression of the will of the people; decrees - The articles 2, 3, and 4, of the decree of the 2nd of December are modified as fol-lows:-Art. 9. The election will take place by universal suffrage. All Frenchmen aged 21 years, in the enjoyment of their civil and the enjoyment of their civil and political rights, are called to vote. Art. 3. They must justify, either by their being inscribed on the electoral lists drawn up in virtue of the law of the 15th of March, 1849,

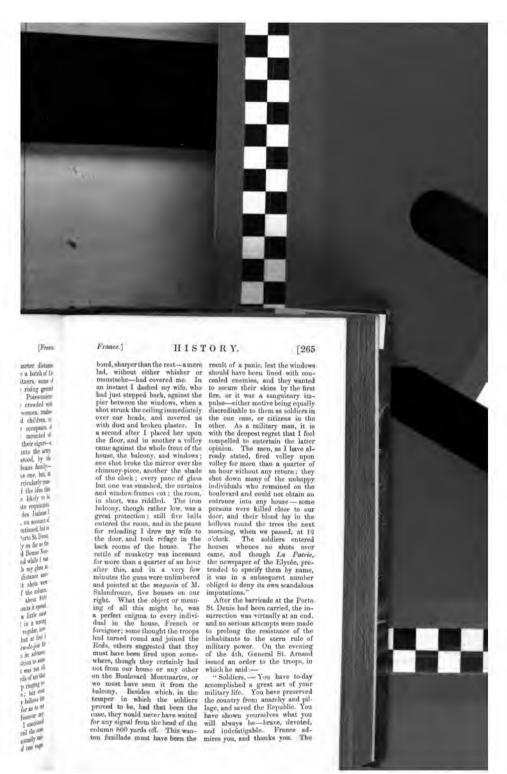
"The Minister of the Interior, "DE MORNY."

So sudden and unexpected was the blow struck by Louis Napoleon, and so skilfully had he taken his measures to overwhelm any resistance that might be offered to the execution of his scheme, that the inhabitants of Paris were paralyzed, and gazed at first in an attitude of stupid wonder at what was going on, without attempting any demon stration; but on the morning of the 3rd symptoms of disturbance began to appear. About 10 o'clock one of the members of the Assembly, M. Baudin, a member of the party of the Mountain, suddenly appeared on horseback in the Rue St. Antoine. He wore a travellingcap, and carried a naked sword in his hand, followed by six other representatives. The hour was that at which the workmen of the faubourg leave their workshops to breakfast. M. Baudin's appearance attracted a great many groups; whom he barangued, and moned to take up arms for the delivery of the representatives arrested, who were still at the prison of Mazas, in the neighbourhood. He was aided in his efforts by his colleagues, and soon the cry of "Aux armes!" was heard. A great deal

composed dung-cart were soor and the difficulty cades no different dies of streets, p direction. the Boul des Italies and oavalr lumn was cade erecte An attack artillery at after some siderable I the mean 1 comprehen was partie, cause a str from one Boolevard murderous of the hou along the non were honses, a tered, wh habitanta cellars, or they might shot. Th but a mure ful to the













of its colleges, its communities, and works of charity, gradually increased. I seek in vain elsewhere for a system or force able to guarantee to us the preservation and development of such benefits. I see only the gaping gulf of victorious Socialism. My choice is made—I am for authority against revolt, for preservation against destruction, for society against Socialism, for the possible liberty of good against the certain liberty of evil; and in the great struggle between the two forces which divide the world. I think that in acting so I am again on the present occasion, as always, for Catholicism against revolution."

Although by the terms of the decree calling upon the nation to vote on the question of the powers to be conferred on the President the people were restricted to a simple "yes" or "no," many availed themselves of the ballot to express in short and emphatic language their political creed. Thus in many of the boxes were found slips of paper inscribed with sentences like the following:—

"Oui! Vivel'Empereur!" "Oui! Mille et mille fois, Oui!" "Oui! A bas la République!" "Oui! Vive la République Democratique et Sociale!" "Oui! pour que Louis Bonaparte soit Empereur!" "Oui! Vive l'Armée!" "Oui! Mort à Cavaignac!" "Non! Mort au Dictateur!" "Non! Vive Henri V.!" "Non! Vivela République!" "Non! A bas l'Armée!" &c. All these tickets were, however, annulled, and the votes of the writers were consequently lost.

The result of the ballot was, that the President received 7,439,219 votes in his favour, and that 640,737 voted against him.

The evening of the 31st of December was appointed by Louis

Napoleon for the reception of the Consultative Commission, to communicate to him officially this report; and accordingly the members then repaired to the Palace of the Elysée, where M. Baroche, as Vice-President of the Commission, announced the number of votes in a complimentary speech, to which Louis Napoleon made the following reply:—

"Gentlemen,-France has responded to the loyal appeal which I made to her. She has comprehended that I departed from legality only to return to right. Upwards of seven millions of votes have just absolved me, by justifying an act which had no other object than to save France, and perhaps Europe, from years of trouble and anarchy. I thank you for having effectually shown to what an extent that manifestation is national and spontaneous. If I congratulate myself on this immense adhesion it is not from pride, but because it gives me the force to speak and act as becomes the head of a great nation like ours.

" I understand all the grandeur of my new mission, and I do not deceive myself as to its difficulties. But with an upright heart, with the co-operation of all right-minded men, who, like you, will assist me with their intelligence and support me with their patriotism, with the tried devotedness of our valiant army, and with the protection which I shall to-morrow solemnly beseech Heaven to grant me, I hope to render myself worthy of the confidence which the people continue to place in me. to secure the destinies of France by founding institutions which respond at the same time to the democratic instincts of the nation and to the universally expressed desire to have henceforth a strong



A significant symptom of the new state of things in France was about this time exhibited in the orders issued by the prefects of departments for erasing from publie buildings the words Liberte, Egulite, Fraternite, and cutting down "trees of liberty." These orders

"Whereas political inscriptions, and particularly the words 'liberty,' 'equality,' and 'fraternity,' which figure on most of the public buildings, present no character of utility, but are, on the contrary, for the people a perpetual excitement to revolt, by holding up to them the emblem and recollection of a triumphant insurrection; whereas the same may be said of the trees called 'of liberty,' which obstruct our public squares and walks, and are now dried-up and decayed sticks, the Prefect decrees-

"Article I. Every political inscription, without exception, and in particular the words 'liberty,' equality, 'frateruity,' shall be immediately removed from the fronts of public edifices and pri-vate dwellings. The trees of liberty shall be cut down or rooted up.

" Article 2. Trees which, baving grown luxuriantly, are an ornament to the commune, are alone to be excepted."

Our narrative of this period would be incomplete if we did not mention that an immense number of political arrests took place, and principle that can be pleaded in its excuse.

When the dissolution of the Assembly was first proclaimed, and the arrests on the morning of the 2nd of December were made, it was publicly announced by the organs and creatures of the President that he was only acting in self-defence; that a conspiracy had been formed in the Assembly to deprive him of the short tenure of power which still remained to him, and that the leaders whom he seized were actually engaged in the plot. It was asserted that the moment for carrying the plan into execution had all but arrived; and that if the coup detat had not anticipated the attempt, Louis Napoleon would have been himself a prisoner.

Now to this specious reasoning there is one complete and satisfactory answer. The plea put forward was wholly false in fact. The story of a plot and a conspiracy was a mere fabrication, put forward at the moment to gloss over an act of outrageous violence, and immediately abandoned when the President found himself strong the Pressure round number strong enough in the support of the army to set regard for appearances at defiance. The proof of the utter falsity of the charge consists in the fact that not one of the alleged conspirators was ever brought to trial even before a court-martial, nor was a single particle of evidence adduced implicating them

therefore, defence o

poleon as But, it asserted State neg had put tious he and tha sequenc sibility conflict rival pe answer true. Ti Was, we many in unwise. disgraced violence seemly freedom (popular 1 find the is so in is so is America of the tional G testa alu towards of the such as him in extingu Franco. which d months most he first in . tion of

in any such scheme. The papers of Generals Changarnier, Cavaignac, Leflô, and Bédeau, and of MM. Thiers, Roger du Nord, and the other deputies arrested, were seized without any of them having time or opportunity to destroy a single document, and yet not a solitary line was found to justify the accusation. We may, therefore, dismiss this ground of defence on behalf of Louis Napoleon as wholly untenable.

But, in the next place, it was asserted that the act was one of State necessity; that the Assembly had put itself in a position of factious hostility to the Executive. and that government had in consequence become almost an impossibility in France, owing to the conflict and opposition of the two Here, again, the rival powers. answer is that the assertion is untrue. The conduct of the Chamber was, we may frankly admit, in many instances undignified and unwise. Internal squabbles often disgraced the debates, and party violence was carried to an unseemly length. But wherever freedom of discussion prevails in a popular assembly, there we shall find the strife of party exist. is so in our own Parliament. is so in the United States of America: and it seems to be one of the conditions of a constitutional Government that such contests should continually arise. But towards the President the conduct of the Assembly had not been such as for one moment to justify him in destroying that body and extinguishing the liberties of The two instances in France. which during the preceding twelve months they had appeared to act most hostilely against him werefirst in January, when, on the motion of M. St. Beuve, they passed a vote of want of confidence in the Baroche Ministry; and, secondly, in February, when they rejected the Dotation Bill. But if the head of the Executive is justified in overthrowing a Constitution because his Ministry suffer defeat in Parliament, he is already virtually despotic. If constitutional resistance may be properly met by revolution, such resistance is a mockery, and the Assembly ought at once to proceed to register decrees as its only appropriate function. And with respect to the Dotation Bill it must be remembered, that the salary of the President had been fixed when the Constitution was adopted. was not as if the Assembly had afterwards attempted to cut down and diminish the amount, which would no doubt have been an act of aggression on their part. They simply determined to adhere to the sum originally fixed as sufficient for the expenses of the Chief of the State, and refused to grant a large extra allowance for what were called frais de représentation, in order to enable the President to be more munificent in his largesses and entertainments. And they had good grounds for withholding such an additional supply. They knew that masses of troops at reviews had been regaled with champagne and sausages, in the presence and at the cost of the President, and that, inspired with drunken enthusiasm, the soldiers uttered cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" which significantly pointed at the revival of the Imperial regime in the person of Louis Napoleon. The Assembly, therefore, were not likely to loosen the purse-strings, that money might be employed in corrupting the loyalty of the army towards the Republic.

One other pretext has been ad-



CHAPTER X.

PORTUGAL.—Proclamation of Revolt by the Duke of Saldanha—Letter from him to the Duke of Terceira, explanatory of his Conduct and Views—He in vain tries to induce the Governor of Oporto to declare in his Favour—Disaffection in the Garrison there—Saldanha tries to escape from Portugal—Oporto pronounces for him—His Return and enthusiastic Reception there—Count Thomar takes refuge on board an English Vessel of War—The Queen summons Saldanha to Lisbon—He forms a Ministry, of which he is at the head.

SPAIN.—Resignation of the Narvaez Ministry—New Cabinet formed by

Bravo Murillo - Accouchement of the Queen of Spain.

GERMANY.—Abortive Conferences at Dresden—Final Resolution adopted by the Representatives—Restoration of the old Frankfort Diet—Cabinet Letters from the Emperor of Austria to Prince Schwarzenberg and Baron Kübeck, declaring Ministers responsible solely to the Crown. Schleswig-Holstein—Formal Submission of the Duchies—Proclamotion of the Stadtholders. Hanover—Death of the King—Proclamation by his Successor George V.

PORTUGAL.—A sudden and extraordinary change took place this year in the Government of Portugal. It began by an act of insurrection, which at one time threatened to bring about a revolution, but the result was merely a change in the Cabinet. The Duke of Saldanha was the successful hero of the plot, and he became, by an almost unparalleled reverse of fortune, the Prime Minister of Portugal, from being a few days previously an outlawed and fugitive rebel.

Saldanha was bitterly opposed to the Ministry of Count Thomar, and, finding that constitutional means were of no avail, he determined to raise the standard of open revolt, and, relying upon the unpopularity of the Thomar Ministry, bring about a change of policy at Vol. XCIII.

the cost of a revolution. Early in April, he suddenly took with him a small detachment of troops to Cintra, and there he openly proclaimed his intentions. He soon afterwards quitted Cintra, attended by an inconsiderable force, and reaching Leiria, addressed from that place, on the 11th, a letter to the Duke of Terceira, in which he gave the following explanation of his conduct and views:—

" Leiria, April 11, 1851.

"Sir,—A general rising has long been prepared throughout the kingdom against the prevarications, peculations, and continued infractions of the Constitution committed by the Count of Thomar. More than once have I prevented it by representing the possibility of ejecting that ill-omened man [T]





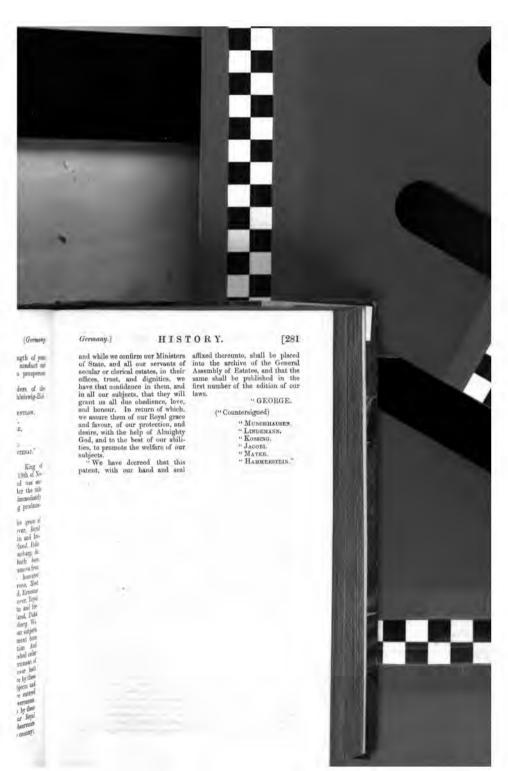


















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tempt, and, accordingly, at day-break on the 24th of December, Colonel Mackinnon left Fort Cox, with a force of nearly 600 men, of whom 321 belonged to the 6th and 73rd Regiments, 174 to the Cape Mounted Rifles, and 92 to the Caffre Police. With this strong column, Colonel Mackinnon took his way up the valley of the Keiskamma.

The Keiskamma River forms in the lower part of its course, where it flows to the south-east, the present boundary between the colony proper and British Caffraria. But in the upper part of its course, the river, flowing to the south-west passes through the centre of British Caffraria. For about 50 miles above Fort Cox, the rapid torrent winds through the rugged defiles of the Amatola Mountains, the stronghold of the Gaika Caffres. Along the bank of this stream Colonel Mackinnon pursued his march until be reached a narrow rocky gorge, where his men could only proceed in single file. It does not appear that he sent forward any reconnoitring party, but he seems to have had implicit confidence in the Caffre Police, who led the column

When the Caffre Police and the Cape Mounted Rifles had passed through the gorge a deadly fire was opened by the Caffres upon the column of infantry, and it was with great difficulty that Colonel Mackinnon succeeded at last in extricating his troops from the defile, and in dislodging the Caffres. Before this was accomplished the force had suffered the serious loss of three officers and sixteen men killed and wounded. One corporal killed and wommen. One can and one privates of the 6th Regi-and could be ne longer got forward, ment, and one corporal of the 78rd. At this time we were attacked by a Regiment, were killed, and five very superior force in a thorny

men of the 6th and two of the 73rd were wounded.

Colonel Mackingon then pressed his march onwards for three miles to a missionary station, whence he dispatched a message to Sir Harry Smith, and next day he commenced his return to Fort Cox by a circuitous route,

The attack made by the Caffres in the Keiskumma defile was the signal for a general rising amongst the natives, and the wild and fierce Gaikas made an indiscriminate assault upon the settlers. whose houses they burnt, and they destroyed a great number of lives.

The situation of Sir Harry Smith was now most perilous. The hostile Caffres swarmed in thousands round Fort Cox, where he was hemmed in, and Colonel Somerset, who attempted to reach him from Fort Hare with a body of troops, was driven back on the 29th of December, after a severe contest with the savages. In his afficial report of the action Colonel Somerset said :-

"The troops continued retiring in admirable order, contesting every foot of ground with the enemy, whose numbers increased out of every valley, as we passed the successive heads of the various kloofs. The day was most oppressive. I was able to open the gun upon the enemy several times with good effect. After retiring about three miles, while holding a small vley on a hill, in firing a shot from the small gon, the trail unfortunately broke short off, which rendered the gun completely unser-viceable. I had it brought on until, when passing a valley with rugged banks, the gun fell over. Good Hope.

valley, the t to-hand ence Here, I am our brave Lieutenant? and Adjutan ment. Ensig wounded; a and Cape M wounded, an also Major ! wounded. selves fron troops conti feet order. 100 men, out in sur 91st, whon at Fort H

"The b most oppi exceed th lantry of this most service the

The wan throughout the Gaikas doned their and leaving the rear, cro and Great J establish the of our own plundered (and repelled rai detachin were sent as

Ir would give anythir of the event which was c and uncons flicts with b which the rendered th for the disci as the form the natural





sook to save their lives by flight. "These remarks apply alike to the Winterberg, Mancazana, Kaga, and other localities which burder upon the districts of Oradock and Somerset; also to the Fort Beau-

the front. But this not being

done, no alternative remained to

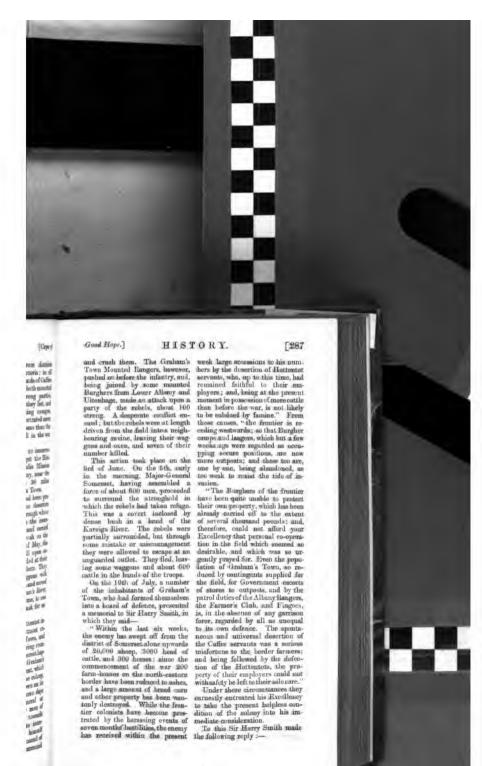
those in exposed situations but to

pened to be at the time in Graham Town. The 74th Regiment, which had receatly arrived in the colony, had reached Graham's Town on its way to Fort Have only three days

before. The Major-General att that regiment to proceed towards Lower Allany, in order to intercept the insurgents; he himself preparing to take the command of the force which was to spround

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and I have every reason to do ... I cannot admit that the inha-

bitants of Graham's Town have done as much as might have been expected to contribute towards the

tions, there would then have been a general rush into the colony of the whole of the Caffre tribes. war that must be attempted which carries with it a prospect of the greatest general benefit to the

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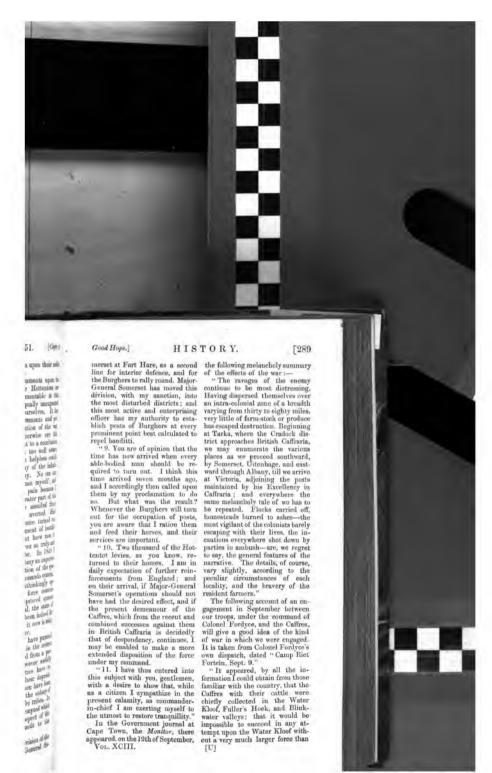
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"8. I posted the division of the general defence; and I ground troops under Major-General So-





the Blinkwater could be seen into

until the belt of bush should be

crossed, and that to attempt such

a passage by night would be un-warrantable. I determined not to attempt it, but to continue our

march after dark, and to descend

the Kroome by the pass at the

west end of the range, and leading to Niland's farm. Meanwhile, I

and as soon as they got within range commenced firing, which they kept up without much intermission ; but this was more noisy than dangerous, and was returned with interest by our men, who being well covered by the ground could fire dedevered by the ground could tree de-liberately, without exposing them-salves. Observing that the greater body of the cump appeared to be brought upon our right, along the Kroome Bush, with the probable intention of cutting us off from the

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occurred, which in some degree revived the drooping spirits of the colonists; this was the arrival at Cape Town, on the 31st of October, of a draft of a Constitution for the colony, transmitted by Earl Grey, that it might be passed by the Legislative Council, and then become law by the Queen's approval

and sanction.

killed and wounded.

must be nominated by a requisi-tion signed by 25 electors, and regiments suffered a serious loss in must have accepted the nomina-tion before he can be voted for, In the mean time an event had The list of candidates thus legally nominated shall be published in the Government Gazette at least fourteen days before the day of election. No elector can sign such a requisition for more than one candidate.

"The Assembly .- The House of Assembly shall consist of 46 mem-bers, to be elected for the term

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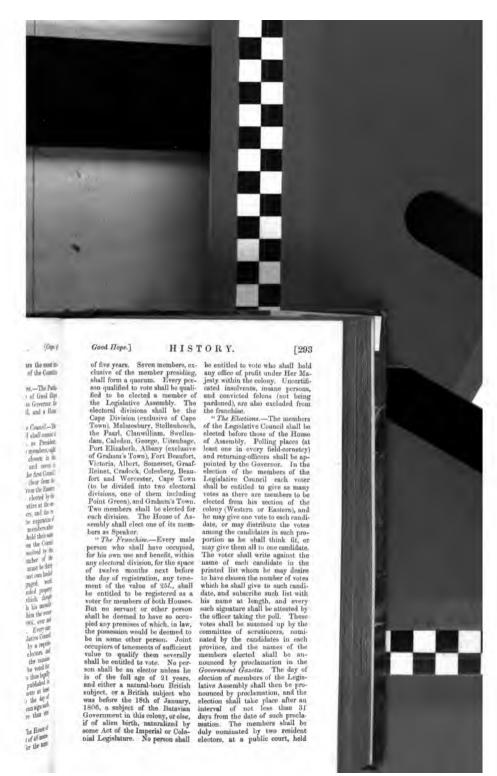
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in each electoral division; and if the number of persons proposed shall not exceed the number to be elected, such persons shall be deemed to be elected; otherwise a show of hands shall be taken; and if any candidate shall demand poll, the returning officer shall fix and announce the day or days on which the poll will be taken at the several polling-places, which shall be after an interval of not less than three days from the day of nomination. Security must be given by each candidate for the payment of an equal share of the expense of the poll, not, however, exceeding the sum of 501. The returning officer of the division shall cast up the votes given for the several candidates, and shall at another public court declare the state of the pell, and proclaim the member or members re-

" Sessions of the Parliament .-The Governor shall summon the two Houses to meet at such time and place within the colony as he shall think fit within twelve months next after the promulgation of this A session of the Purordinance. liament shall be held once at least in every year. The Governor may prorogoe the two Houses whenever he shall see fit to do so; and he may dissolve one or both Houses at his pleasure. In case of the occurrence of a vacancy in either House, from death or any other cause, the Governor shall, by proclamation, order a new election to be held; the member so elected shall hold his seat for the unexpired term for which the member occasioning such vacancy was elected.

"Government Officers.—The Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and the Auditor, shall have the right of sitting and speaking, but not of voting, in either House.

voting, in either House.

"Legislation.—All Bills granting supplies or imposing taxes shall originate in the House of Assembly. No Bill appropriating any sum of money from the public revenue shall be exceed. revenue shall be enacted, unless the Governor shall have recommended the House of Assembly to make provision for the specified public service for which such money is to be appropriated. Governor may assent to any Bill, or may refuse his assent to it, or may reserve it for the signification of the Royal pleasure upon it; or he may return it with amendments to either House at his pleasure. But a Bill assented to by the Governor may be disallowed within two years by order of Her Majesty in Conneil. All debates shall be conducted in English, and all records of proceedings of the Parliament be kept in the same language.

This Constitution was received with great joy by the colonists, and at a public meeting held at Cape Town on the 2nd of Docember, the following petition to the Queen was adopted by seclamation:—

"Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects gratefully acknow-ledge the boon which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer in the liberal form of government embodied in the letters-patent and two draft ordinances, constituting a Parliannest for this colony, published in the Cupe of Good Hope Government Gasette of the 27th day of November, 1851.

"Your petitioners willingly defer, for the consideration of the future Parliament, such matters of Cuba.]

detail as and to bring the to bring the immediate such other such the said draw the sa

" And " tive Conv which the nances b considera sents or the inha humbly that you ciously I consent i duced by found in ciples an drafts; a nearly as may receiv tion, and further re restore pe fidence, th your Maj promote pappiness

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rally fled at their approach, and none joined them. Worn out with hunger and fatigue, the men composing this body threw away their a week or ten days previously; they could not distinctly remember when. They had not at that time heard of the offer of life to such as would give themselves up, but their intention was to throw themselves upon the mercy of the Spanish Government. They did not all come in together, but in small parties, and at different small parties, and times. They had subsisted chiefly upon fruit, and the last flesh-meat that some of them had eaten was a portion of their general's horse.

According to the narrative of another prisoner, they disembarked on the shore at Morillo, at 11 o'clock at night on the 11th instant, with but a slight opposition; the where they had another rencontre with the troops. This resulted in the loss of four or five men, which reduced the force at Frias to 220 men, 12 or 14 being wounded; with these they passed to Burgo, where they spent the night, and the next morning went to Martitorene, where they were surprised as they were breakfasting by the Spanish troops and completely dispersed. More than 100 secreted themselves in the forest, one-third without arms, where they remained for four days with no food but a horse, some corn, and wild plan-

Three of the American officers engaged in the expedition received a free pardon from the Captain-General of Cuba, and one of these, Lieutenant Van Vechten, afterwards published a long account of

assert, that porting to were publish of July last, the Union, the express the citizens and advance bonds. Kr Lopez, an tion to exte freedom w every Ame culators in vantage of ther their knew how to start an Th they fondly would go hand, and island would were worth from 10 to when this turally, the value as the Cuba became if this expe they pretend Cuba, when they denom Spain, would with a debt 100,000,000 cent, of wh the pockets wished to 1 cause of lil good care to

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he landed. All the others had been killed in the affray of Las

had been performed,
"This is the exact and true narrative of what has occurred to the prisoners. All the disgusting de-

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publicly executed, and the sentence

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"On receiving information of what had occurred, Commodore

Fexhall A. Parker was instructed

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and have lost their lives in the un-

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and regret I announce to you that

during the excitement growing out of the executions at Havannah, the

office of Her Catholic Majesty's consul at New Orleans was assailed

by a mob, his property destroyed,

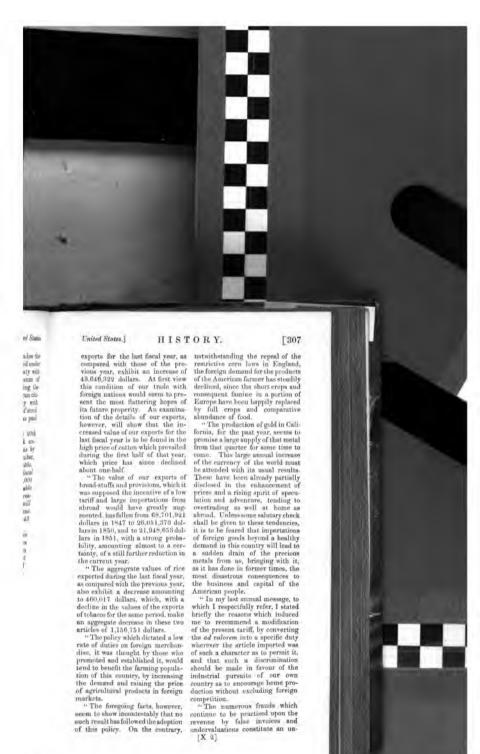
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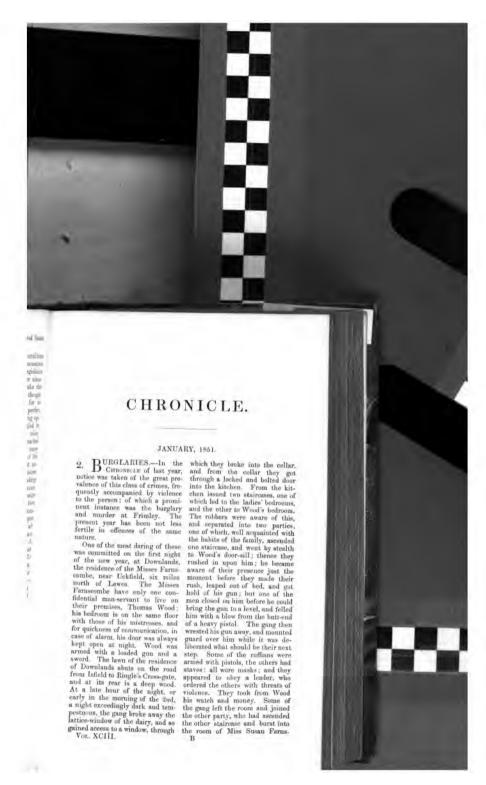
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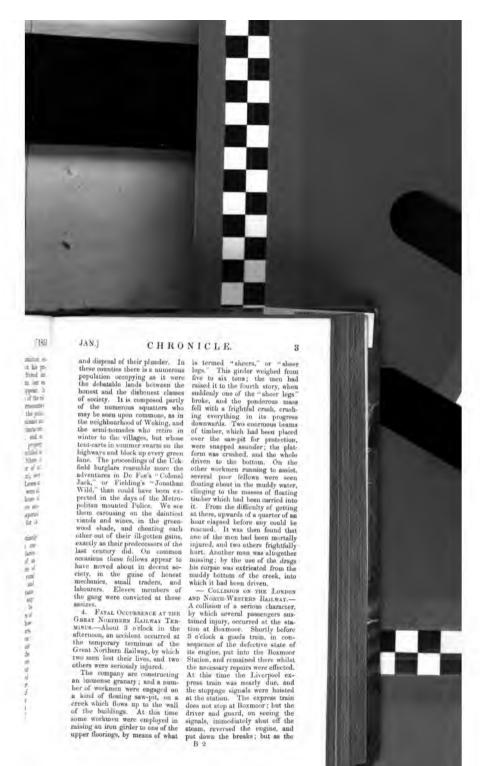
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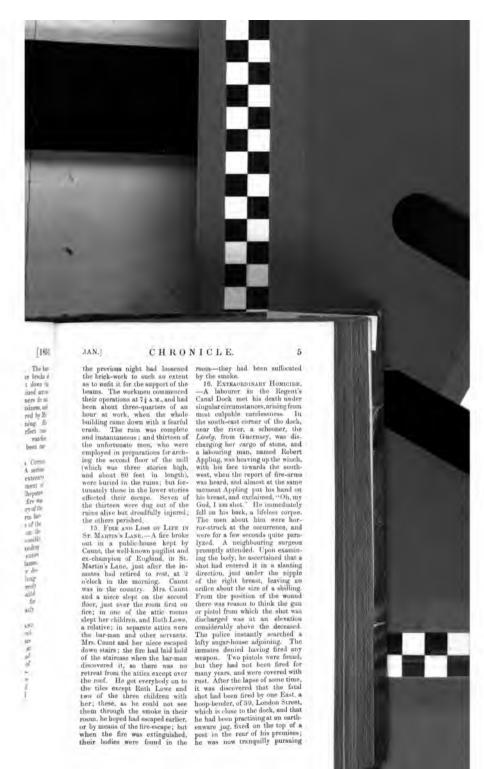
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his occupations, all unconscious of the mischief he had done. He was committed to take his trial for manslaughter. The deceased has left a widow and two children.

17. FATAL SEWER ACCIDENT AT Islandron.-An accident occurred Istanores.—An access of formation in a sewer in process of formation in Lower Road, Islington, by which two lives were lost. The Commistwo lives were lost. The Commis-sioners of Sewers having determined to form a branch sewer from Church Street to Cross Street, had successfully carried on their operations at a depth of 24 feet, passing under the New River Tunnel, which is at the depth of 12 feet, near the King's Head public-house. Mr. Cox, the landlord, being desirous to open a drain from his premises into the new sewer, had a shaft sunk in his cellar, and a hending driven forward near the New River Tunnel. There the water began to ooze through, and flooded the cellar, which made him more desirous to have the drain completed into the sewer. The leave of the Commissioners being requisite for this, the necessary application was made and refused. The workman, however, commenced driving a heading from the sewer under the New River to meet the drain on the other side, and had penetrated seven feet inwards, when he used a boring instrument, called a "searcher," to ascertain where he was going. The searcher penetrated the tunnel of the New River, and immediately the water, rushing through the heading, filled the sewer like a tide. There were six men in it at the time: two got up the shaft with comparative ease. two more had a very narrow escape, being swept off their legs by the force of the current; but a labourer and a bricklayer were carried away and drowned. Such

was the force of the current, that the bodies of the unfortunate men were swept down the sewers into the Thames, at London Bridge, where the Islington sower dis-charges itself. The whole current of the New River turned aside into the opening, and all that part of London which is supplied with water from that source was left. dry, until, by throwing in a great quantity of bags of clay, the opening into the new sewer was completely stopped.

22. First in Lettle Britain.—
About 7 a.m. a fire of a very destructive character broke out in the spacious premises belonging to the spaceous premises belonging to Mr. Robert Whitaker, playing-card and pasteboard manufacturer, in Little Britain. The building was five floors in height, the front con-sisting of two large houses in the making the control of the conpublic thoroughfare, whilst the main factory was a building in the rear, of the same height, and very extensive, separated from the front buildings by a space of 40 feet. An apprentice, sleeping in the front premises, had his attention sud-denly attracted by a loud noise as if occasioned by the snapping of if occasioned by the snapping or burning wood, and looking round be saw that the ground floor and first story of the factory were in flames. This building contained property of considerable value, for besides the immense stock of manufactured goods therein, the principal machinery used in the business was worked in the different floors. Alarm being given, the engines speedily arrived; but be-fore sufficient time had clapsed to get them fairly to work, the flames had communicated with every floor in the factory, and were rushing forth from the 26 windows in front, completely extending across the open yard, and rolling into the

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back windo dreds of she paper, in a were blown premises wh and were ca over the sur ening deva one of the back rooms fire; but b tions of th the fire was destruction factory pr houses wer the closen bourhood gration w

27. Gr DITCH. tude, invo of propert ditch. Ti tion was th belonging Sons, whol fitters, the numbered drtch. Th the larges London, u being empl property c houses ext considerab ing the formed out In a line premises, lofty built length, m both four been erect at a cost huildings (other on or doors e

loss of the steamer John Adams,

or doors closing up the apertures



The number saved was-Cabin passengers, 84; deck, 5; officers, 11; crew, firemen, and hands, 7; total, 107: lost, 123.

The second catastrophe occurred

on March 2, and apparently near the same spot. The steamer Oregon, bound down from Louisville, while passing through the shute of Island No. 82, at 1 p.m. on the 2nd inst., burst her boiler, with a tremendous report, carrying away the forward cabin and upper deck, and killing cabin and upper deck, and killing acid wounding 60 persons. She was heavily laden, and had from 80 to 100 passengers, who had just finished dinner, and were mostly collected in the hall and on the forward goards at the time. She took fire after the explosion, and burnt to the water's edge, and being in the channel and under

the cabin were at dinner, and all were killed except the steward; eight white firemen were killed. It is impossible to give a correct idea of the loss of life, nothing having been left whereby to ascertain names. The Oregon was scuttled, but it proved useless, as the burning of the upper works caused her to rise faster than the holes could allow the introduction of water to sink her.

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FEBRUARY.

1. The Annuity of the LATE Queen's Bench gave judgment in the case of Lord Brougham, executor of the late Queen Dowager,





usual interest, owing to the recent aggression of the Pope on Her Majesty's prerogatives and the civil rights of the kingdom. Every portion of the route from Buckingham Palace to the House of Parliament was crowded with unwouted multitudes, all seemingly anxious to add truthfulness and reality to the vast number of written assurances of continued attachment to her crown and person recently addressed to Her Majesty, by the loud huzzas of her people. The Queen, with her accustomed punctuality, left Buckingham Palace precisely at

was found that she was the Laurel of Greenock, inward bound from Demenua, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, valued at 8000% Her crew consisted of fourteen or fifteen hands, who, with one passenger, all perished.

The same night, the Vanguard steamer ran down the schooner Eleanor, when the captain and three men were drowned

5. STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION. Glasgow.-About 7 o'clock in the morning a fearful explosion took place on board the steamer Plover, lying at the wharf, Broomielaw. preparatory to her departure for

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no observable effect.

25. FATAL AGGIDENT TO CAP-

TAIN HUTCHISSON, R.E. - An unfortunate accident occurred at the

new works of Holyhead Harbour, in firing a blast containing two

tons of gunpowder. The announce-

his London career in 1816, the younger Kemble had not yet quit-ted the boards, and the elder Kean was in the zenith of his reputation. Whatever may be the estimate which critics have formed of the force and peculiarities of Macready's acting, none will deuy that all his impersonations bore the stamp of a high and industrious intellect. This, indeed, was pro-

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men art, p bably his distinguishing characteristic. In some parts he might fall short of the peculiar force necessary to develop the character to its highest; in others, such was the fitness of his physique or his intellect, that he might make the part; but in all, the spectator felt certain that the purpose and thought of the author were carefully studied and worked out. Mr. Macready's managements, first of Covent Garden, and subsequently of Drury Lane, were not only remarkable for the elevated spirit that directed them, but they may be said to have commenced a new era for the drama. The great plays of Shakspeare were restored to the stage in their integrity: the smallest characters not less than the greatest were fully cared for; and the costumes and miss en scène arranged with an historic correctness and classical taste which left nothing to desire, and which has greatly revived the public taste.

On the 3rd February, Mr. Macready terminated his farewell engagement at the Haymarket Theatre, in the character of Lear. one of his best parts. On the 26th February he took his farewell benefit at Drury Lane Theatre, in the character of Macbeth. neighbourhood of the theatre was crowded by a tumultuous assemblage; inside the house was filled by a dense crowd of enthusiastic spectators. The performance over, Mr. Macready advanced to make his farewell address; it need not be said that his reception was cordial and enthusiastic to the height. On a subsequent day Mr. Macready received the valedictory compliment of a dinner at the Hall of Commerce, at which the men most renowned in literature, art, science, and social dignity,

were the entertainers; and with this manifestation of kindly feeling the great actor retired to an honoured private life.

28. DEATH FROM STARVATION.

— An inquest was held at the Boot, Cromer Street, to inquire into the death of William Barton, engraver, aged 74, who died of starvation. The body, which lay on a heap of rags on the floor of a wretched hovel near Brunswick Square, presented the appearance of a parched and dried-up mummy.

James Broom, shoemaker, who was deeply affected in giving his evidence, said that he lived two doors from the deceased, whom he knew well. Witness saw him last alive three weeks ago in the street. He then appeared weak and ill, and witness having asked him how he was, he replied, "I am starved out; in fact, Broom, I am starving to death." On hearing this witness informed the neighbours of his condition, and the Sisters of Mercy hearing of it visited deceased, and gave him 2s. 6d., with a little nourishment. Witness gave him some bread, and all that he could afford. He also gave the wife, who is half-witted, some children's work to do, to enable her to earn a little. On Tuesday morning she got up early and went to St. Pancras Workhouse, as witness imagined, to seek relief, instead of which it was to ask for a coffin for her husband. On being questioned respecting him, she said that he had died during the night, and that as he lay in a dreadful state she did not like it to be known. and therefore laid him out herself. Deceased and his wife, who had moved in high circles, were reserved, and could not bear the idea of applying for parochial relief. On Saturday Mrs. Barton



vapours exude continually, almost suffocating the inhabitants: many springs have suddenly dried up. whilst in arid localities new ones have gushed out, changing the whole features of the earth's sur-At Marmorice 500 houses were laid prostrate. The town of Levissy, which contained 1500 houses, has not one left standing; and no less than 600 human beings are reckoned to be under the ruins -which number would have been awfully augmented had the shock been after nightfall, when the inhabitants retire to their homes after the labours of the day. village of Chiorge has nearly met with the same fate, the upper part of a huge mountain having fallen into and blocked up the small port of Ekengik, overwhelming all the dwellings round about its base. Another village, more inland, has been buried, from the fall, in opposite directions, of two hills, between which it was situated. The sura vivors at Macri, alarmed by the repeated shocks which were still occurring for five days after, though of a much slighter nature, fled for safety on board small craft and fishing boats, carrying with them what property they could from time to time dig out from beneath the ruins of the storehouses, most of which has been removed to Simi. Rhodes, and other islands.

This region seems to have been the most severely devastated; for although much damage was done to the towns and villages in the interior, the shocks at Trebizonde and Samsoon, though they caused much alarm, did little injury.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.—The Queen's College, Birmingham, has found a munificent benefactor in Dr. Warneford. He has now given an additional sum of 1000*l*. towards

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the permanent foundation of a chair for pastoral, as distinguished from dogmatic, theology, in this institution; making a total sum devoted to this purpose of 3400l. Dr. Warneford has contributed scarcely less nobly to other endowments of the college-1000l. for the chaplaincy of the college; 1000l. for the chaplaincy of the hospital; 1000l. for the Warneford medical prizes; for the endowment of a resident medical tutor, 1000l.; of a warden, 1000l.; for divinity lectures to medical students, 1000l.; nearly 10,000l.

ELECTIONS TO PARLIAMENT .-The meeting of Parliament produced an unusual number of new The election which caused the greatest interest was that for South Nottinghamshire, vacated by the death of Mr. Bromley. The candidates were the Viscount Newark, the son of Earl Manvers, who was said to represent the great landed proprietors of the district (popularly known as "the dukery"), and Mr. Barrow, "independent, but both "protectionists." The contest was singularly close, the numbers being for

Mr. Barrow . . . 1493 Viscount Newark . . 1482

At Pontefract, vacant by Mr. Martin's elevation to the bench, Mr. Law, a Whig, was returned by a large majority.

At Windsor, Mr. Hatchell, the Irish Attorney-General, was reelected. The Falkirk burghs returned Mr. Baird, a follower of Sir R. Peel's policy, in place of the Earl of Lincoln, now Duke of Newcastle, rejecting Mr. Loch, a ministerialist. For North Staffordshire, Mr. Smith Child, a conservative, was elected without opposition, vice Viscount Brackley, resigned. In Bedfordshire, vaccant.



The house allotted to them being

rather confined and warm, they

arranged their beds in a small courtyard attached to it, which was

surrounded by a mud wall, about four feet in height. They had hardly fallen asleep when Lieu-tenant M-Pherson was awakened

by a cry from Captain Milne, and

saw an Arab gliding past his bed to make an attack on Mr. Sauley;

without pausing to think whether he was armed or not, Mr. M Pher-

will be able to leave his bed. The assassin took refuge with a distant tribe, it is supposed with the contivance of the Sultan, and our relations with the chiefs this part of Arabia are such, that hitherto no punishment has been inflicted

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3. Extraordinary Number of FIRES.- Probably never, since the first establishment of the London Brigade, have the firemen been so hard worked as during the night of Sunday and the morning of Monday, during which time no less







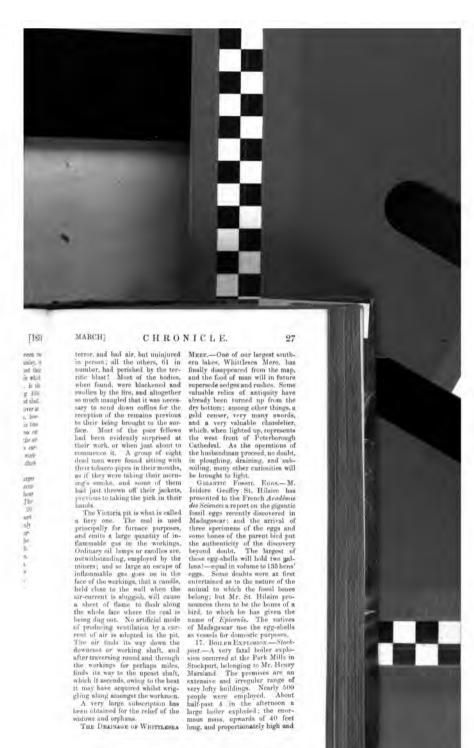














Park, the property of Earl Bathurst, for the purpose of taking game there. They were armed with guns or bludgeons; and it was sworn that Chapman was also armed with a sword. The faces of many of them were blackened, and all of them had round their arms some white rag or ribands. In a cabin in the wood were seven keepers, one of whom was Thomas Booth: and their attention being roused by hearing guns fired in the wood, they divided themselves into two parties; Booth and two others going directly towards the place from which the sounds proceeded. Of the seven keepers Booth was the only man who had a gun, the others having no weapons but sticks. Booth's party went some distance along one of the rides which intersected the wood. Booth was a little in advance: he had his gun under his left arm and a walking-stick in his right hand. At first he saw two men only, one armed with a gun, the other with a stick. They said. "What do you want?" and he heard others cry out, "Hey up, Crab! hey up!" In a moment a large body of men issued from the wood on each side into the riding, and came all round him. Booth at once said, "Bless you, be men: don't kill me. There's too many of you. You may take all the game in the wood, only let me go." The men, however, followed him up, with their guns and sticks raised in the attitude to knock him down. He kept moving back, guarding himself with his stick and gun as well as he could. He received one blow on the head, and then another, which appeared to have been inflicted by Chapman with a sword, and which brought him to the ground. Booth's two

comrades fled before a blow was struck; but the other (Palmer's) party, hearing the noise in the wood, made their way to the spot, and came up just as Booth had been knocked to the ground. As Booth fell, his gun went off and shot one of the poachers named Rhodes. As Palmer came up he heard Booth begging for mercy. and saw the muzzle of a gun pointed at himself. He heard the cap strike, but the gun did not go off. Upon which another of the men took hold of the barrel and pulled it away, saying, "Nay, nay; there's enough of that done.' Palmer and his companions succeeded in getting Booth away, and the poschers carried off Rhodes, who died at his own lodgings about 4 o'clock the same morning. Booth had received a clean cut wound about five inches long above and behind the left ear, which had cut through the skull, two pieces of which had to be removed. It was such a wound as could only have been inflicted by a sharp and heavy instrument used with great force. There were also a contused wound on his forehead, a severe fracture of the bones of the left hand, and of one of his legs. For several weeks his life was in the greatest danger, and he will be disabled for life. The different prisoners were not identified by witnesses who saw them in the scene of action; but all of them had admitted their presence in the wood on the night in question, and most of them their presence at the affray. They admitted that Booth's gun went off by accident; and some protested that the lad John Sheppard was not so much to blame as his father (the prisoner William Sheppard), who had made him go; and the boy himself said,



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broad, was shot like the barrel of a rocket across the quadrangle formed by the buildings, and driven partly through the solid wall of a structure six stories high; the gap made by the im-mense missile caused the front of the mill to descend, and this in its fall brought down about half the mass of the building. There were usually 100 people employed in this part of the establishment, but some 20 had been dismissed at the dinner hour, as a portion of the machinery was to be removed. Every effort was immediately made to rescue the people, and many were got out; but in less than ten minutes the unextinguished fires in the flue of the boiler set the ruins in a blaze, and the rescuers were compelled to retreat. By means of engines and fire-plags, the flames were con-fined to the ruins; but this additional disaster precluded all hope of rescuing the sufferers still under the rubbish. The outer side of the building destroyed was bounded by the river Mersey; two men, Joseph Smith and John Burgess, were working with two boys in two small rooms, over each other, at the end of the mill. By shouting to each other, the men agreed that there was but one chance of escape left to them, and they resolved each to throw his boy into the river and then jump after him. The boys were accordingly thrown into the river, and were speedily rescued by the crowd assembled on the opposite side. Burgess jumped, fell into the river, and was also rescued alive; but Smith's courage seemed to fail him at the critical moment of taking the leap he sprang forward, but only a short distance, struck against some

projection from the wall, and when

taken out of the river he was found to be quite dead.

When the ruins had become accessible it was ascertained that at least 20 persons had perished, while five were seriously kurt, and many others were bruised. Twelve of those killed were females. Fuller, the fireman, was taken out alive, but died soon after. The boiler is said to have been fitted with every apparatus that seemed likely to give warning of danger and prevent it. It was on the high-pressure principle and capable of bearing a pressure of 30 lbs. to the inch, but at the time of the explosion was nox working at a greater pressure than 24 lbs. per inch.

24 lbs. per inch.

17. Fatal. Poachiso Appray.

17. Fatal. Poachiso Appray.

18. John Chapman, 30; William Sheppard, 39; John Sheppard, 19; William Sheppard, 19; William Worrill, 21; Robert Grundy, 21; William Dobb, 24; John Evans.

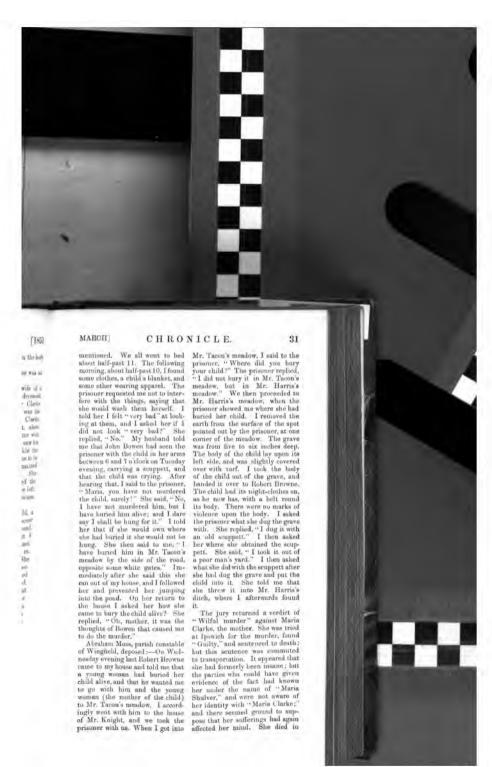
19; John Goodlad, 23; George Cuts, 25; and Robert Cuts, 29; were indicted for maliciously and feloniously cutting and wounding one Thomas Booth with intent to unruler him; and in other counts, with intent to disable, and with intent to disable, and with intent to de him grievous bodily harm. Thore were other counts.

George Catts pleaded "Guilty," and the other prisoners "Not Guilty,"

The prosecution amso out of one of those desperate affrays which so frequently result from night poaching, and of which the present year has presented some of Sunday, the 24th of November, 1830, between 1 and 2 oleak, all the prisoners, together with another man named Rhodes, had assembled in a wood in Scardiff.









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gaol before the commuted sentence could be carried into effect.

32

CASE OF MISS TALBOT. - A case has recently been before the Lord Chancellor, to which the great public excitement caused by the "Papal Aggression," and the peculiar circumstances of the times, assigned much importance. The private affairs of an English family are not properly within the scope of this Chromoter; but from the great publicity given to this case it becomes one of the notabilia of the day. Miss Angusta Talbot is the daughter of the late John Henry Talbot, half-brother to the present Earl of Shrewsbury; she is 19 years of age, is a ward in Chancery, and is entitled to a for-tune of 80,000l. After her father's death, her mother married the Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley. She resided with her mother until the death of that lady, in April, 1841; and was then transferred to the care and guardianship of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury. In September, last year, the Earl and Countess placed the young lady (notwithstanding she was a of court) at the convent called the Lodge, situate at Taunton, in the county of Somerset; not as a visitor or pupil, but as a postulant, with the avowed object of allowing her to take the veil and become a nun. She would take the white veil in September next. the black veil in September, 1852; and would be entitled to her fortone in the following June, when, it was alleged, the whole would become at the disposal of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Grantley Berkeley, her step-father, now interfered, and presented a petition to Parliament, and subquently a petition to the Lord Chancellor, making grave imputa-

tions upon the guardians of their ward, and charging the spiritual advisers of the young lady with using most improper influence over her mind and conscience, with the purpose of forcing her to take the reil, and thus of acquiring to their Church her large fortune. The Euglish public, already excited against the ambitious projects of the Court of Rome, viewed the proceedings thus exposed as another instance of the grasping and un-scrupulous avidity of that Church. maternal friends of Miss Talbot alleged that the young heiress's inclination to a convent life was the spontaneous promptings of a religious spirit. A controversy of a very unhappy unture arose upon the case. The result was that Miss Talbot was married. the 22nd of July, to Lord Edward Fitzallan Howard, brother to the Duke of Norfolk.

19. Bother Expressor at Jorganoste.—Another accident, similar to that at Stockport, occurred about five miles from the scene of the collicity explosion at Nitshill on the 15th. The disaster happened at the Lilybank Flax Mill. Johnstone, about three miles from Paisley. The mill was situated on the bank of the Cart, and employed from 150 to 190 workers. The engine-house is about 30 or 40 feet to the west of the mill, and the furnace faced the works.

At 6 o'clock in the evening the workers left as usual, with the exception of six Inds, from seventeen to twenty years of age, who went forward to the ferman warm themselves, while the freman was engaged at his work. While doing so, and as one of the partners of the firm was entering the gate of the works, a dradful explosion took place. It was im-









heaves land in, in a line online, by Roger Payne, was sold to Mr. Beaufoy, for 1414, 10s.; the second folio, a fine copy, to the same gentleman, for 301. These were from the library of the late Mr.

cation, or been burnt in the stapefaction caused by drink.





drawing two pegs out. I went into the back yard, and called to my aunt. I first saw

when men who have always conducted themselves as ordinary men. and of sane mind, commit any grieyous offence of a sudden, the mere commission of that offence should be taken to be indicative of such an unsoundness of mind as to exempt them from legal responsibility for that act. He would direct the jury, as clear law, that if a man was capable of knowing right from wrong, and was capable of being swayed by those motives which actuate ordinary men—that is to say, fear and hope—the fear of consequences and the hope of escape from punishment, such a man was responsible for his acts. Applying that sound principle to this case, the jury would say whether the deceased came to her death through the wilful and unprovoked violence of the prisoner in the first place, and in the next, whether they thought he was in a state of mind to be made responsible?

The jury, after a brief deliberation, found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to be hanged.

31. MURDER AT WARRINGTON.
—Liverpool.—Patrick Lyons, 21,
and Bridget Lyons, 40, were indicted for having at Warrington,
on the 4th of February last, wilfully murdered Margaret Fahy.

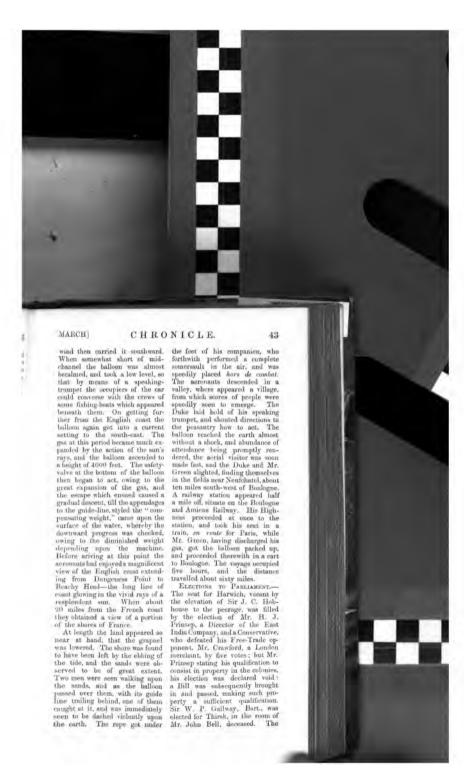
Mr. Monk, in stating the case, said he must, in the first place, draw the attention of the jury to the law of evidence, as it affected the two prisoners at the bar. The law was this; should they be satisfied that either of the prisoners struck the deceased the blows which caused her death, and that at the same time the other prisoner was present, consenting to that violence, both would be responsible for the act. The facts of the case were these. The deceased, Margaret

Fahy, at the time the alleged murder was committed, resided with the prisoners in the town of Warrington, where the prisoners kept a lodging-house in Bank The deceased had not resided with them long-not more than a week. During that time a woman named Collins, and a man named Thomas Nucombe, were also lodging with the prisoners. These people were the inmates of the house up to the night of the murder. On this night, the 3rd of February, Nucombe had gone out to a dance, and on his returning home about 10 o'clock, he found himself locked out. This was an unusually early hour for the door to be locked, and he was much surprised at it. Collins, who would be called as a witness, early on the morning of the murder heard the prisoners calling out to the deceased that it was time for her to get up, and shortly afterwards she heard both the prisoners going down stairs talking to each other; in a few minutes after this she heard screams proceeding from a female below, having already seen the deceased go down stairs. These screams alarmed witness. and she got up in order to see what was to do. The female prisoner told her that it was a drunken man, whereon she remarked, "That cry is more like the cry of murder than the cry of a drunken man." The woman Collins then went to bed again, and shortly afterwards the female prisoner went up to Collins, and said she would lie down in bed with her for a short time. She got into bed, and remained there for some time, detaining Collins. The female prisoner had not been in bed long when the noise ceased. After considerable detention. Col-











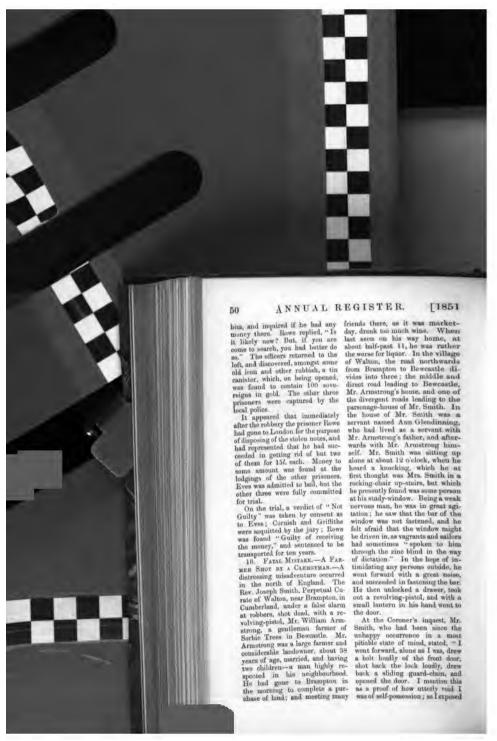


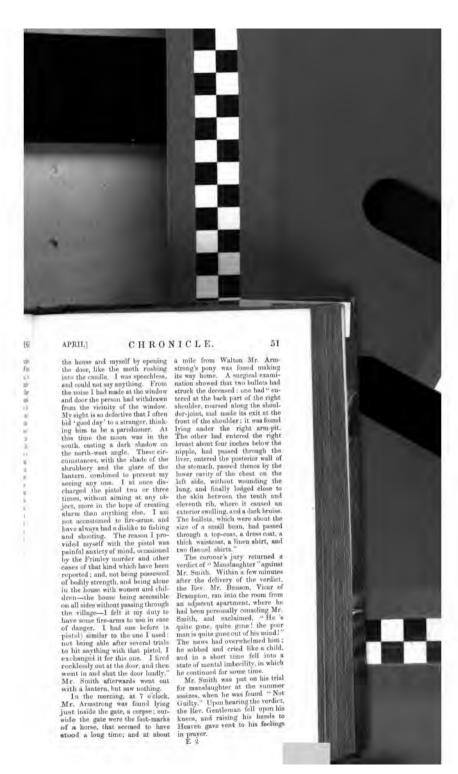














BARRISTER.-An inquest was held

in the hall of Lyons Inn, on the

body of James Tomlin, Esq., aged

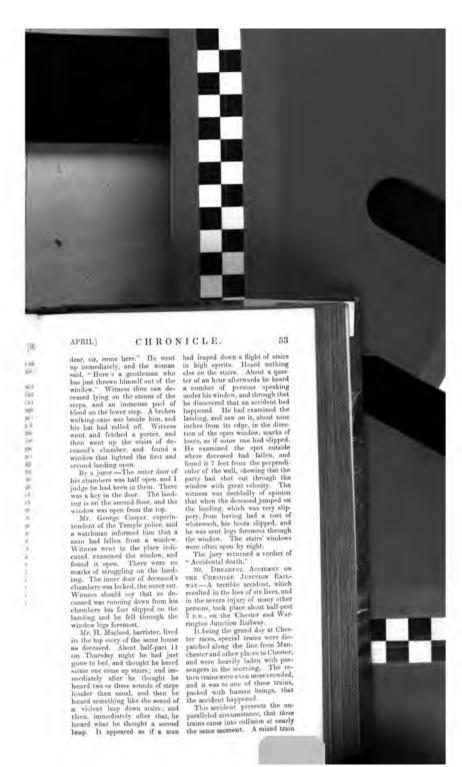
31, barrister-at-law, who was acci-

in that direction, he had seen no-

thing fall. He had not crossed to

the middle of the square before he

heard a female crying out, "Oh













and about half a gill of water was served out to each person, Next day some sails were procured, also some more provisions, and a small keg containing lime-juice. The master had saved some of his charts and nautical instruments, and got them away when the boats left the wreck. On Monday, a boiler and some copper piping, together with a cistern, having been procured from the wreck at low water, Mr. Philip Beal, passenger, succeeded in distilling fresh water from the sea water, and a half pint was served to each person that evening—the fuel for the purpose being procured from the wreck. On the next day, after a consultation, it resolved to attempt the building of a boat large enough to carry all hands in safety to some port, and accordingly three divisions were made of the men-one portion to assist in saving necesarticles from the Bary another to assist Mr. Beal in distilling water for their sustenance; and the third in building the boat. Some carpenters tools were secured from the wreck, and timber from time to time; and in this way the judicious arrangements that had been made were effectually carried out. During their stay at this solitary place, some relics of former wrecks were found. A rusty chain was discovered on the reef, together with some head-boards and planks in other places, and some cinders. as if a fire had been made on one of the banks. By the 25th Sepof the banks. By the 25th September, Mr. Beal had so far im-proved his machinery, by means of articles preserved from the wreck, that he was enabled to procure 25 gallons of fresh water that day, and henceforth the supply to the people was more liberal.

The provisions, however, began to get short; and the allowance was reduced to half a poind of flour a day, which had to be made into a pudding with salt water. little biscuit they had was pre-served for sea stock, as was also all the water they could put by. At length, on the 26th October, the boat upon which all their hopes depended was launched successfully. It was found that she sat well on the water, but leaked considerably; and two days more were occupied in repairing the defect, and getting her rigged and stowed. These operations being completed. the adventurers got under weigh on the 20th October, 22 persons being in the craft that had been built, and six in the safety boat. They made for Moreton Bay, but the wind eventually, in the course of five days, drove the boats towards the entrance of the Brisbane River, and they reached the town in safety. where they met with every kindness and attention from its inhabitants. all of them, including the women and children, comparatively well a circumstance almost incredible, after having been exposed for 37 days and nights on a desolate coral bank in the Pacific. The preservation of these people is most re-markable, and is due, under Pro-vidence, to the firmness of mind displayed by all in remedying their disastrous condition.

ELECTIONS TO PARLIAMENT.—At Devemport and Southampton, Sir John Komilly and Sir A Coekburn were re-elected without opposition, on their respective promotions; and Mr. Page Wood, at Oxford, on his appointment to the solicitor-generalship. At Aylesbury, weamt by the election of F. Calvert, Esq., being made void, there was a severe contest between Mr. Bonsfield

Ferrand, a violent Protectionist, and Mr. Bethell, the eminent Chancery barrister, and a liberal in politics; the latter was elected, having polled 544 votes to Mr. Ferrand's 518. At Coventry, Mr. Geach defeated Mr. Edward Strutt: both Liberals. In West Somerset, Mr. Gore Langton, a Whig, was returned without opposition. Boston, the Protectionists gained the victory, returning Mr. Freshfield in the room of the late Whig member, Captain Pelham, by a great majority. In Ireland there have been two elections. At Enniskillen, Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., was returned in the room of the Hon. Colonel Cole; at Longford, Mr. More O'Ferrall, in the room of S. W. Blackall, Esq.; and at Cork, Mr. Sergeant Murphy, in the room of Mr. W. Fagan, resigned.

MAY.

THE Exhibition of ROYAL ACADEMY.—The pictures exhibited this year are calculated to convey a favourable notion of the English The subjects of the works school. of the higher class are in general well selected, and attempted by the men of most note; and in consequence a general tone of elevation is communicated to the whole collection. Paintings by foreign artists are more numerous than usual, and though they possess much merit, exhibit such confirmed mannerism in treatment. drawing, and colour, as to show the earnestness of the English artists in advantageous contrast.

Among the scriptural subjects are especially noticeable, Herbert's "Young Daniel," a figure from a larger picture, full of the artist's peculiar beauty; Armitage's "Sam-

son grinding in the Prison," and Redgrave's "Flight into Egypt." Of the historic pictures, Maclise's "Caxton's Printing-office in the Almonry" is a work of wonderful composition and expression, and is undoubtedly the chef-d'œuore of the exhibition; Mr. F. M. Browne's "Chaucer reading to Edward III. and his Court," a fine piece of grouping : Cope's "Laurence Saunders, the second Protestant Martyr;" E. M. Ward's "Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple;" and Charles Landseer's "Cromwell reading a letter found in Charles's Cabinet, after Nasoby," deserve notice. Of inventive or illustrative paintings, Sir C. Eastlake, the President, exhibits "Ip pollita Torelli," a single figure full of beauty and grace; Mulready, "The Music Lesson;" Sir Edwin Landseer. "A Midsummer Night's Dream-Titania and Bottom," an exquisite specimen of the master. Mr. Dyce's "Lear and Fool in the Storm," Leslie's "Falstaff personating the King," and Elmore's "Hotspur and the Fop," are not unworthy the great bard they illustrate. Sir Edwin Landseer sends other pictures, beautiful representations of animal life, "Geneva" (a group of animals); a "Stag on a Mountain Pinnacle," "The Highlander," a sportsman with a slain eagle; and the "Last Run of the Season."

The new school who have dubbed themselves the "Pre-Raphaelites," exhibit their characteristics in great force. Their leader, Millais, sends three pictures, of which "The Woodman's Daughter," and "Mariana at the Moated Grange," with Collins' "Convent Thoughts," may be noted as examples of talent strangely applied.

Of the statuary little need be















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conveyed them to St. Thomas's.

The master, in his report of her

loss, says the fire arose from combustion among the earge. Several vessels have been destroyed by fire on our own coasts; they were mostly laden with coal, which mineral is peculiarly liable to spon-

taneous combustion.

BB

13. Graza Roce: — "Voltigear" and "The Telying Dutchman."—
The race-ground at York, at the York Spring Meeting, was througed by a concourse of spectators such as was never before witnessed in the north. The cause of attraction was the great match for 1000 guineas between the two crack horses of the day—Lord Eglintour's "Flying Dutchman," the winner of the Derby and St. Leger, in 1840, and Lord Zedand's "Voltigear," who was the Derby, the St. Leger, set the Cim in 1850.

and Lord Zetland's "Voltigeor," who won the Derby, the St. Leger, and the Cup in 1880.

"The Flying Dutchman" carried 8st. 84bs. and was ridden by Marlow; "Voltigeur" carried 8 st., and was jockied by Flatman.

Marlow; "Voltigeur" carried 8 st., and was jockied by Flatmann.

The betting at the start was even. "Voltigeur" took the lead, and held is at agreat pace until round the last turn; the "Dutchman" then drew up, and at the gravel road had got his head level; he was a little first half-way up he distance, and won eleverly, but not easily, by a length. The roar of cheers might have been heard for miles.

16. Guild of Liverature and Art.—At Devonshire House, the London mansion of the Duke of Devonshire, was given the first performance of a comedy by Sir Edward Hulwer Lytton, entitled "Nor so Bad as we Seek." The purpose of this representation was the foundation of an institution to be called "The Guild of Literare and Art," an Endowment for

the benefit of Men of Letters and Artists.

"The originators and promoters of this scheme are themselves either authors or artists, familiarly acquainted with the wants and feelings of the great mass of their fellow-labourers, anxiously desirous to aid those distinguished in pursuits similar to their own; whose youth they have seen prematurely broken by noble struggles for independence, or whose age they have witnessed a suppliant for bounty, so administered as to em-bitter every memory of service, and humiliate every honest sentiment of pride. But they desire to extend whatever aid they may have the power to proffer or sug-gest, in the mode which seems to them most respectful to the members of those professions that give to all nations in which they flourish the least disputable title to respect. They desire that the aid should necessitate no degrading plea of poverty-no painful exposition of calamity and want; but that it should bear the character of a tribute to merit, not of an alcus to destitution."

The plan of this admirable institution is to open at a life office of seknowledged respectability and capital, a brauch Insurance and Provident Society solely for the Professors of Literature and Art: its objects, insurance of life, annuities to commence at a certain age, pensions to widows, and payments destined to the education or provision of children. In connection with the society, it is proposed to establish and endow an institute, having at its disposal salaries with duties attached; residences, small, but suited to the ordinary habits of gentlemen; and consisting of a warden, members, and associates:





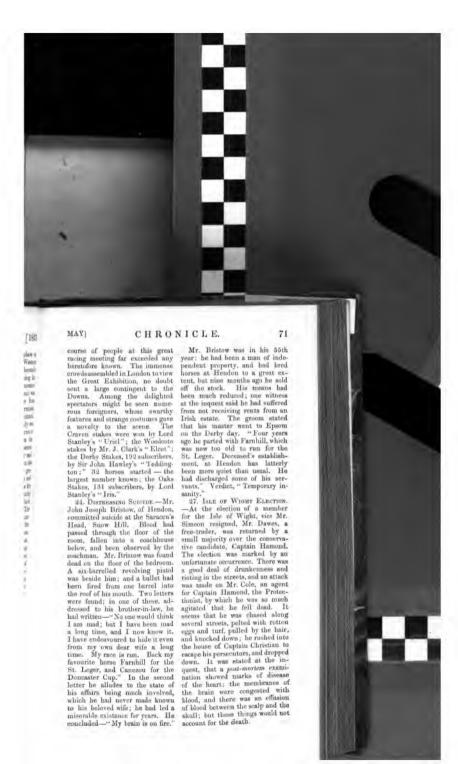


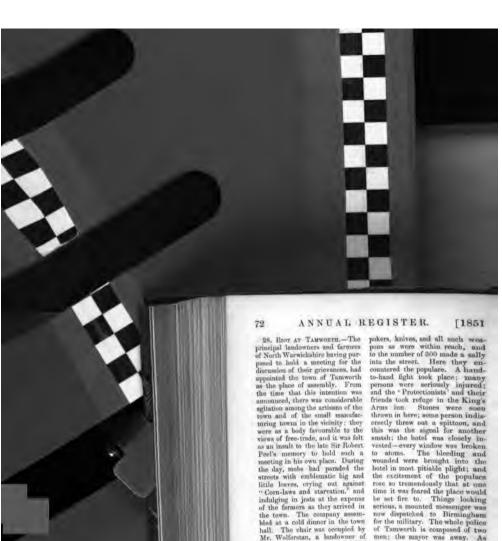
severely injured. The night train from Derby to Leeds had accomplished half the journey from Derby to Nottingham, and had just passed through the tunnel, when the speed was observed to slacken, and finally the train came to a standstill, and it was found that the pump-rod of the engine had broken. This, it appears, is a fracture which the engine-man is capable of mending, and he accordingly went to work, promising to be ready to go on in ten minutes. Unfortunately, however, this train, which should have left Leeds at 9.5 P.M., did not actually start until 9.20; and further time was lost by a stoppage at the Belper station, which was not in the train-bill. By gross negligence a goods train was dispatched from the Leeds station immediately after the passenger train, and some minutes before the proper time. The engineer had completed the junction of the fractured pump-rod, and the train was slowly getting under way; but the time lost had been fatal—the goods train overtook the passenger train and ran into it with dreadful force. The consequences were terrible. Mr. Mey-nell, of Tapton, and Mr. Blake, of Sheffield, were killed on the spot; Mrs. Tennent, United States, a fractured thigh; Mr. Allan, of Derby, a broken arm; Mr. Black-lock, of Dumfries, leg fractured; Mr. Todhunter, Dublin, both legs broken : others were so bruised and injured that in some cases ultimate recovery was doubtful. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the driver

fractured, and many others were

of the goods train, with severe strictures on the misconduct of the Company. 20. Shocking Suicide on the North-Western Railway.—A

shocking occurrence took place on the London and North-Western Railway: a gentleman deliberately committed suicide by placing his neck across the rails at the moment when the Liverpool day mail was Camden station into the terminus and was instantly decapitated. Shortly after 1 o'clock a lady was standing on the Stanhope Street or No. 6 bridge, which crosses the railway near Mornington Crescent, looking at the Liverpool day mail coming down the incline, when she suddenly observed an elderly gentleman cross from the up line and deliberately lay his neck across the down rail on which the incoming train was approaching, and which instantly passed over him. The screams of the lady, who fell faint-ing, brought several persons to the spot, and the body was then seen from the bridge decapitated, and the head lying about two feet away from it, in the centre of the line, between the rails. The guard of the Liverpool mail saw the unfortunate man cross from the up line and place himself upon the rail, but the train was too close to render either the application of breaks or any other means effectual in stopping its progress. The unfortunate gentleman's cloak was torn off and carried by the wheels of the train some distance, and his hat was several yards from the body. The suicide proved to be Mr. James Young, of 35, Augustus Street, Regent's Park, a gentleman of fortune, possessing a large amount of house-property in the neighbourhood, and residing within a few yards of the spot. He was 72 years of age, and somewhat eccentric in his ordinary demeapour. 21. EPSOM RACES.—The con-





Mr. woiterstan, a landowner of Stadfold; Mr. Spoener, M.P., Mr. Newdegate, M.P., Lord Lewis-ham, M.P., the hon. Mr. Jervis, and Mr. G. F. Young, were the principal guests. The proceedings were for some time uninterrupted; but " about 9 o'clock, Mr. Newdegate rose to propose the Chair-man's health. He had no sooner done so than an enormous pavingstone was thrown through the windows into the middle of the hall. A few minutes after, a volley of immense stopes was thrown at the hall windows. The glass flew over the banquet-tables; the offensive missiles fell in the hall in every direction; volley after volley succeeded, till every window and every chandelier was smashed. The company had made a hasty flight into the lobbies, where they armed themselves with chair-legs,

many respectable persons as could be prevailed on were sworn in as special constables, but though they and the farmers behaved gallantly, they could do little to check the rioters. For two hours the town was in possession of the mob; and amongst the acts of daring committed was the taking of the farmers' vehicles from the innyard and casting them over the bridge into the river. Towards midnight the populace cleared off, and the specials paraded the streets. On the following day the mob showed a disposition to renew the disturbances; upon which a detachment of dragoons was obtained from Birmingham, and peace was restored. About a dozen of the foremost rioters were captured."

DESTRUCTIVE HURBICANES IN





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17 feet 3 inches high; it represents the monarch in his babit as he lived: and, difficult as it must have been to deal with the costome of the period, and impart to it the dignity necessary, in a monument, the task has been perfectly accomplished. Even the quene has been grappled with boldly. It could not be rejected, for it has become almost the emblem of the period; but the artist has ennobled even that appendage. A military man-tle hangs loosely from the monerch's shoulders, and redeems the uniform from stiffness. In every detail the figure is true to life. The stick carried by a band from the right wrist, the threecornered hat, the pistol-holsters, and all the accoutrements of the horse, are minutely copied from the relics preserved of the great king. The pedestal is of granite, 25 feet in height, presenting on 25 feet in neight, presenting on each face bronze groups of the great military commanders of the Seven Years' War, on foot and horseback, all the size of life, and all portraits, in high relief. The all portraits, in high relief. most prominent figures are those of Frederick's four best generals the Duke of Brunswick, Prince Heinrich of Prussia, General Seydlitz, and General Ziethen. One of the faces of the pedestal contains between the statues of Seydlitz and Ziethen the figures of three statesmen-Count Finck you Finckenstein, Frederick's Minister of Foreign Affairs; Von Schlabrendorff, the chief of the ministerial departments; and Count von Carmer, the State Chancellor, who completed the code known as the "Allgemeine Landrecht," and reorganized the whole legal system. Three other names connected with the arts and sciences are also found in this division—Graun,

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Frederick's favourite musical corn-poser, Lessing, and Kant. The whole number of portrait figures, the size of life, on the four faces of the pedestal, is 31. Beneath the figures are two tablets, inscribed with the names of distinguished soldiers of the age of Frederick, 40 on each, whose portraits could not be given. The third side bears the names of sixteen statesmen, artists, and men of science of the epoch. The fourth or front tablet as the following simple inscription :-

"Friedrich dem Grossen,
"Friedrich Wilhelm III., 1840.
"Vollendet durch Friedrich Wilhelm IV.,
1851." ("To Frederick the Great, Frederick William III., 1840; completed by Fre-derick William IV., 1851.")

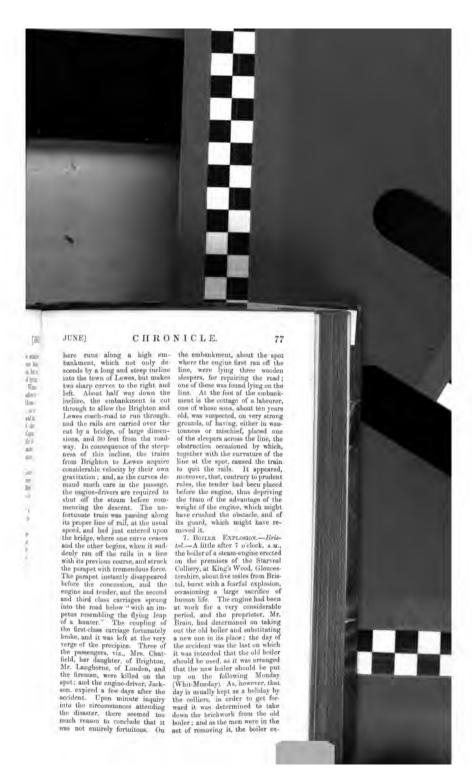
Above the figures there is at each corner a female figure, representing the four Virtues-Justice, Strength, Wisdom, and Modera-Strength, wiscom, and accounts tion. Between them are bas-reliefs, emblematic of different periods of the monarch's life. This magnificent monument is the work of Christian Rauch, whom it has occupied eleven years.

ELECTIONS TO PARLIAMENT. - AL Harwich, vacated by the late suc-cessful candidate, Mr. Prinsep, who had not produced a proper qualification, the same gentleman again solicited the suffrages of the electors, an Act of Parliament having since been passed declaring a colonial qualification sufficient. He was opposed by Mr. Crauford, a free-trader, and defeated by a small majority.
Mr. Crauford

Mr. Prinsep 127







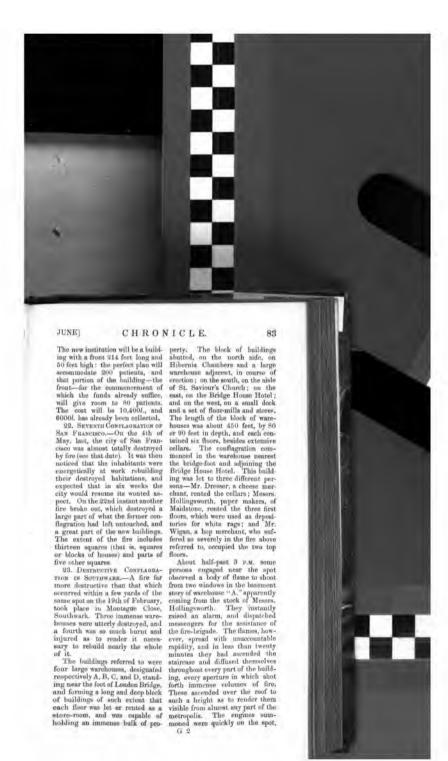












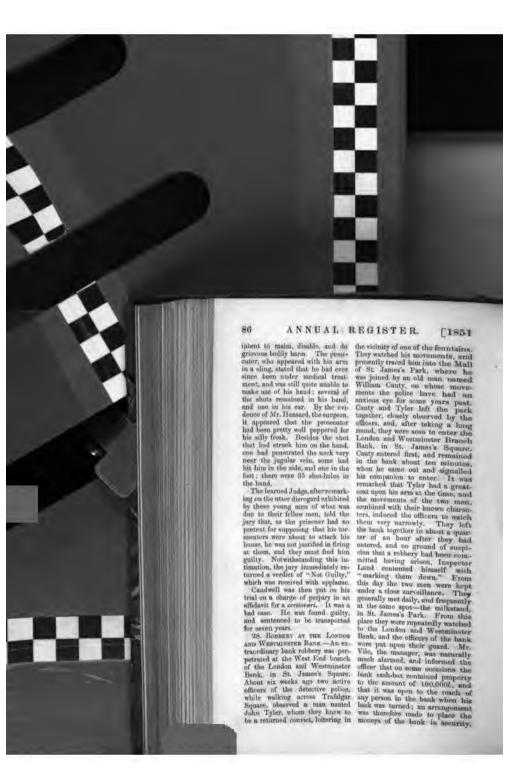




26. Senious Occurrence at Ox-FORD .- The attention of all persons entering Oxford by the Abingdon Road must be struck by the appearance of a building, recently orected at the bottom of St. Al-date's Street, closely adjoining Folly Bridge and abutting upon the river, with its front to the public thoroughfare; and which is conspicuous as being constructed and ornamented in the most egregiously eccentric defiance of everything like architectural propriety and good taste. Its truly absurd style and garnishing are calculated beyond conception for provoking the frolicsome spirit of the undergraduates; and, as if to complete its absurdity, the little court in front, of a few yards square, is

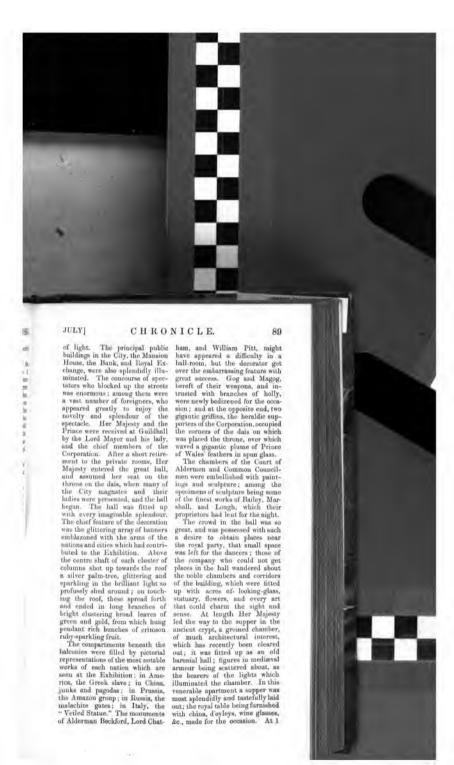
ments of the mansion—a proceed-ing perfectly unjustifiable, no doubt. While the party were thus engaged, they were saluted by the discharge of a loaded blunderbuss from one of the windows, the contents of which took effect upon the person of Alex. H. Ress, Esq., Commoner of Christ Church. wounding him severely in the head, neck, and shoulders, and more particularly in one of his hands. The sufferer, bleeding profusely, was immediately taken by his friends to his lodgings, and Mr. Hansard, surgeon, was called in, who adopted every means of relief which the case required. Meanwhile the others, provoked by the unnecessarily harsh use of a loaded gun in such a case, returned to the front of the house and threw a few stones at it, but without doing more damage than the breaking of a flower-plot; and in consequence of this they were again fired at from the house, but happily without effect.

Caudwell was indicted at the ensuing Abingdon Assizes (July 16), for shooting at Mr. Ross with















11. Change of Anson.—Central Criminal Court.—James Huggins, 317, an attorney, was indicted for feloniously setting fire to a dwelling-house, William Strong and Elizabeth, his wife, being therein at the time. In a number of other counts the intent of the prisoner was laid to be to injure Ause Huggins, and also to defraud the Guardian, Atlas, and Phoenix Insurance Companies.

The case against the prisoner

was very conclusively made out. In 1847 he had made an agree-

ment for purchasing the premises, 59. Lime Street, which were very old and dilapidated. In October, 1847, he insured them in the Athas for 2004; in March, 1850, in the Phenix for 1004; and in January, 1850, in the Guardian for 13008. No repairs had been made, and the furniture consisted of a few old chairs and tables. In May last a fire broke out, which was extinguished before much damage was done. Upon examining the premises it became evident

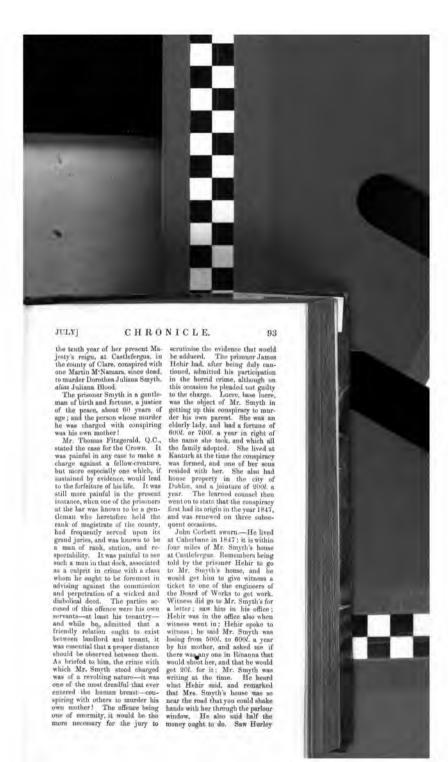
premises had been set on fire by means of some iron trays and piping, which were filled with cotton saturated with camphine. A hole lead been broken through the partition wall of the cellar, and the piping had been sus-

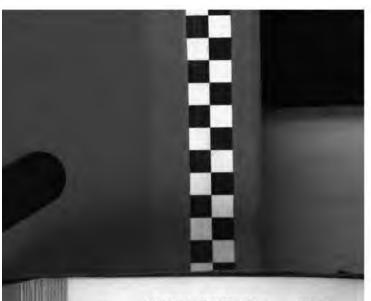
For the defence it was set up that the prisoner was sometimes insane; that he was "very strange;" that he had beaten his wife, and growled like a dog. Physicians practising in lunary gave evidence, that a man might be unable to resist an impulse to do wrong; that was insanity, &c.

Mr. Clarkson, in reply, pointed out the deliberation and art manifested in the arson, and that the prisoner had practised as an attorney for years without any instinuation that his mind was impaired. It was necessary for the safety of the public that the jury should throw the evidence of the "mad doctors" overbeard.

Mr. Justice Wightman directed the jury, that a man was held irresponsible with regard to a particular act when he could not distinguish whether the act was right or wrong, and not under any other circumstances. The jury quickly returned a verdict of 'Guilty,' and sentence of death was recorded, to be commuted to transportation.

16. REVOLUTIO CHARGE.—Enmis.—William Blood Smyth, alias William Smyth, alias William Blood, and James Hehir, were called to the bar, and indirect for having, upon the 1st of March, in





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afterwards, and told him not to have anything to do with Mrs. Smyth.

A statement made by the prisoner Hebir was refused as evidence.

Thomas Corbett stated that he met James Hehir at a dance-house, at Clenagh, in the winter of 1847. He told him that he and Martin M'Namara and Paddy Hickey were going to Cork to shoot Mrs. Smyth, the prisoner's mother. It will be five years next winter since this occurred. He told him they were to get 20% for shooting her, and asked witness would be go with He consented to do so, but them. they did not go afterwards. John Curbett was to keep the 20%. until they came back from Cork. M'Namara was the man that was to give Corbett the 20%, but he lent 61. of it to one Cunneen, and would not get it back. John Corbett desired witness to take a bottle of whiskey, to meet M'Namara on the road, to make him drunk, to kill him, and to take the remainder of the 201, from him.

The Chief Baron told the jury to diseard from their minds the evidence of this witness as at all applicable as against Mr. Smyth. His Lordship said there was no avidence whatever to connect Mr. Smyth with the evil intentions of Martin Mr.Namara.

A letter written by Mr. Smyth to Michael Doolerty was put in and read. It referred to 19½ lent to "Martin" for a purpose, and complaining that "in all my trouble, Martin's villainy and treachery weighed me down like a rock."

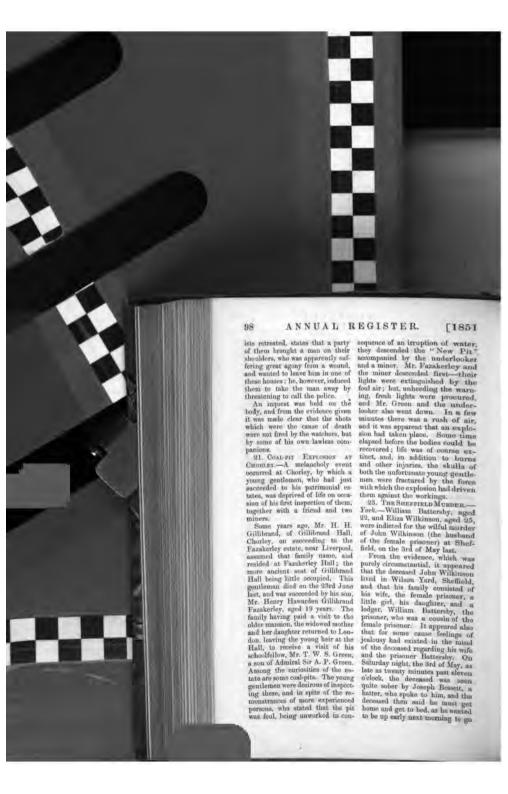
Patrick Connellen deposed that he lived at Derreen about four years ago. He was atenant to Mr. Blood Smyth. He was met by Martin M Namara when coming

into Ennis in November, 1847, who told him he would make a settled man of him for life if he had any courage. That if he went to Kanturk to shoot Mr. Smyth's mother, whom he had to pay 7004. a year to out of his estate, he would be made a man of. I told him if he gave me a little time I would get a man to go. He then told me he would send his son James along with us, and that who ever would go would have a trunk of gold to get at the foot of Mrs. of gold to get a the look of the Smyth's bed. Coming down to the village of Clare I asked M'Namara how much he would give the man I would get. He said I should make the cheapest bargain I could, and he told me that if we made any mistake about Mrs. Smyth, to shoot the woman who was taking care of her as well as herself-to make one job of both. He also told us not to shoot either if we could avoid it, but to choke or strangle them : that if there was any noise made by the report of the gon, Mr. Neptune Blood, who was a wild courageous young man, would catch us, and that he had guns and blunderbusses in the house. I met M'Namara afterwards, and asked for the money to do the job. He said, "the master would not wish for 1000l, to have it done now, as it was not done before Miss Anne's death." I went afterwards to Ennis, and met a man of the name of M.Cormack. I told him about it, and desired him to meet me, and bring pistols with him. I told M'Namam of it, and he desired me to buy them in Limerick, where I could get them cheap. I said it would take too much money out of the expenses, and desired him to have more mouey for me in the morning. He said he would try. We called, but



























These figures having been obtoned for the purpose of calculating the effect of attrition and vibration on the road-paving and

sewer-work, contain no estimate of the numbers of foot-passengers, or of the passengers on horseback and in carriages. It must







The prisoner was a servant in the house of a farmer named Lucas, near Church Stretton. In December last her mistress noticed to her that she was with child, and she confessed it. Up to that time she had borne an excellent charac-ter. In consequence of her good conduct in other respects, she was retained in her muster's service till the time of her acconchement, when she went to the house of a Mrs. Evans, who lived about three miles off, at Roundhouse. There, on the night of the 19th of May, she was delivered of a male child. The infant was put out to nurse with Mrs. Holmes, and prisoner frequently went to see it. On the 24th of July she visited the child, and took it from Mrs. Holmes, saying, "I am going a little way, and I will take it with Witness did not want her to take it, and said she had better leave it with her, but the prisoner answered, "I must take it; I had a letter yesterday, and I must take She then took it, and paid

Isaiah Lindoff, a farmer at Winston, in the parish of Cardigun, proved that as he was, according to his custom, going the round of his farm about half-past 7 o'clock on the evening of the 24th of June, he came near the dam of a pool called the "Jane Yells Pool," in a remote hollow, surrounded by a few trees, and there had his attention attracted by a stick in the water, the small end of which was in the water against the plug of a boat or sluice, and the large end against the dam. The boat is a structure of two up The boat is a structure of two upright posts, with a cap made for the purpose of letting the water out, and pounding it up again. The boat was two yards from the dam. One end of the slick was under water, about a yard and a half from the dam. Timking there was a line or net attached to it for was a title of net attached to it nor the purpose of taking fish, he pulled up the atick, and a child immediately floated to the surface on its back with its legs down.

The end of the stick, which had been under water, formed a natural fork, and the other end was so placed and bent against the pool dam that it could not fly back. The stick was about seven feet long. There was no road or pathway near that pool, which was called the upper pool; but there was a road over the lower pool dam, about 100 yards off. These pools were about two and a half miles from Church Stretton. When he moved the stick, the child came at once to the top of the water.

The surgeon who made a post mortem examination proved that the child was a perfectly healthy one, and that drowning was the cause of death. There was no mark whatever of external injury or internal disease. He was of opinion that the child never rose to the surface after it was first put in till it died; for if it had risen it would have swallowed some water, and none was found in the stomach.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and she was sentenced to death; but the punishment was commuted.

5. DEATHS BY LIGHTNING.-Yorkshire.—The town of Keighley experienced a severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by torrents of rain. In a cottage. called the Old Borhouse, at Hawkcliffe Wood, near Keighley, was a man named Blakeborough with his wife and four children, together with other children, not his own. These little ones were all playing at one side of the house, when the lightning struck an ash tree which overhangs the cottage, then pierced through the wall, struck down three of the children, and passed through a window on the

opposite side of the room. One of the children was mortally injured. The child least hurt had an exact representation of the ash tree which the lightning had struck upon its back with the branches and leaves complete, as if it had been burnt on with an iron stamp.

During a thunder storm in North Nottinghamshire, an elderly man who was pulling apples at Scaftworth was struck dead by

the lightning.

— INUNDATION ON THE CONTINENT.—Great storms which occurred in the early part of this month have caused the European rivers flowing westward and southward from the Alpine range to overflow their banks, and inflict extensive injuries to property and life.

In Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, the lowlands remained under water till the ripening crops were destroyed. Much damage has been done to the fortifications of Rastadt; the lower casemates of which are under water. In Baden-Baden the waters rose to within very few feet of the large hall. A newly-built Swiss cottage, inhabited by an English family, was carried away so rapidly that the inhabitants had barely time to save their lives.

In Savoy, the Arve overflowed its banks, and caused a frightful inundation. All the country around Bonneville and Thyez was under water; the potato harvest was entirely spoiled, the corn washed away, and a large number of small farmers ruined.

A letter from Padua states that the storms had destroyed about ten houses and 30 huts at Mestrino and Lissaro, in the province of Padua; Valstragna, in the province of Vicenza, had a similar visitation. Many lives had been lost, and a great



In the Canton of Berne the damage done by the inundations is estimated at 2,400,000 francs.

In Styria the largest bridges have been carried away. The rushing masses of water as they passed through Mahrburg carried with them gigantic trees, which were torn up by the roots, fragments of houses, mills, carriages, timber, utensils, boats, and numerous ani-mals. The inundation which caused these fearful disasters appears to have been caused by the bursting of a water-spout in Carinthia. Many places in Carinthis are quite destroyed, churches and hospitals were broken down by the fury of the water, and were speedily reduced to a mass of ruins. Many corpses have been found in the Tyrol.

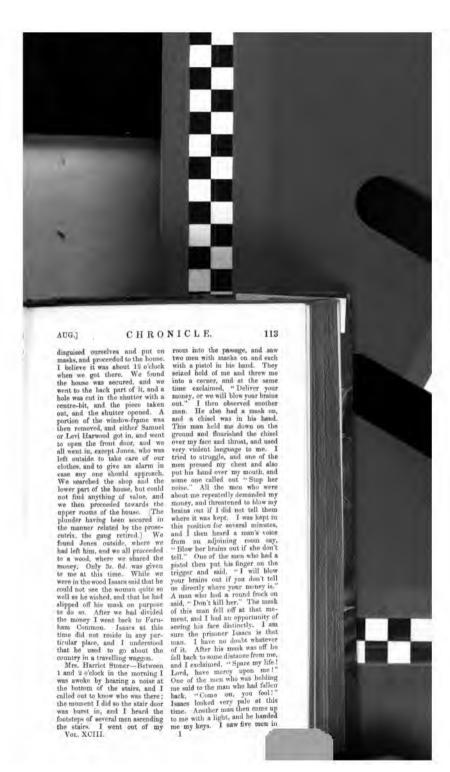
Great injury was also done by inundations in the valleys of the great French rivers; and in the neighbourhood of Brussels,

6. THE FRIMLEY MURDERERS-THE KINDFORD BURGLARY. -Oraydon.-John Isaacs, 25, hawker, and Samuel Harwood, 25, labourer, were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Harriet Stoner, and stealing seven sovereigns, some silver money, and other articles, her property.

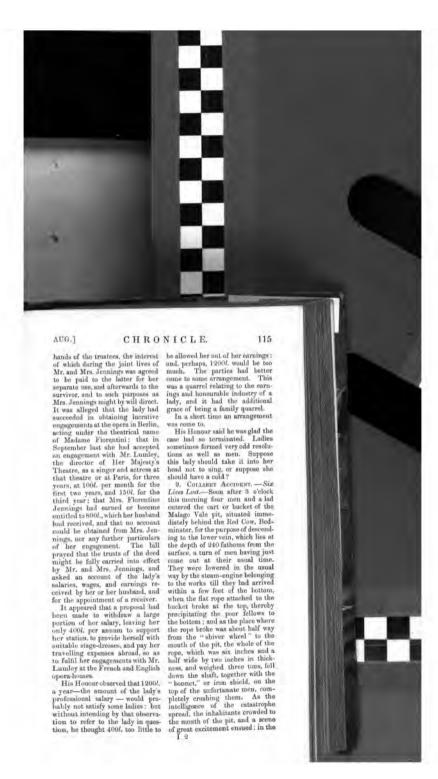
This case created a great deal

of interest, from the fact of the prisoners being the remaining members of the desperate gang of burglars who for so long a period infested the counties of Surrey and Sussex, and of which Isanes was the captain. The prisoner Samuel Harwood was tried for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Hollest at Frimley, at the last assizes for

James Hamilton, an accomplice -the same worthy upon whose evi-dence the Uckfield burglars were convicted (see Jan. 2) - was examined. He said-I have known the prisoner Isaacs for ten or twelve years. I have only known the other prisoner some twelve months ago last spring. I remember the burglary being committed at Mrs. Stoner's, at Kirdford, on the 3rd of June, 1850. About a month before I was encamped in a tent on Farnham Common, and Istacs came there to me and planned the robbery; he told me he should go to Guildford to get two other men to join in it, and I was to take his old clothes and a dark lantern to a place called Hydensball, where we were all to meet. A man named John Holmes, or Smith, accompanied Isaacs to Guildford. I went to Hydensball, as it had been arranged, and Isaacs came there accompanied by the prisoner Samuel Harwood. Levi Harwood, and Jones. (The two latter were executed for the Frimley murder.) Our party at this time consisted of six persons myself, the two Harwoods, Holmes, Jones, and Issues. The place where Mrs. Stoner lived was ten miles from Hydens-ball, and we arranged to go there by twos, and Samuel Harwood and I went together. We were all to meet in a wood not far from Kirdford, and we did so, and all six went to a lonely barn by the side of the road, and about 50 yards from Mrs. Stoner's. Issues and Holmes then went to look at the house, and see if all was quiet and when they returned we stripped and









not until a great number of the trophies obtained by the valour of France had been destroyed. line of flags on the right side of the chapel has in particular suffered, scarcely more remaining of them than the blackened poles. The famous umbrella taken at the battle of Isly from the Emperor of Morocco was among the objects destroyed. The funeral ceremony, which was thus interrupted, could not be resumed in the chapel, but was celebrated outside, after which the body was carried down into the vaults under the chapel. The President of the Republic, on hearing of the disaster, immediately proceeded to the Invalides, giving directions that no military honours should be paid him. He remained on the spot until it was ascertained that the fire was completely extinguished.

12. Conflagration at Havre. - Shortly after midnight, generale was sounded in the streets of Havre; and it was found that the building-sheds of M. Normand, one of the largest shipbuilders in France, in the suburb of Perrey, were in flames. The fire had broken out in the large block of workshops in the centre of the dock: and the flames, which rose in broad masses, lighted up the horizon. From this centre the flames, favoured by the high combustibility of the materials collected there, extended to the frame on which rested the magnificent steamer Normandie, and a schooner yacht in course of construction for M. Caylus. The elegant lines of the steamer and schooner, which the flames enveloped on every side, showed grandly at times through the smoke, and occasionally assumed the most fantastic forms and proportions. Seen from the shore, the two vessels

had the appearance of resting on a sea of fire and being beaten by its waves. Notwithstanding the efforts of the workmen, the flames made short work with the two ships. At the end of an hour the cradle of the Normandie was level with the ground, and the vessel, reduced to a mere hulk, lay upon it as upon its bier. Of the once promising schooner there remained but a few smoking embers. From the beginning it was seen that it would be impossible to save these two vessels; all the energies of the workmen were therefore directed with a view to circumscribe as much as possible the ravages of the fire; and this end was partially attained. By much exertion the great workshop situate in the Rue Perrey, and the immense stacks of timber piled in the northern part of the yard, were The loss sustained is estisaved. mated at 40,000l.

12. Brutal Case of Arson.

—Gloucester.—Adonijah Edward
Jordan, 29, was indicted for maliciously setting fire to the dwellinghouse of his mother, Mary Jordan,
she being therein.

The first witness examined was the mother of the prisoner, 79 years of age, who stated that for some time back she had lived separately from her husband, her house and his being a few hundred yards apart; that on the 8th of March last the prisoner went to the Bath Hospital, in consequence of a disease of the bladder. Previously to this he had lived for the most part in her house, and had not shown any improper conduct towards her. On the 7th of June he returned from the hospital to her house, and was equally well conducted down to Sunday, the 6th of July, sleeping on the only bed she had.



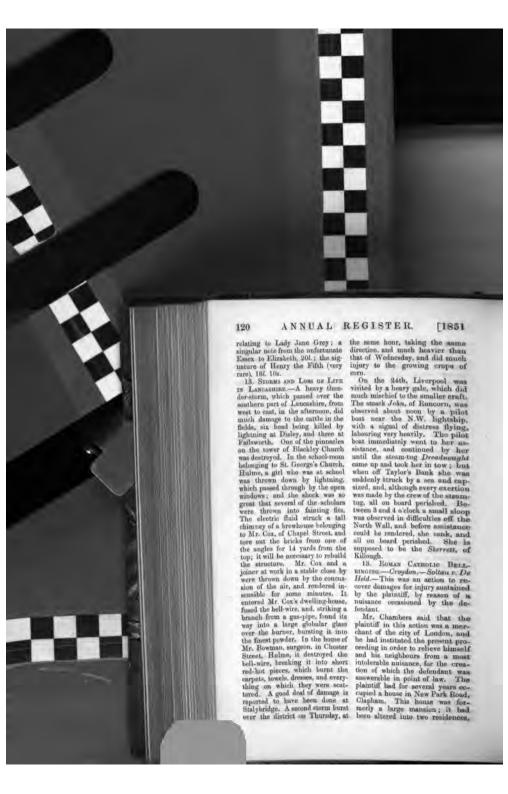
warr: Mr. Charles Floyd, cousin of Sir Robert Peel; Mr. Phillips. of Christchurch College, Oxford; and Mr. Albert Smith, the wellknown writer. The party left Chamouny at 7.30 in the morning of the 12th, accompanied by sixteen guides, and almost as many porters, well stocked with provisions, &c. After crossing the Glacier de Bossons, the travellers arrived at the Grands Mulets rocks. above the level of the perpetual snow (where it had been arranged they should sleep), at 4.15 P.M. "Here," says Mr. Smith, "we made our bivouac, having brought up wood for a fire; and on this spot we remained until midnight, when we again set off on our journey, proceeding by the aid of lanterns, as the moon was not up. At 4.0 on Wednesday morning we reached the Grand Plateau. the scene of the fatal catastrophe in 1820, when Dr. Hamel's exploring party were swept away by an avalanche; and finally, after a great deal of fatigue and hazard, we all got safely to the summit at 9.30 A.M., at which time there was not a cloud to destroy the wondrous view. Mont Blanc had never been before invaded by such a large party. The return was accomplished in much less time; but the danger was considerably increased by an unexpected thaw on the glacier below the Grands Mulets. However, the whole party returned to Chamouny at 6.30 on Wednesday evening; where we were welcomed with guns, illuminations, bouquets, and every kind of demonstration that the inhabitants, who had watched us all the way with telescopes, could command." The difficulties and dangers of the ascent proved to have been by no means exaggerated;

but the state of the snow seems to have been particularly favourable. The party were dreadfully fatigued and sun-burned, and had very blood-shot eyes.

The second ascent was made on the same day, from the same place, by Mr. Vansittart. There is an unaccountable reserve as to the motives for the separation, and neither mentions the other, although they slept on the Grands Mulets together, and were on the summit at the same time. Vansittart took with him no more than three guides and one porter, and followed the route of the larger party at two hours' distance. Mr. Vansittart suffered greatly from fatigue, and had nearly lost his life from refusing to be tied to the rope; the faces of two of the guides became black, that of the other quite white.

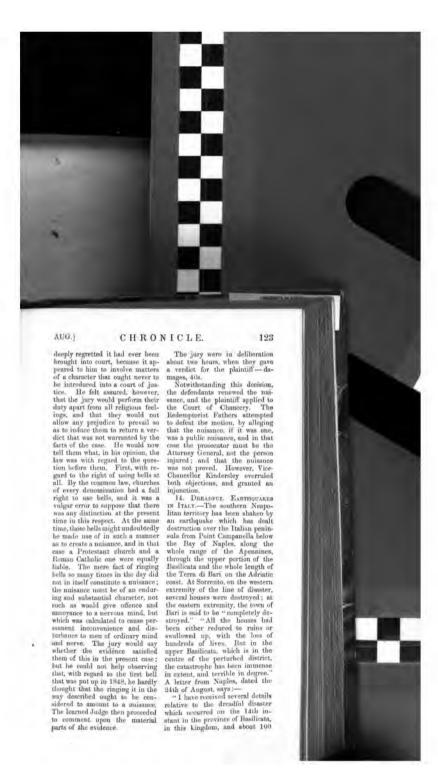
These are the 25th and 26th ascents of this mountain — the first having been accomplished in 1787.

SALE OF M. DONNADIEU'S AU-TOGRAPHS.—The very valuable collection of autographs of the late M. Donnadieu has been sold by The sale occupied five days, and some of the more curious brought large prices; the whole collection, 1600l. The original contract of marriage between Charles the First and the Infanta of Spain, 511. 9s.; the original attestation of the marriage of James the Second with Anne Hyde, 291.; the original warrant to the Lord Mayor of London to proclaim Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector, 28l.; a warrant with the monogram of Richard the Third, 25l. 10s.; the Duke of Monmouth's letter, begging Lord Rochester's intercession for his life, 211.; a Privy Council warrant



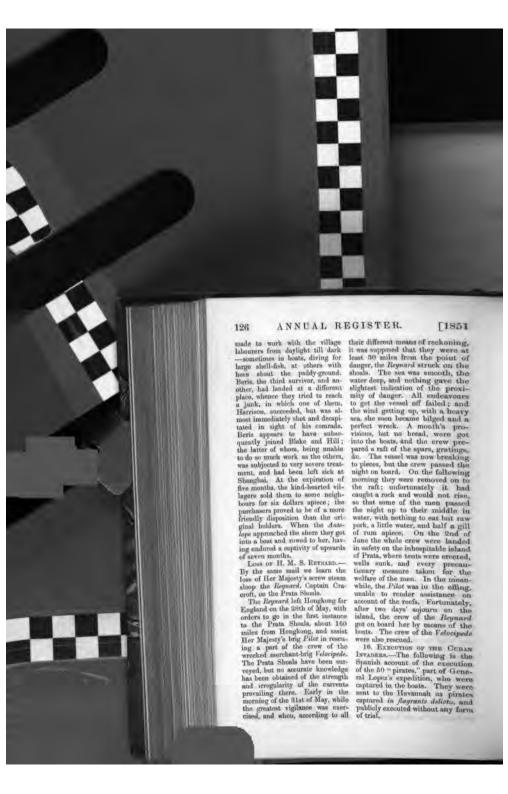




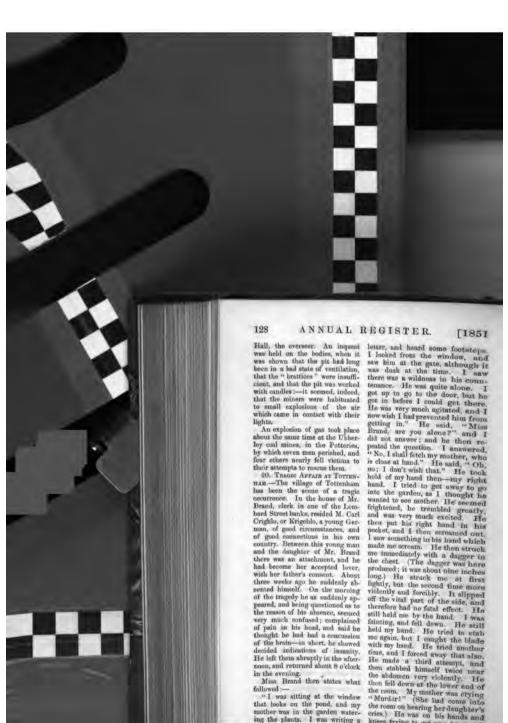












mother was in the garden water-ing the plants. I was writing a

knees, trying to get up; he struck





Previous convictions for felony were formally proved against both prisoners, and it was stated that they had been in prison a great many times for other offences. They were accordingly sentenced to be transported for life.
22. THE ROYAL YAGHT CLUB AND

THE YANKEE SCHOONER AMERICA. Our amazeur sailors and the whole

to cause great nervousness she might be able to perform being. It need scarcely be some rules were relaxed w would have operated unfairly ago her. The schooner is called America, 170 tons, belongin J. C. Sievens, Esq., Commo of the American Yacht Square The yacht was entered as a con titor for "the Cup" open to

never presented such an appear as on the 22nd of August, the of the match. There must been a hundred yachts lyio anchor in the roads; the b was crowded from Egypt to piers; the esplanade in from the Club was thronged with on spectators. Eighteen yachts

for sailing was fired; and b the whole of the benutiful was under weigh, moving ste to the east with the tide a gentle breeze. The start effected splendidly, the y breaking away like a field of horses; the only laggard was America, which did not move The Gipsy Queen, with all canvas set and in the streng the tide, took the lead after

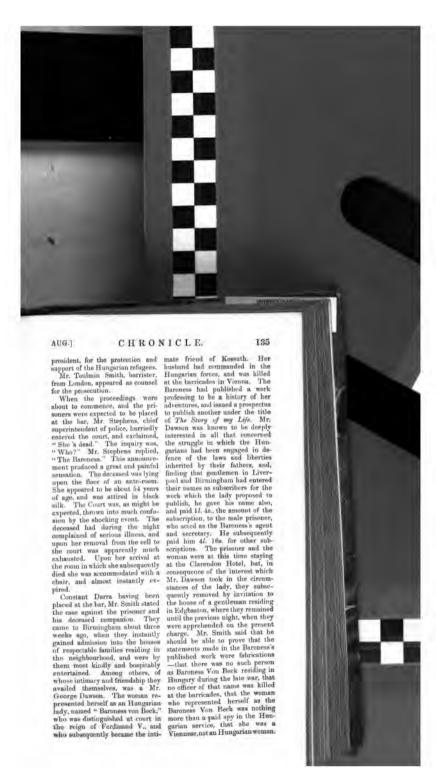




thing is accommodated to it. She Scotland.—Her Majesty, Prin Albert, and some of the Royal ch has no topmasts, shrouds, nor buldren, started for Scotland, to pa warks, almost no staysthat can catch the wind. the autumn at the Castle of Balm 25. MURDER OF MR. E. WHITE. ral. The Royal party left Osbori OF ABBETLEIX.-A dreadful as House at 9 A.M., arrived at Buch sussinution, equal in atrocity to ingham Palace at 12.30 p.m., an started at 2 p.m. by the Gra any that has been recorded, was perpetrated in the Queen's County, Ireland. The unhappy gentleman, whose life has been taken under Northern Railway—the first occ sion on which that line has bee so honoured. The train stopps









tations. They had, bowever, no desire to press the charge severely against him. For some years, owing

to irregularities, it was understood

he had been separated from his

was new placed would operate

beneficially upon his future conduct. If so, the lessun he now

It was hoped that the

family.

deliberation with the other mag trates, directed that the prison be discharged, and compliment Mr. Dawson, Mr. Tyndale, ar other gentlemen, upon the kindne of their conduct. The fate of this unhappy worm

excited great attention, and h cause was taken up by persons rank well acquainted with Hu painful circumstances in which he gary. The matter remained great uncertainty; but in the resu there seems reason to suppose the





wounded, must teach the Directors that care is the best policy.

At the Derby Assizes, Mrs. Ellen Blake, widow of Mr. John Blake, who was killed near Clay Cross Station when the luggage-train ran into a train on the 10th May, obtained 4000l. damages from the Midland Railway Company, in compensation for the pecuniary loss she sustained by the death of her husband.

At the Croydon Assizes, Mr. Hitch obtained 1500/. as a compensation for hurts received at New Cross Station. The defendants were the Brighton Railway Company. Mr. Hitch was proceeding towards Croydon in a train which was started from London between an ordinary Croydon train and a Dover one; the interval be-tween the last two being small. At New Cross it was necessary to shunt the train across the line; while this was doing, the Southeastern train came up, at its proper time, and ran into the other train. It was proved, even by the wit-nesses on behalf of the Brighton Company, that the fault lay with them: the signals exhibited to the Dover train were green - " caution," not red-" danger;" and the clock at a station where many trains stop or pass was four mi-

At the Liverpool Assizes, Mr. Rooker, Town Surveyor of Manchester, sought damages from the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction. Railway Company, for injuries received in the collision at the Sutton tunnel on the day of Chester nuces. The damages were laid at 5000.1; the jury gave 1500. as compensation, CATASTROPHES ADROAD.—The

foreign journals centain narratives of disasters which have recently occurred in foreign eq tries quite equal to any which h happened here.

It is stated, on the authorite a person coming from Cartere that "At the last inundation, political détenus, who were in casemates of the fort C at I tadt, were drowned. They w clandestinely interred in the sa fosse; but at so little depth t the putrefaction of their bos spread a smell throughout town; so that it was necessary re-inter them at a greater dept "All the printers of Baden w forbidden to publish any details the fact, under pain of losing th licence." At the commencem of the inundation, the prison were not suffered to go out of th cells, already in part submerge at the last, attention was absorb in saving the garrison; and all bearing the garrison; and all prisoners perished. They is been recently arrested, and we the cline of the Baden Den eracy. Much doubt is thrown this unrative by the silence the German papers; but such the system of terrorism over press now prevailing in these solute countries, that it may nev theless be tru

A frightful accident happen at Arras, in a half-moon near r polygon of the Engineers T guard-house in that work, who was used as a workshop to may be a friendly as a workshop to may be a friendly as a work of the articles used in mini him soldiers of the Second Rement of Engineers, and the as geant who had the direction of t operations, were blown to piec and their limbs scattered in evideration. Four other men we seriously wounded, and taken the hospital. The cause of the





dejouner, the travellers reached

honoured with a visit on the occ sion. In the evening, the visito were entertained at a grand be

at the Hotel-de-Ville, the splendi

apartments of which were decorated with unrivalled magnificence for the reception of 5000 guests. The President, and all the worthies of the French Court and capital, were among those present. Altogether the ball was by far the most magnificent of the hospitalities so liberally provided.

On Wednesday a sham battle took place between two corps d'armée, one in position on the right and the other on the left bank of the Seine. The manœuvres consisted in an attack made by the army on the left, which crossed the river and was repulsed: both corps uniting on the Champs de Mars, and defiling before the President. This was the last grand scene of these unparalleled fêtes, which will leave a deep impression on the Parisian mind, and on those who were so magnificently received.

On the following day the Lord Mayor rested from the fatigues of public pleasure; but paid a special visit to the President, whose

reception was cordial.

On Friday his Lordship waited on the Municipality at the Hôtelde-Ville, and publicly returned them thanks for the cordial hospitality shown both to himself and his countrymen. His Lordship set out on his return to London in the afternoon.

ELECTIONS TO PARLIAMENT. — At Downpatrick the Hon. C. S. Hardinge was elected in the room of Mr. R. Kerr, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

At Limerick, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey was returned in the room of Mr. John O'Connell, resigned. The circumstances of this election—viz., the conversion of the Duke of Norfolk to the

Protestant form of faith, the consequent resignation of the family borough by the noble Earl, and his election for an Irish borough, though an Englishman, by the interest of the priesthood—created great interest.

SEPTEMBER.

CONVERSION OF THE DUKE OF Norfolk.—It has been for some time known that the head of the great Catholic house of Howard has inclined to the Protestant The conversion of communion. his Grace from the faith of Rome is now publicly announced. coincidence of this event with the recent pretensions of the Pope to universal sway, and to spiritual supremacy in these realms, renders the secession of so noble a convert a matter worthy of note in the history of the times. conversion, it is well known, does not extend to the heir to the dukedom, whose resignation of his seat for the family borough, and energetic resistance to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, show him a firm adherent of the Roman Catholic Church.

1. COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT KINGSWOOD.—A sad accident happened at the Deep Pit Colliery, Kingswood, near Bristol, by which one man was killed outright, and six others dreadfully injured—two probably mortally.

About 2.80 P.M., in pursuance of the usual routine of work, "a turn" of nine men were being hauled up the main shaft. They were drawn up in safety as far as "the stage," their accustomed landing-place, at the mouth of the shaft, when just at that criti-



cal point, the bolt of the reversing handle of the engine broke short off. The engineer was instantly aware of the perilous consequences which were likely to ensue: he caught hold of the "eccentric rods," and endeavoured to life them, and turoed off the steam. Finding he could not lift the eccentric rods, he called out to a man to come and help him, but before they could be lifted, the cart with the poor men was drawn right up over the "shiver wheel. and then dashed to the ground, a depth of 25 feet, the iron cart crushing them in the fall. The men, as soon as they were passing the stage, saw their danger, and them jumped out, and two of fortunately escaped uninjured. Another poor fellow also jumped out, but must have miscalculated his distance, for he fell short and was precipitated down the main shaft, a depth of 147 fathoms. Of smar, a depth of 147 fathoms. Of course he was dashed to pieces: his hody, when discovered, was so dreadfully disfigured, as to be scarcely recognizable. The other poor fellows were also much poor fellows were also much crushed by the heavy iron cart which fell with them, and which weighs about 11 cwt. They were weight about as ewe. They were immediately placed in carts, in as easy a position as possible, and conveyed to the Bristol Infirmary. One was found to have sustained Ohe was found to have sustained a compound comminuted fracture of both bones of the right leg, fracture of the right thigh, extensive lacerated wounds of the left leg and contusion of the soly; his and other parts of the body; his leg was amputated. Another sustained a fracture of the skull, and an extensive wound of the cheek, extending right across through the lip, also severe contusions and in-

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juries. The injuries of the mainder of the men who precipitated to the ground the cart consisted chiefly of severe contusions.

It was proved to a coroner quest that the accident arose the negligence of the engine for the compart of the shaft when he ough have been attending to the condition at the most that is the most that he ran to the engine on the moment the bucket aros the most hof the shaft, and he then must have made so vio an effort to stop the engine, the pin snapped. The jury, the fore, found a verdict of "A slaughter" against him.

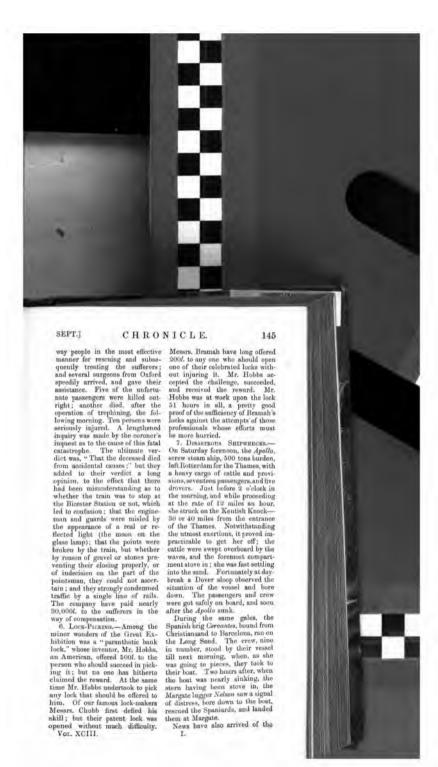
4. DREADEVI. ACCIDENT ARERDARS.—Fourteen Lives —While fourteen colliers were scending the Werva Pit. 1 Aberdare, the chain broke, carriage fell some 180 feet, the miners were all killed.

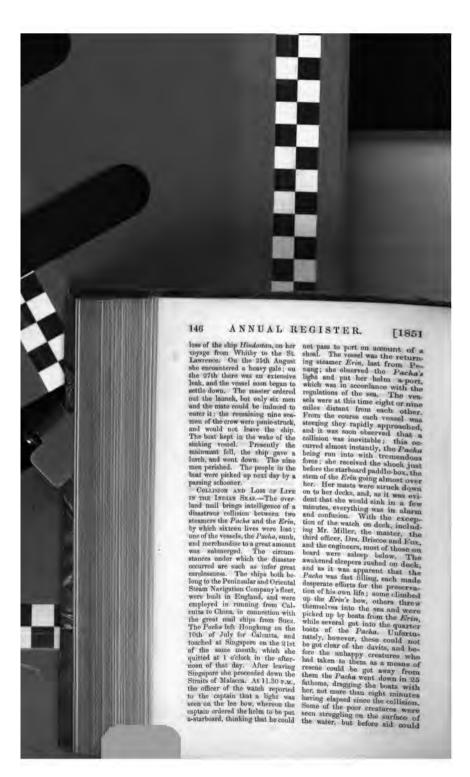
An inquest was held on bodies. Mr. Matthew Mills, coal-agent, proved that the recowded into the lifting buckets a dangerous manner:

"About half-past 7 there we more than 20 persons waiting go down. At length the hinter at the bottom of the pit intima at the bottom of the pit intima that they might descend, and that being said several a jumped into the bucket. 2 breaksman saked them why the went in before the catch-bolt 1 been withdrawn. All 16 it bucket then, and returned to it bucket then, and returned to drawn. I told them not to down that way—there were many going down, as they overowied the platform on to bucket—and some of them the jumped back. I wanted to a







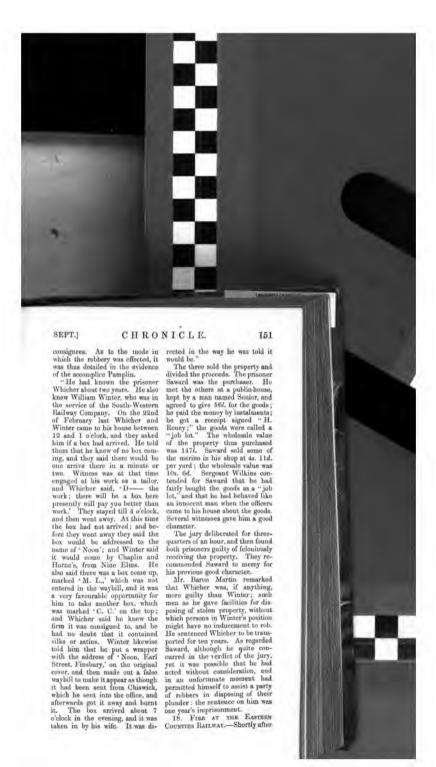














[1851]

3 o'clock in the morning a fire broke out in the spacious timberyard of Mr. Robinson, a mahogany and deal merchant, situate on either side of the Eastern Counties Railway, and extending from North Street into London Street, Bethnal Green. The arches of the railway Nos. 76, 77, 78, and 79 were tenanted by the same person, and were full of mahogany and other timber, while lofty piles of deals and pine towered high above the railway works, so that it was apparent that, unless the fire could be subdued in its commencement, a terrible conflagration would follow. The flames extended with the rapidity of lightning, and in less than five minutes the whole range of premises and the immense piles of timber presented one huge body of flame, which completely encircled the railway, and the reflection in the atmo sphere was so strong that the metropolis was rendered almost as light as noonday. This caused a general turn-out of the engines, which hastened to the spot. Un-fortunately, the exertions of the firemen were defeated by the deficiency of water, and before the flames could be extinguished the whole of Mr. Robinson's property, including the saw-mills and workshops, was destroyed, the telegraph burnt down, and serious damage done to four of the railway arches. It was feared that three of them were so injured that it would be impossible for the trains to pass over. It was, however, found that they were formed of seven rings of bricks; and that although two rings were destroyed, the iron girders stretching from pier to pier were sufficiently strong to bear any weight; and that the traffic of the line, therefore, need

not be suspended. The trains which arrived while the fire was raging were stopped at the Mile End Station.

25. STORMS AND SHIPWRECKS. The northern coasts of the kingdom were visited by heavy gales of wind, which did much damage both by land and sea. At Shields, both by man and sea. At Shields, fifteen sail of light colliers were driven ashore at Redcar, some of which were wrecked. Some parts of the Redcar Railway were so of the necessary flooded that the passengers were obliged to get out of the carriages. and walk round on elevated ground until the rails reappeared. At Sunderland the new docks sunderland the new docks were seriously injured; a portion of the breakwater, 400 feet of sea-wall, and a mile and a half of the temporary railway, were washed away. Six vessels were driven ashore at Whitby, and numerous disasters at sea were rumoured. More south great damage appears to have been suffered—the Venus, of Arundel. is reported to have gone down off the Dudgeon Light; a large vessel was seen to sink off Cromer, another in Boston Deeps, and brig on the same coast-crews of probably drowned. At Liverpool the storm was severe; much damage was done to property on land and at sea. A flat, called the America, sank, but her crew were saved; a schooner foundered were saved; a sensoner touther to near the Bell buoy, all hands lost. The schooner Eliza, of Preston. sank on the Burbo Bank; two of the crew were washed overboard. the master and another lashed themselves to the rigging; they themselves to the rigging; the remained in this distressing posi-remained in this distressing posi-tion seventeen hours. The Iron Duke steamer at length perceived them, and sent her boat; the master was saved, but the other was dead before the boat could





On Mr.

Routh reaching his counting-house on Tuesday morn-ing, at 11 o'clock, he heard from

his clerk that the deceased was in

- HORRIBLE CRUELTY CHILD.—Marylebons Police Con.

A woman named Anne Davi who cohabited with a stone-mas at 6, Molyneax Street, Lissa Grove, was charged at this Cou









cept what I have told you. I had

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en down stairs about five minutes before I went for the collar. I heard no noise before I came down. I heard no quarrel between my father and mother. I saw father's face. He caught hold of my mouth and held my head back.

He had the knife in his right hand. It was as I went upstairs that I heard the baby cry. When I opened the door to my mother I don't recollect what I said to her, The unfortunate widow, though

in a dreadful condition, was also called. - She stated that from Saturday night to the day of the catastrophe her husband had been in a dreadful state of excitement; he feared he had been deceived in business; he had not slept all that time. On this morning persons had come into the shop who had given him a very bad account of the business. When she knocked at the door and received no answer, she apprehended that something had occurred; she thought her husband was no more : thought so because from Saturday night until that time his mind had been in a dreadful state of excitement. She also stated that he had shown occasional symptoms of insanity for 20 years, and that five months ago he had thrown himself into the Thames; but, being rescued, could give no reason for having made the attempt.

The jury returned a somewhat singular verdict :- "We find that with respect to the deceased, Emily Fawcett, she was wilfully murdered by her father, Anthony Fawcett; that with respect to the deceased Frederick Fawcett, he was wilfully taurdered by his father, Anthony Fawcets; and that with respect to the deceased, Anthony Fawcett, we find that he destroyed himself while labouring under a state of

temporary insanity."

To this narration of horrors it must be added, that the shock was too great for the unhappy mother and widow — she died about a formight after these calamitous events

THE SPANISH ARMADA.—The following curious statistics have appeared in a Spanish paper, purporting to come from Ferrol—perhaps from some archives there. Return from some archives there. Rethrn of the Armida, called Invincible, with which Philip II. of Spain at-tempted to invade England.—Ships of the division of Portugal 12, guns of the division of Biscay 14, guns 302; 434; from Biscap 14, guns 302; from Guipascoa 14, guns 308; Castle 16, guns 474; Andalusia 11, guns 318; Levante 10, guns 324; Ureas 28, guns 480; gulleys and small vessels 32, guns 592; total ships 132, guns 3232. The number of men is not given.

OCTOBER.

3. THE OWENS COLLEGE, MAN-CHESTER.-In May, 1845, John Owens, of Manchester, merchant, Owens, of Mancoester, merchant, made his will, by which he be-queathed the whole of his property to trustees, to found within the borough of Manchester "an institution for providing or siding the means of instructing and improving young persons of the male sex, not less than fourteen years of age, in such branches of learning and science as are now, or may be hereafter, usually taught in the English Universities;" neither students nor teachers to be subject to any religious test: the institution to be open to all applicants, without distinction of runk or place of birth; preference, how-ever, to be given first to natives





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prehension on suspicion of having committed the murder. It was known that he and his wife had lived unhappily together, and that they had une been parted. He had wished to go to America, and had with some difficulty prevailed upon his wife to advance him 201, which was effected by mortgaging the cottage and land, which were the property of his wife. It was considered possible that Baker had shot his wife, and contrived to wound himself, and upon these grounds he was arrested. A further examination of Baker's woands was made by Mr. R. West, Surgeon, of Alford, who detected a single shot under the skin of the top of the head near where the hair is parted. This shot had passed in a direction from before backwards, and had lodged about a quarter of an inch from the opena quarter of an inch from the opena group by which it had ontered. Mr. West extracted the shot, and took care of it.

On the following morning an inquest was held upon the body of the murdered woman before Mr. Goe, coroner for Louth. Mr. Heath, who made a post-mortem examination of the body, stated that the principal vessels of the neck were lacerated by scattered shot, which had passed in from behind. He found nine shot corns in the neck, and in the shoulder and back of the woman a great many wounds from scattered shot. A small piece of glass was found within her dress, having evidently been driven there with the shot from the window. A loaded gun hanging in the house was examined, and presented appearances which proved that it had not recently been driven that it had not recently been driven do not be made to the supplementation of the proved that it had not recently been discharged, the cap being rusted on the mipple. Marks were found in the garden, about

ten or a dozen yards from the window, as of the boot, toes, and knee of a person kneeling to fire. These marks were in a line with the opening through the window, and with what the man stated were the positions of both himself and his wife when they were shot. The opening through the window was at the side, and a few shot corns were picked out of the window frame. Baker's statement was, that he was sitting reading with his face opposite the window, and that his wife was sitting opposite to him on the other side of the table, sewing the sleeve of a the table, sewing the steeve of a flannel shirt. Saddenly he heard the report of a gun, and felt him-self wounded in the head. He rose from his chair and held his head down, which was bleeding profusely. He spoke to his wife, profusely. He spoke to his wife, not knowing that she had been struck, and, when he found she did not answer, he looked up, and found her lying dead on the hearth. As soon as he recevered from the stuper into which he was thrown, he went and told his next neighbour what had occurred. The shot corn found in Baker's head, and the fact that the report of only one gun had been heard, appeared to correborate the man's statement. It seemed clear that the wounds on the man's head were really caused by shot. Those wounds were not only scattered over his forehead and face, but one was on the very top of the back part of the head, and the shot corn found in the latter wound resembled those found in the woman. Baker was immediately set at liberty by the magistrate who had sanctioned his arrest, and who was present at the inquest, on entering into his own recognizances to appear as a witness.





four, but, like all those used in the reptile-house, it had been folded in half and sewn together.

5. WHIRLWIND AT LIMERICK .-About 5.30 P.M. the city of Limerick was visited by a whirlwind. This unusual phenomenon did con-siderable mischief. The course it followed was narrow in extent, but its violence was extraordinary. Trees were torn up, whirled through the air, and deposited at some dis-tance: planks and timber whistled through the air; shop-fronts and windows of houses were blown in, the fragments of the windows being lost from their minuteness. Several persons were hurt. Some were cut by fragments of glass; and Lord George Quin, while sit-ting in his hotel, was wounded in the thigh by a slate which was dashed through the window. Two men were lifted 30 feet into the air; and one of them, Thomas Ryan, was dashed against a wall with such force that he received a concussion of the brain, his arm was fractured, and several ribs were broken; he expired in the hospital; the other sufferer was not thought likely to recover. Three persons are missing; two of them are milkwomen, who are supposed to have been blown into the water. A man relates that he was carried by the wind across the river at a point where it is a quar-ter of a mile broad, and deposited on the other side unburt. Large planks were blown to a distance of half a mile. When the whirlwind struck the water, it is said to have struck the water, it is said to have raised it 50 yards. The noise in the air, as the whirlwind ap-proached, is described as resom-bling the roar of steam discharged from the waste funnels. The cur-rent was discernible throughout its course, and presented the appear-

ance of a heavy body of dust blown up from the earth; its course was a segment of a circle.

a segment of a circle.

6. Salze ov file Aviana at Knowstey. — The late Earl of Derby was distinguished for his love of natural history, and formed at Knowsley Park a colformed at Knewsley Park a col-lection, which, though called an "Aviary," was, in fact, a perfect museum of zoology. His lordship was President of the Zoological Society of London. The collec-tion had been got together at a prodigious expense, and was main-tained at a vearly cost of 10,000L tained at a yearly cost of 10,0001.

The Mammalia of the Earl's colthe mamman of the part's con-lection comprised 94 species, con-sisting of 345 individual speci-mens; of birds, exclusive of poultry, 318 species, comprising 1272 specimens. By the Earl's will this collection, with certain excep-tions, was directed to be sold by auction. The sale commenced the 6th of October, and was continued for six days. Although the total amount produced by the entire collection (7000L) bore but entire collection (10001.) nore but a small proportion to the original cost, yet, generally speaking, the sums given for individual specimens were very large—in fact some of the rarer species brought very high prices. For instance, a male antelope (oryx) leucoryx, 621. male anietope (oryx) tencoryx, 031. a female of the same species, 601.; a male boute-bok, 401.; a fawn of the same, 401.; a female antelope the same, 40L; a femate antetops sing sing, 53L; a male nylghau, 45L; a Brahmin bull, 50L; a lama, 53L; a male and femate victors, 50L; a pair of alpacas. 65L; the 21 lamas brought 58TL; 2 lama, 50L; a pair of alpacas. a dauw, or Burchell's zebra, 1501; a female in foal, 1401.; a young male zebra, 1851; a quagga, 501.
The seven zebras brought 6891, 105. Three kangaroos sold for 105%; six black-necked swans (for the





rushed forward to collect some drops of the blood, and to get some portion of the garments of the martyr. It was remarked that an inferior Mandarin, a pagan, before the execution threw a cont of white silk and a piece of white lineu at the feet of the martyr, in the hope that it would be stained with his blood. M. Schoffler, thinking doubtless that they belonged to some Christian, took them up and placed them inside his shirt next his heart. the Chief Mandarin was informed of what his subordinate had done, he ordered him to receive several blows with a stick; be, however, went off very delighted with the ession of his precious relics." The Christians obtained the body of M. Schoffler, but the head was thrown into the river, and had not been found when the above letter was written.

18. THE SUBMARINE TELEORAPH FROM DOTER TO CALAIS.—
It is recorded in the CHRONOLLE
of the ASNUAL REGISTRE of last
year, p. 106, that the practicability
of communicating with France
across the Straits of Dover by
means of cleetric wires laid down
under the sea had been assertained, and that wires had been

"Entering the factory, there are two well-constructed wire-rope machines, each about 20 feet high and 15 feet in circumference, re presenting a large iron framework in the form of a cupola, with a shaft or cylinder in the centre, worked by a steam engine of 5-horse power. The machine, the action of which is vertical, being set in motion by the steam engine, the first or interior portion of which the composite cable consists was payed out on to the shaft. This first layer is composed of four electric copper wires, known as 'the 16 wire gauge, each encased in a covering of gutta percha of a quarter of an inch in diameter. These are placed in the machine, and, with the assistance of the manipulators, are twisted and plaited in spiral convolutions, in the manner an ordinary rope or cable round the shaft. The next superincum-bent coil to this consisted of bent coil to this consisted of hempen yarn, previously saturated in a reservoir of prepared pitch and tallow, and in its turn is tightly twisted and compressed, impertwisted and compressed, imper-meably and by steam power, over the guita percha, with its enclosed copper wires. This is overlaid again with a series of hempen yarns, five or six in number, and about an inch in diameter, satu-





London should be saluted by a gun fired by the transmission of a current from Calais. As the train started a signal was passed, and instantly after a loud report reverberated on the water and shook the ground-a 52-pounder loaded with 10 lbs, of powder had been

fired by the current. The report had scarcely ceased ere it was taken up from the heights, the military, as usual, saluting the departure of the Duke with a round of artillery. Gons were then fired successively on both coasts, Calais firing the gun at Dover, and Dover returning the compliment to Calais.

18. Action with the Pinates of the Rift. — Information reached Gibraltar on the 17th of October, that the piratical Moors of Fez. had captured several vessels belonging to Spanish and British wners; among others the schooner Emilia, and the brigantine Violet. Her Majesty's steam-frigate Janus started from Gibraltar on the 17th of October, and recolor the court of the Riff or found the E beach, strip The boats

them dangerously. Accounts from Melilla, of the 22nd of October, state that the crew of an English brig are in the hands of the Moora, who demanded 100 dollars for the ransom, and have been offered but 60 dollars.

23. ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION or Louis Kossurn.—It will be reor LOGIS ROSSUTH.—It will be re-membered that, on the suppression of the insurrection in Hungary, the ex-governor and other prin-cipal persons of the insurgents, took refuge in Turkey: that the Ottoman Porte, backed by the support of the English and French Ministers, refused the requisition of Austria and Russia to deliver them up. Since this time these exiles had been detained in an honourable captivity at Kutaya; but an understanding having been arrived at, they were finally per-mitted to depart. M. Kossuth bad elected the United States of America as his place of refuge, and the American Government placed American Government placed a steam frigate at his disposal to convey him to New York. A direct voyage did not, however, suit the views of the Hungarian leader: demanded to be conveyed to seilles. Arrived at this port,





and the occasion. As the accom-plished exile proceeded, he was repeatedly interrupted by bursts of cheering, and when he sat down the excited audience greeted him with shoots, again and again renewed.

M. Kossuth's next great public exhibition was at Copenhagen Fields, where the Trades Unions of London, in numbers varying in estimate from 25,000 to 100,000, presented to him an address, to which he made a lengthy and eloquent reply. Addresses from private bodies were also privately presented, in great numbers; and the Polish Ball at Guildhall was greatly revived by the presence of

the ex-dictator.

M. Kossuth also visited Birmingham and Manchester, where his reception was most enthu-It is said that the applisinstic. cations for tickets of admission to the Free Trade Hall at Manchester, on an occasion when it was known that M. Kossuth would speak, exceeded 100,000. The great doctrine which M. Kossuth invented for the nations he might colist in the Hungarian cause, was the right of intervention to enforce non-intervention.

The ex-governor having thus made an extensive impression on on the people of England, was now ready to proceed to his refuge in the United States. On arriving at Southampton for embarkation, the corporation received him in state, and accompanied him on

reported that this warmth speedily

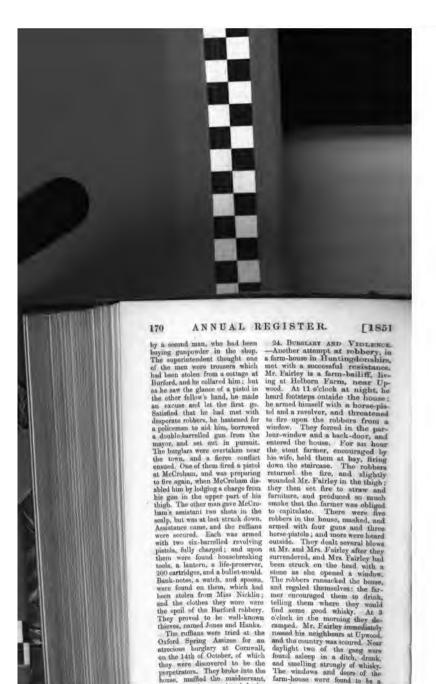
23. BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—The crime of burglery, accompanied too frequently by personal violence, has continued frequent, notwithstanding the severe punishments inflicted on some of

the most notorious gangs. One of these complex has been committed near Oldbury. has been committed near Oldbury.

A maiden haly named Nicklim resides at a small farm-house at Portway, between Oldbury and Halesowen. The only other residents in the house are her brosten in the house are ther, a bachelor, about 45 years of age, and a niece between thirteen and fourteen. Miss Nicklin was understood to be a lady of considerable property, and, in conse-quence of the receipt of her dichaelmas rents, in the possession of a large sum of money. Her brother is in an infirm state of health, and incapable of physical exertion. The house is close to the turnpike road, and not more than 40 or 50 yards from other houses

About 2 o'clock in the morning, Mr. David Nicklin, the brother, when in bed, was awoke by a blow inflicted by a bludgeon, and, so soon as he could recover himself. saw two men, with a dark lantern, standing close to his bedside. One of them had his face blackened. and both of them were habited in white overdresses—the chemises





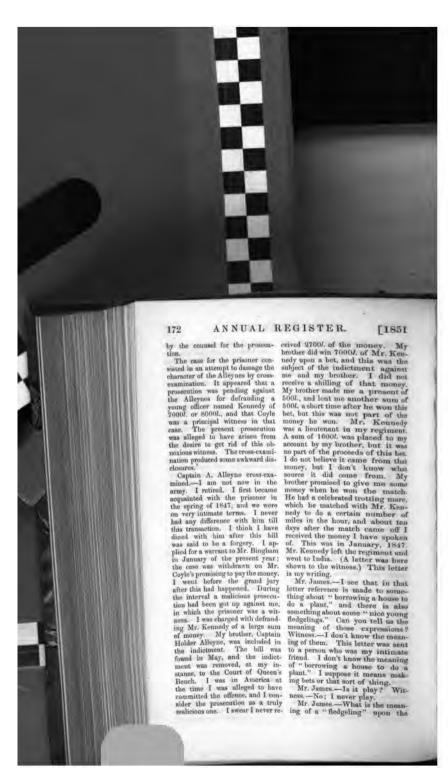
nearly beat the proprietor's brains

nearly seat the propries of some out, terrified his wife, and plun-dered the house. They were found "Guilty," and sentenced to be transported for life.

complete wrock, and the plaster on the walls was riddled with anot and bullets. One of the captured thickes volunteered a confession.

Three of the robbers were con-

















laden, had been seen to enter a wood in the neighbourhood, and rumour immediately pointed him out as the probable thief. The villagers hastily assembled and determined on pursuit. Footprints were discovered near the spot where the man had been seen to enter the wood, and by carefully following the trail for some dis-tance the pursuing party arrived at the entrance of a cave leading to the workings of an exhausted coal mine. Satisfied that the object of their pursuit was "at home," they invested the place, and a number of the bravest of and a number of the bravest of the party entered the cave in search of the robbers. Before they had proceeded far a most extraordinary scene presented itself. A cavity or chamber formed by the miners for their accommodation on the side of the trainway leading into the workings had been converted into a store, and was abundantly supplied with provisions and clothing for the especial comfort and accommodation of the then occupant, who, however, was non est inventus.

who could scarcely be restrained from punishing him on the spot. The prisoner, whose name was John Gillott, was taken before the magistrates at Sheffield. He the impassance at Suchtern.

Admitted his guilt, pleading in extenuation that he had been driven by hunger to adopt the lawless course he had so succe fully pursued. He was committed

MURDERS AND SUICIDES. -About this time the daily news-papers record several melancholy instances of parental insanity, lead-ing to tragedies similar to that at Camberwell.

Camberwell.

On the 10th of October, Mary
Anna Newman, a young married
woman, residing in Bermondsey,
out the throat of her little daughter, six years of age, and then destroyed herself. The child ran down stairs with its throat bleeding, exclaiming, "Mother has done it!" Surgical aid was obtained, but the poor child soon died. Lodgers in the house went to the woman's room, where she was found on the floor, dead, with a frightful gush in her throat, and a bloody razor lying near. It appeared at the inquest that the woman had been ill from fever, and the disease had

affected her mind. Her husband believed her to be "partly insane," though he had not expected her to do "any rash act." The husband is an industrious man; the couple were much attached to each other, and the mother was fond of her child. The evidence proved clearly that she had killed herself and child, and that she was not in a responsible state at the

Early in November, Mrs. Blakeman, the young wife of a musicprinter of Greek Street, Soho, destroyed her infant and herself with a carving-knife. She had been much indisposed since her confinement; a nurse was attending her, but during the nurse's temporary absence the young woman, in a fit of mania, committed the double slaughter.

On November 15th a similar tragedy occurred. Sarah Turpin, a single woman, was some months since discharged from her place of housemaid in an hotel at Blackheath, on the discovery that she was pregnant. At her lodgings, near Tottenham Court Road, her infant was discovered with its throat cut. dead on the floor; and next day the body of the mother was found in the Serpentine, with a gash in the throat. Her conversation lately had been flighty; and the surgeon who made a postmortem examination of the cornec. believed her brain to have been affected by disease. Appearances on the bank of the Serpentine make it probable that the woman walked into the water, and then cut her throat, fell down, and was drowned.

In all these cases the coroners' juries returned verdicts of "Wilful murder" against the mothers as regarded the deaths of the children, and of "Temporary insanity" as to their own deaths.

16. Burglary and Violence in Herefordshire.—A burglary resembling those at Oldbury and elsewhere, in the evident determination of the robbers to sacrifice life in case of resistance, was committed on the premises of Miss Morris, a maiden lady, residing in the parish of Weston Beggard, in Herefordshire. The house is close to the high road, and is surrounded by cettages.

About 8 o'clock in the morning Miss Morris's house was entered by three men through the parlour window. In the parlour was a bureau desk, with green baize on the top, in which the china and silver plate were kept. They cut the baize away, and took from it half-a-dozen silver spoons, and out of one of the drawers they took a purse containing 3L in gold and halferowns.

Up to this time the immates (Miss Morris and a servant man) had not heard anything of the robbers. The three men then proceeded up stairs, and two of them entered Miss Morris's bedroom. when she awoke and discovered the men at her bednide, with their faces either blackened or covered with crape, and one of them with a large bludgeon in one hand and a lighted candle in the other. The other fellow rushed upon her before she could scream, threw a sheet ever her face, pressed down on her chest, and threatened to murder her if she made any noise or in any way resisted. room was a table, having on it a piece of furniture with three drawers in it. Two of these they succeeded in taking out, and these they left on the table, having taken out what they found of value. The



whole away, which they did. In these drawers were eight crown pieces, a purse, and a sovereign in it. In the square one which was locked was about 191. in gold, three 51. Bank of England notes, and other bank notes to the amount of about 604. While the men were ransacking this room the screams of Miss Morris aroused the servant man, who had up to that time continued to sleep in peaceful security. The door of the bedroom of this man opened into the same passage or landing as that of his mistress On hearing the noise he jumped out of bed, and proceeded as far as the bedroom door, which he opened, when he was met by a tall man, standing about six feet high, dressed in a dark coat, and having on his head a "Jim Crow" hat As he attempted to go out the fel-low threatened to blow his brains out, at the same time presenting a gan at him. This so completely frightened the man that he was unable to make any alarm. The had previously cried out to the other thieves, on hearing Miss Morris scream, to murder her. The thieves now retreated with their booty, carrying with them a large piece of bason which they coolly cut from a larger piece in the hitchen. Having gone a short distance from the premises, they returned, evidently for the purpose of further intimidating the mates. They proceeded to the front of the house, and having consulted for a short time, they discharged the gun at the window through which they had entered, and by doing so shattered the window glass and frame to pieces, besides

found on the high road, but the

burglars escaped.

16. FATAL COLLISION.—STEAM
PACKETS.—The Sémaphore de Maraeilles contains the following account of a terrible collision :-"A deplorable accident occurred on Sunday morning, (the 16th in-stant) near the Isles d'Hyères Between 4 and 5 o'clock the steam packets of our port, the Ville de Marseilles and the Ville de Grasse. rau into each other in what is called the " Little Pass," near Cape Langoustier, with such violence that in a few minutes the latter was completely submerged. Captain Combes, of the Ville de Marseilles, notwithstanding the injury sustained by his own vessel, immediately put out his boats to rescue the persons on board the Ville de Grasse, and picked up several. But in the confusion the long-boat got swamped. Some of the crew and passengers of the Ville de Grasse put off in a boat, and were received on board the other steamer. When the collision took place, heart-rending shricks and cries arose from both vessels, especially the Ville de Grasse. young Englishman who was on board the latter states that he was asleep in bed, half-dressed, at the moment of the accident. He immediately hurried on his clothes, and, seizing his most valuable effects, went on deck. The confusion was frightful, and all the passengers were in despair. In a few minutes, when the vessel was about to sink, a boat of the Ville de Mayseilles was seen approaching. As he was about to fling himself into the boat by a rope, a German pas-senger preceded him, but the latter,

seeing his wife and son on the back of the deck, abandoned his own chance of preservation to hasten to This enabled the Englishman to seize the rope and let himself into the boat. At the moment at which he entered it, the sailors perceived that the steamer was just on the point of sinking; and, fearing to be swamped in the movement of the water, they rowed hastily off. They had scarcely got 30 yards away when the Ville de Grasse disappeared. When the boat reached the Ville de Marseilles, all the persons rushed at once to the side to climb on board; and this would have caused the boat to upset if the Englishman had not seized a rope and held it. Among the passengers of the Ville de Grasse was a French captain, who rendered valuable assistance in saving the passengers. Captain Combes, however, displayed extraordinary zeal, firmness, and intelligence. At one moment he was surrounded by his crew and passengers, who called on him to run his vessel on some rocks which were near, but he refused, and two hours later was able to cast anchor in the roadstead of Hyères, where he made repairs which enabled him to arrive in the port of Marseilles, notwithstanding his vessel leaked so much that the passengers had to assist the crew at the pumps. The Nantes et Bordeaux, which was near the spot at the time of the accident, picked up several of the shipwrecked persons, who were most kindly treated by the captain. Several persons have perished, but the precise number has not yet been ascertained. The body of the son of the poor German mentioned above was seen floating on the water. Two ladies who were taken on board the Ville de Mar-

seilles, died immediately after from terror and emotion. The captain of the Ville de Grasse has, it is said, arrived at Cannes. This vessel, in addition to a cargo of merchandise, had 35,000f. in specie. Nothing was insured."

18. DEATH OF THE KING OF HANOVER .- His Majesty Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover, Duke of Cumberland, the last surviving son of King George the Third, died at Hanover, in the ancient German palace of his race, in the 81st year By Her Majesty's of his age. command the Court went into full mourning for her deceased uncle, from Sunday the 23rd to Sunday the 30th of November, and thence until Sunday, December 7th, into half-mourning. The Earl Marshal issued a notification from the Heralds' Office, that all persons were expected to put themselves into mourning for ten days, commenceing with Sunday, the 23rd of November.

The intelligence of the death of the King of Hanover was received in London on the day of the event, by the wonderful agency of the lines of electric telegraphs.

19. SALE OF THE COTTINGHAM MUSEUM.—The valuable and interesting collection of architectural sculptures and casts, and other articles of taste, forming the museum of the late Mr. Cottingham, the architect, was dispersed by auction in an eleven days' sale. Unfortunately for the interests of art, no individual or society could be found to purchase it entire. The lots were 2205 in number, and the whole produced the inadequate sum of 2009l. The bust of Shakspere, moulded by Mr. Cottingham from the monument at Stratford, brought 5l.; a pair of enamelled fire-dogs, formerly be-



mass of children—eight feet square and about twelve feet in height. The alarm was now given outside, and the police were soon at hand and took possession of the premises as well as they could, and commenced the work of handing out the children from their perilous position. Those who were on the top, were, of course, but slightly injured, but as soon as these had been removed the most heartrending spectacle presented itself. Many of the dead, dying, and wounded were taken to the stationhouse, where the entire lodging room of the policemen was turned into a hospital, and their beds all used as couches for dead bodies of injured children. Nearly 100 families either mourned the loss of children, or watched anxiously over the forms of the wounded."

A subsequent account states that 52 children were killed, and 75 more or less injured.

21. SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIVERPOOL -The LIFE NEAR underwriters have received intelligence from Liverpool of the loss, at an early hour of the morning, of the fine bark Emma, Captain Steere, from Newfoundland, for that port, together with the captain, second officer, and all the crew (eleven in number), and a Liverpool pilot, who was conducting the ship into The only person saved was the chief officer, and his safety is to be attributed to his having lashed himself to the rigging, from which perilous situation he was rescued about daylight.

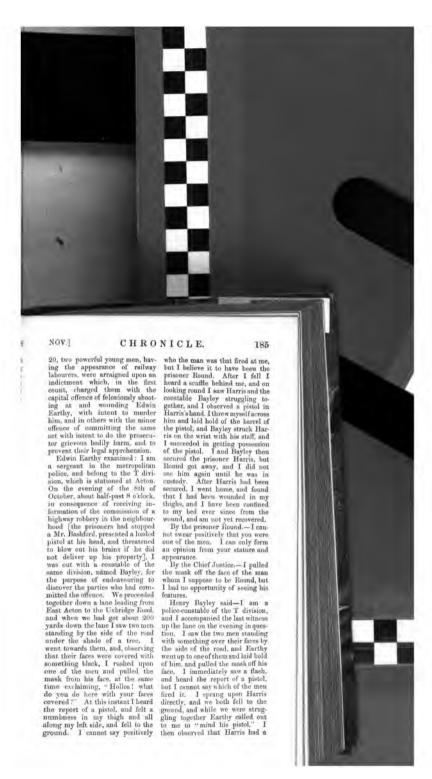
The Emma got ashore on the spit of Burbo-bank, about eight miles from Liverpool, shortly before 12 o'clock at night, and after she had been ashore a short time a violent squall from the northward sprang up, which caused a very

heavy sea to break over the bark. In a few minutes afterwards she heeled over on her side, and all on board, with the exception of the mate, were washed overboard.

22. FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION AT WEEDON .- A fatal collision of railway trains happened at the Weedon Station on the North-Western Railway, in the afternoon. An up cattle-train which should have arrived at Weedon by 12.30 P.M., reached that station only at 3.40 P.M. It was unable to come beyond Weedon, from the weakness of its engine. Immediately after it came a coal-train. The delay of these trains, while an engine was summoned up from Rugby to help the cattle-train, brought due the Liverpool train, which leaves Rugby at 4 P.M. This train came up punctually at 4.29, and was stopped outside the station. last the cattle-train was sent off. the coal-train was being shunted out of the way for the passengertrain to resume its journey, and the passenger-train was discharging its passengers at the platform, when, at 4.37, a fourth train ran up from Rugby, and smashed the rearmost carriages of the halted passenger-train. At least sixteen passengers were hurt more or less. Mr. James Currie, gardener, of Upper Clapton, sustained such injuries on the skull that he died on Monday; a labourer's legs were crushed, and he was for some time in danger; Colonel Douglas Pennant and his lady were seriously bruised. Captain Huish, the manager of the line, and Mr. Bruyeres, the traffic superintendent, were in the train, and were badly hurt.

A coroner's inquest on the body of Mr. Currie was commenced on Tuesday. It was proved that the train which caused the injury was













the condition of the child. There were sixteen bruises, some of them old and some of them recent ones, upon different parts of its person. The right arm and left leg were fractured, and there was a very severe contused wound under the left eve, and the head and face were covered with bruises. All these injuries were of a nature likely to be occasioned by the child being held by the legs and dashed against the ground. There was a quantity of extravasated blood upon the brain, and this was the immediate cause of death.

Mr. Cooper then addressed the jury for the prisoner, and endeaveured to induce them to come to a conclusion that they might charitably say, by their verdict, that the prisoner was in such a condition of mind at the time he committed the act that he hardly knew the consequences of what he was doing; and that upon that ground they might acquit him of the dreadful crime of murder, and convict him of manulaughter only.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty" of murder; but they, at the same time, strongly recommended him to mercy, on the ground that he was at the time in a state of intoxication, and that if the woman Reynolds had been at home on the night in question the occurrence would not have taken place.

Mr. Justice Moule sentenced the prisoner to death, promising to forward the recommendation of the jury to the preper quarter, but holding out no hope of mercy. The sentence was, nevertheless, commuted.

ELECTIONS TO PARLIAMENT.—At Bundford, vacant by the decease of Mr. Busfeild, Mr. R. Milligan was elected without opposition;

and in the East Riding of York-shire, the Hon. Arthur Dunesmba, in the room of Mr. Broadley, deceased.

DECEMBER.

1. FRAUDS ON THE TURE.-The Queen v. Alleyne and others -This extraordinary case, which eeoupled two cutire days, was on an indictment charging Holder Alleyme. M'Geachy Alleyne, and T. D. B. D'Arcy Alleyne for conspiracy to defrand Robert Blair Kennedy. and to obtain from him the sum of 7800L by false pretences. The whole of the parties concerned were within the last few years officers in Her Majesty's service. Kennedy is the son of Colonal Kennedy, and the nephew of Scr R. Blair: he was educated at Sandhurst, and was there a fellow student with M'Geachy Alleyma. Both these young men obtained commissions in the 80th Regiment of Foot, and joined their corps at Montreal, in Canada, somewhere about 1848. Holder Alleyne was a lieutenant in the 2nd Lucht Infantry, also in Canada during 1848; and was introduced to Kennedy by M'Geachy Allevna. D'Arey Alleyne was also an officer in the 89th. While in Canada the voung mon all gambled, betted, and hved much beyond their income. Kennedy had good expectations. They had all returned to England m 1846. Towards the end of 1846. Holder Alleyne made a bet with Kennedy, that a certain mare of his should trot half a mile while a horse of Kennedy's galloped threequarters of a mile. Helder Alleyne stated that he had picked her up at a dealer's, and that she

was an English mare of extraordinary mark. By skilful management Kennedy was at last induced to make the following bets against this mare:—

"The bet that was made was 100*l*, that the mare could not trot 12 miles within the hour, 200l. that she could not trot 13 miles. 400f, that she could not trot 14 miles, 800% that she could not trot 15 miles, 1600l. that she could not trot 16 miles, \$2001. that she could not trot 17 miles. 500l, that she could not trot 14 miles, and 500l, that she could not trot 15 miles within the hour; total, 7300%. The match was to come off on or before the 1st of January, 1847. Holder Alleyne was to name time and place, and give me one week's notice, and he might withdraw from the bet on payment of a forfeit of 500L No forfeit was named for me to pay.

At the time Kennedy made this bet he had never seen the mare. and only took her qualities on Holder Alleyne's representation. He afterwards saw her; she was of no particular promise in looks; her name was "Pigeon." In December, Kennedy received notice to be ready with his money, as "Pigeon" was fit for the match. But just on the eve of the match M'Geachy and D'Arcy Alleyne made such strong representations that the mare was able to do more than she was backed to do, and urged a compromise so strongly, that at last Kennedy consented to pay the 7300% down, and, as an offset, to become half owner of the horse. The money was therefore paid. About this time Kennedy was obliged to leave the army, and, after a time, his uncle obtained him an East India cadetship. He went to India. return he completed an investigation into what he suspected had been a fraud on himself in these transactions, and the result was the present indictment. It turned the English "Pigeon" was no other than a celebrated American trotting mare "Fanny Jenks," who had performed 100 miles in ten hours, and could cover 19 miles in the hour. It further turned out that in December, 1846, she had suddenly fallen lame, so as to be totally unfit to run a match; that the compromise urged by M 'Geachy and D'Arcy Alleyne was a scheme to save the loss of the wager through the mare's lameness; and that the money was divided between the three Alleynes — and reverend brother of theirs. Joseph, who was not included in the indictment. The whole of these facts were fully proved. The chief witnesses were the prosecutor Kennedy-whose extraordinary perspicuity and prompt ability in the witness-box was marvellously contrasted with the trusting simplicity he had shown in the transactions out of which the case arose — and Ignatius Francis Coyle, who was lately convicted of a bill fraud on M'Geachy Alleyne, and is now enduring his sentence in Newgate (see the extraordinary particulars of his trial, October 29). Coyle was a gambler, who was once the "intimate friend of Holder Allevne, who had imparted to him the whole scheme of fraud in confidence, and to prevent or damage whose evidence the indictment and conviction were obtained on the prosecution of his quendam associate. The Alleynes having quitted the army and the turf were now en-

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then forced into the cases by a gutta-percha stick. It was stated by the proprietor, Mr. Callow, that "violent friction would cause the mixture to explode;" "it might be rubbed on a board with a knife, but until the latter became hot it would not explode: it would not explode even between iron, unless there was grit." "A man walking over it on the floor might cause it to explode the same as a lucifer-match. It would explode by heat at 435°, but not at 430°. The only possible explosion to be apprehended during filling or mixing is from grit." It is incredible that, with this perfect knowledge of the dangerous nature of the compound (of which there were three or four bushels in the room), Mr. Callow should have allowed his manufacture to be carried on with such perfect want of caution. The floor of the fillinghouse was of coarse gravel, covered with sifted gravel; the men were not provided with list shoes or wooden shoes, as in all gunpowder works, but wore their ordinary heavy shoes studded with nails! When filled, the cartridges were closed by dipping the ends of them into a pot of boiling glue! The glue-pot was heated at a fire in another building; but it was shown that a few days before the explosion the boy had brought in the pot with the bottom on fire, and that it was placed on the table among the workmen!-that a few minutes before the explosion, when the pot was heating, it was observed that something on the handle was in a flame; this was put out; but it was considered that quite enough, almost superfluous. caution was taken, if the bottom of the pot was wiped with damp straw before it was taken into the filling-Vol. XCIII.

house, and was then put down on the gravel floor. This would seem quite sufficient to account for the catastrophe; but such was the dangerous nature of the compound that the following trifling supposition was given as a second The wosufficient explanation. men employed had been guilty of "harumscarum" conduct, and they were forbidden to approach that side of the room where the men were at work-in particular, they were forbidden to attempt to fill the cases. A few minutes before the explosion, one of them had been "labelling" the cases in the filling-room by means of glue; she declared that "it was her birthday, and that she should like to put a little of the powder in some of the cases," and was permitted to do so. Mr. Callow declared that "it would be perfect madness for any one to attempt to fill the cases with such hands as Mr. Goodeve must have had, covered with glue and resin!"

The jury found the explosion to be accidental, but added severe comments on the gross carelessness

of Mr. Callow.

2. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The astonishment of the public was excited to the highest point by the announcement of a new French Revolution. The terms in which the information was conveyed are these:—

- "PARIS IN A STATE OF SIEGE.
- " DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.
 - "(By ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)
 - "Paris, Tuesday Morning.
 - " Paris is in a state of siege.
 - "The President re-establishes



in Paris were occupied at an early hour by strong bodies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and the fol-lowing decree was posted on the walls of Paris :-

"In the name of the French "The President of the Republic

decre

cember

" Art. 1. The National Assembly is dissolved.

"Art. 2. Universal suffrage is re-established. The law of the 31st of May is repealed. "Art. 3. The French people are

convoked in their elective collecfrom the lith to the 21st of De-

" Art. 4. The state of siege is decreed in the whole of the first military division.

" Art. 5. The Council of State is dissolved.

"Art. 6. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this decree.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,"

"The Prefect of Police has addressed a proclamation to the citi-zens of Paris, exhorting them to calmness and order.

"The President of the Republic descended into the streets this morning, at about 11 o'clock, attended by a brilliant staff, and preceded and followed by troops of cuirassiers and lancers.

"He was received with respect, but without enthusiasm. Vive "Treops occupy the Louvre, the Place de la Concorde, the Rue and Faubourg St. Honoré, and the Hotel de Ville,

"It is said Generals Changarnier, Cavaignac, Lamoricière, and Bedeau, Colonel Charras, M. Thiers, and some others, are ar-

"The greatest part of the Legi-timist representatives assembled at the Mairie, to the number of 130, have been arrested and conducted by a battalion of soldiers to the barracks on the Quai d'Orsay.

The intelligence of the distat of course seriously affected the money market. Consols, which were at 981, fell to 961. As, however, the intelligence received from hour to hour by the electric telemph announced the probable easeful settlement of the political crisis, and of the recovery of the French rentes, consols to 973. As other circumstances were brought to bear, our funds rose and fell, but upon the whole the variations were small compared with the magnitude of the events.

Foreign funds were variously affected in our market. Russian bonds, and Spanish and Portuguese stocks, were very slightly de-pressed; Sardinian stock fell 5 per cent. The French funds presented a remarkable aspect : no sooner was it ascertained that the coup d'état would prove successful than they rose considerably! and, with some fluctuations, maintained a great

advance. The share market suffered greatly; the shares of the best English lines falling 61. or

81. per share.

Wife Murder.—At the present sessions and assizes there have been tried numerous cases of the brutal murder of the wife by the husband, or of manslaughters only technically differing from murders, or of assaults equal in atrocity to either, though just stopping short of death. The public attention was very forcibly drawn to the prevalence of this inhuman class of crime, and much indignation was expressed by thoughtful writers at the inequality, not to say inadequacy, of the punishments awarded.

At the Middlesex Sessions John Stevens was indicted for having committed a violent assault upon

his wife.

The prosecutrix stated that she was the wife of the defendant, and that they lived in King Street, Spitalfields. About five weeks since, when she had been two days without food, she besought him to give her some, when he replied that were she to stop there seven years he would not provide her with any, and then he knocked her down by a blow on the face. husband then picked up his picking rod, an instrument used by weavers, having spikes at either end, with which he beat her about the head, and then jumped upon her when she was lying on the ground. After lying there for some time she managed to get up, and then contrived to crawl behind the bed to protect herself from any further ill-treatment, but the defendant took off one of his boots. which had an iron heel on, and threw it at her. She raised her hand to guard her face, when the heel of the boot struck one of her

fingers and laid it open. It bled very much: she fell to the floor from exhaustion and loss of blood. and she lay there, as nearly as she could tell, about two hours. When she recovered she found herself in the same place, and the defendant was still there. She recollected him saying that if she lay there for seven years he would not help her up, and would take good care that nobody else did. At that time he had a hammer in his hand. walked over her several times. She managed to crawl on to the bed, and lay there till the next day. He commenced beating her on the Wednesday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock. She lay on the bed till Thursday morning, when Mrs. Maddox came to her, gave her some bread, and assisted her down stairs to her place, and afterwards took her to the Bethnal-Green Union.

The defence was ill-conduct on the part of the wife. Verdict, "Guilty;" sentence, six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

At the same session, Edward Clarke, aged 28, a tailor, was indicted, charged with having unlawfully and maliciously assaulted Maria Susannah, his wife.

The prosecutrix said that she was the wife of the defendant, and resided at No. 30, Stephen Street, Rathbone Place, and that on the night of the 21st of November (Friday). she had returned home at about half-past 11 o'clock, having been to the theatre with her brother. Upon her arrival at home she said she should like to have some porter, whereupon her husband remarked, "that she had had enough already, and should have no more. The prosecutrix said, "she had not had anything to drink," and, on her making this statement, her husband struck her a violent blow







shed equal to the worst times of anarchy.

Another gentleman, Mr. Chambré, was assassinated in the begin-

ning of January.

DEVASTATIONS IN SICILY. Intelligence has been received that the island of Sicily has been swept by two enormous waterspouts, accompanied by a terrific hurricane. Those who witnessed the phenomena describe the waterspouts as two immense spherical bodies of water reaching from the clouds, their cones nearly touching the earth, at a quarter of a mile apart, travelling with immense velocity. They passed over the island near Marsala. In their progress houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, men and women, horses, cattle, and sheep, were raised up into the vortex, and borne on to destruction; during their passage rain descended in cataracts, accompanied with hailstones of enormous size, and masses of ice. Going over Castellamare, near Stabia, they destroyed half the town, and washed 200 of the inhabitants into the sea, who all perished. wards of 500 persons had been destroyed by the terrible visitation, and an immense amount of property; the country being laid waste for miles. The shipping in the harbour suffered severely, many vessels being destroyed and their crews drowned. After the occurrence, numbers of dead bodies were picked up, all frightfully mutilated and swollen.

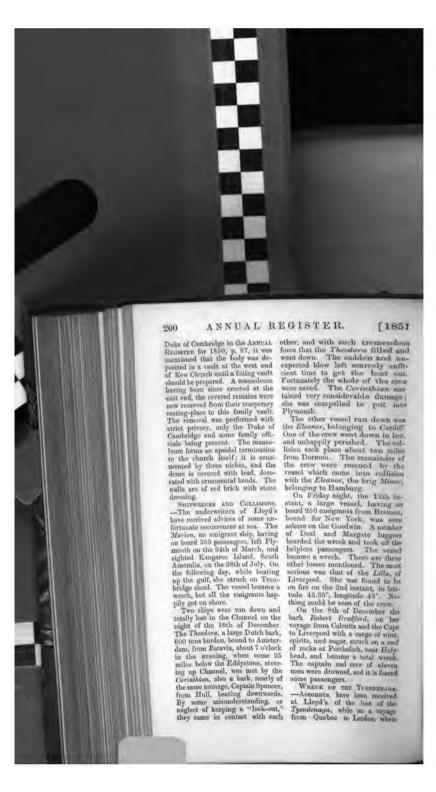
— FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT FISKERTON.—A terrible calamity occurred at Fiskerton, a small village on the left bank of the Trent, six miles from Newark, by which five individuals lost their lives.

A fire, from some unexplained cause, broke out in a mill standing

on a small stream near its junction with the Trent. It was five stories high, and, being built of light wood and very dry, the flames spread rapidly. Messengers were sent to Southwell for engines, and in the meanwhile the labourers and neighbours were active in rescuing sacks of wheat and flour from the burning premises, of which they contained upwards of 50 quarters. They had not been thus engaged more than half an hour before the floor fell in, and directly afterwards every floor together, to the basement, without the slightest warning. By this disaster five men were unfortunately overwhelmed, and perished either by burning or suffocation. Others were seriously burnt.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A 15. Robber. - Two thieves were caught in the act of carrying off a heavy load of copper and copper nails from a warehouse at Muntz's metal wharf, on the banks of the Regent's Canal, Limehouse. warehouse had been broken into on the preceding Saturday night, and the property removed to a corner of the wharf and covered over with drain-pipes. Policemen watched for the return of the thieves all the day and night of Sunday, and rushed out upon two of them on Monday morning. One of them leaped into the canal; the other fought desperately, and was overpowered with great difficulty. was found that he was William Nixon, a well-known burglar, only nineteen years old. The fate of the other thief is a mystery; he sank in the canal and did not rise again, and his body has not yet been found.

16. THE REMAINS OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—In the account of the funeral of the





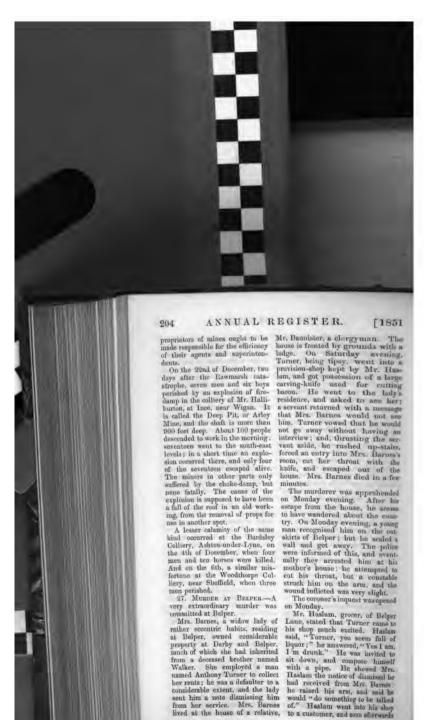


composed of concrete, nearly two and a half feet in thickness, in order to render it fireproof, which to some extent proved successful; but from there being two stair-cases, independent of the loop-hole above referred to, the flames were drifted by the strong wind which prevailed round the different floors with unusual rapidity. With as little delay as possible, the en-gine belonging to the parish arrived and was set to work, but the water thrown on so large a body of fire made not the least im-pression, and the moment the window glass gave way the fire shot up the loopholes and stair-cases with such violence that, before a brigade engine could arrive, the two upper floors became one immense sheet of flame. In a short time the premises presented a scene of fearful grandeur : the flames were issuing out of not fewer that 88 large windows, and rising so high into the air that the whole of London and the surburban districts was brilliantly illumi-nated until daybreak. The mains The mains of the Hampstead Waterworks were drawn, but the supply of water was found inadequate to feed so large a number of engines as were required to be called into operation to subdue such a tremendous body of fire. Several engines were, therefore, backed to the Regent's Canal, and with the aid of about 20 feet of leather piping a continuous stream of water was brought to bear upon the blazing pile; but in spite of every exertion of the fire-men the roof at length fell with a crash resembling the discharge of a heavy piece of artillery, and carried the three upper floors down, when for several minutes large flakes of blazing wood were scattered over the neighbourhood, to

the danger of the houses around. The exertions of the firemen confined the damage to Messrs. Collard's premises, but the mass of fire in the ruins was not extinguished for some days. The total loss to Messrs. Collard is estimated at 00,000/£; besides which, their workman lose their valuable tools.

20. DREADURL COLLIERY EX-PLOSION AT RAWMARSH. - Fifty-two Lives Lost .- A fearful coal-pit explosion occurred at Rawmarsh, near Rotherham, in Yorkshire, attended with a lamentable loss of life-52 men and boys having perished, and many others re-ceived severe injuries. Warren-dale Pit, leased by Messrs, J. and J. Charlesworth from Earl Vitzwilliam, has been worked not more william, his seen worked not more than twelve months. At 6 o'clock this morning, Mr. Sylvester, the underground steward, went into the pit to examine the state of the it would seem that he found nothing amiss, for the men were nothing amiss, for the men went allowed to descend and proceed to work. The number of men and boys who descended the shaft was 73. To outward appearance, everything went on as usual until a few minutes before 7 o'clock. At that time, not only those near the pit, but the whole neighbourhood around, were astounded and horrified by an eruption like that of a volcano. Smoke and flames burst out of the mouth of the pit in an appalling volume. Two corves which were being drawn corves when were being distan-out of the pit were projected in-wards with volcanic force, and lodged in the gearing over the shaft. A quantity of coals, stones, and other matters, which had been carried bigh into the size descrapted and other matters, which that bean carried high into the air, descended all around the pit in a terrific shower. So fearful and perilous









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the constable. I then turned round to the bottom of the back stairs; Turner met me coming down the back stairs in great haste, as if he had been thrown down.
Two steps from the bottom he recovered his legs; he then took hold of my right wrist with his left hand, which was very bloody. He grasped me with some vio-lunce, though I felt his hand tremble. He flourished a large knife, and made a cut at my face. I threw my head back, and threw myself back with all the force I could, and released my hand. I escaped the knife, but so narrowly that it cut a piece off my cap near to the ear. I got away into a dark passage and thence into the breakfast-room. I then heard the alarm Turner went two steps up the passage, but could not find out where I was gone; but I heard him say, "D—n you, I shall see you yet, and finish you;" and then I believe he went away, for I never saw nor heard anything of him from that time. The Rev. Mr. Bunnister, hus-

The Nev. Mr. Baunister, husband of Mrs. Barnes's nicec, gave this evidence. "Hearing a great noise in Mrs. Barnes's noom, I rushed up the back stairs, and hastily entered her room, the door of which I found open. I saw Mrs. Barnes standing in the middle of the room, motioning with her bands: she could not speak. I supposed they had had high words together, and that. Turner had so insutted her that she could not speak. I saw something red round her neck, and down in front, which, in the absence of a strong light and having no idea of murder. I supposed was a red "comfortable." I saw this a the first glance; the second glance was at Turner, whom I

then saw rather behind me, near the door; he looked hard both at the deceased and myself, and brandished something in his hand (which I have now no doubt was (which I have now no doubt was the knife) over his head, as if triumphantly. This action now appears to me as if he was hesitag whether or not to attack me. ting whether or not to attack me.
Still supposing that Mrs. Bornes
had been only insulted, I said,
Begone out of the house, you rescal. As Turner got to the top of the stairs, I laid my hands on his shoulders and threw him down. While I was thus with him, Miss Harrison and Miss Harmer, who had come up the front stairs, had entered the room. On turning round again, I saw Miss Harrison On turning leading Mrs. Barnes to the sofa: and I exclaimed to Miss Harmer, 'Ring, ring!' (the alarm-bell). I Ring, ring! (the alarm-bell). I assisted in placing Mrs. Barnes on the sofs, where she sat for some time; and we applied hundker-chiefs and a towel to the threat. She appeared quite sensible, and tried to articulate. At first her lips moved, but I could not catch n sound; but the second time I heard her say, 'Take care of Patience and Louisa'—meaning my wife and my wife's sister, Miss

The surgeons arrived very quickly, and found Mrs. Barnes apparently dead; her throat had been cut from ear to ear, above the organs of voice. While they were busy with their surgical and, she gasped once or twice, and died, one of her thambs had been nearly cut off, and the other was deeply wounded. A sharp instrument had been used with great force.

At the conclusion of the pro-

At the conclusion of the proceedings before the inquest. Torner made an address to the jury, in which he did not attempt to deny









At Bridlington Quay, the Hon.

Mrs. Cholmondeley, a daughter.
 At Grow, near East Retford, the lady of the Eury, near East Retford, the lady of the Revelyn H. Vernon, a daughter,

— In Grosvenor-place, the Viscountess Easton, a daughter,
 The Duchess of Buccleuch, a daughter.

daughter.

In Torrington-square, the lady
of the Rev. Robert Montgomery, a

— At Oaklands, near Duraley, the lady of E. A. Freeman, esq., a son. 7. At Nassau, New Providence, the lady of the Hon. J. C. Lees, Chief Jus-tice and President of the Council of the Daharmas, a son.

Bee and President of the Council in the Bahamas, a son.

— In Grosvenor-crescent, the lady of Licut. Col. Robert B. Wood, C.B., a

Licut-ton, noner daughter,

10, At the Vicarage, Lamberhurst,
14, At the Vicarage, Lamberhurst,
15, At the Vicarage, Lamberhurst,
16, At Mow House, St. Alban's, the
16dy of Capt. H. Creed, a daughter.
11, At Merstham, the Lady Mary
11, And Merstham, the Lady Merstham, the

lady of Capt. H. Creed, a daughter.

11. At Moretham, the Lady Mary
Haworth, a sen,
— at Montreal, near Seveneaks, the
Yascountees Holmerdale, a daughter.
— At Montreal, near Seveneaks, the
Yascountees Holmerdale, a daughter.

12. At One Ada, Bacchlou, a son,
12. At One Ada, Bacchlou, a son,
12. At One Ada, Bacchlou, a daughter,
14. In South Audiley street, the Viscountees Cranley, a daughter.
14. In South Audiley street, the VisLady Catherine Whells, of Bulmersho
Court, Berks, a daughter.
16. Loyendes, street, the Lady
Court, Berks, a daughter,
Blanche Buppiln, a daughter,
Blanche Bup

16. At Dublin, the Marchieness of

16. At Jonesia.

17. At Compton-place, Eastbourne,
17. At Compton-place, Eastbourne,
the Lady Fanny Howard, a daughter,
19. At Heath's Court, Othery, St.
Mary, Mrs. J. D. Coleridge, a son.

son and heir.

— At the Priory, Reignte, the Mar-chioness of Allas, a daughter.

27. In Upper Brook-street, the Lady Sarah Linday, a daughter.

28. In Glouesster-terrace, Lady North-cots, a daughter.

28. In Gloucester-terrance, Lady North-cone, a Maughter.

29. September of the Holy of the Heavy Schlam Rectory, the lady of the Heavy Schlam Rectory, a son.

29. At York Alderson, a son.

29. At York Alderson, a son.

20. In Mecklemyth square, Caroline, lady of Richard Wan Hey-thuysen, esq., of Brouck Lodge, Chischurst, a son.

At Thornhill House, Handsworth, the Life, of Edward Chance, esq., angle of Edward Chance, esq., and Lady Chance, and the Loty of Edward Chance, esq., and Lady Chance, and the Loty of Edward Chance, esq., and the Loty of Edward Chance, esq., and Love Manorhouse. Kingner.

daughter,

Al Delves Manorhouse, Ringner,
Al Delves Manorhouse, Ringner,
Sussex, Mrs. W. Pereival, a son.

31. At East London, Buffalo Month,
Cape of Good Hupe, the lady of the
law, Francis Flemming, Military Charle
lain, King William's Town, a son and
hoir.

The Lady Norreys, a son.

SEPTEMBER.

In Portman square, the lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord Leigh, a son and heir.
 -At Worlder, Susacx, the lady of the Hon. Fitzgerald A. Folev, a son, 3. At Brussels, Lady M'Mahon, a son.

ton.
4. In St. Helen's-place, the lady of Samuel Solly, esq., F.R.S., a son.

—At Salishury, the lady of Thomas Pracer Garage, the lady of Thomas Pracer Garage, the lady of Thomas as on and helesd, Seagry House, Wilss, 5, in Charles street, St. James's, square, the lady of George Dunbar, 6-eq., a son.

At Sheaton Hall, near Whitby, Yorkshire, the lady of Joseph Backer Richardson, esq., a son.





7. In Moray-place, Edinburgh, the Viscountees Reidhaven, a con. — The lady of Joseph Bowser, ear, of Polesden, Surray, a son. S. At. Little Grimsby Hall, near Louth, the Lady Frederick Beauchere, 11. At Orton Longueville, the Coun-

tess of Aboyne, a son.

— At Birksgate, near Adelaide, South
Australia, the lady of Arthur Hardy,

At Reelampton, the Hon. Mrs.

At Recommpton, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Boyle, a daughter, 12 At Windmill Hill, Sussex, the lady of H. M. Curteis, esq., M.P., a At Thornton Hall, Lady Petre, a daughter.

danghter,

At Aikmhead House, Lanarkshire,
the Lady Isabella Gordon, a son,
13, At Ruffued Hall, the Lady Arabella Hesketh, a danghter,
At Hatherop, Lady Maris Pon-

sunby, a sun.
14. At Brighten, the Viscountess

14. At Brighton, tas
Downe, a some property of the property of the Duches of Manchester, a daughter.
15. At Claysmorther, a fanded, the lady of J. W. Bosahque, been, a daughter.
16. In Portman-squiry the lady of Qapt. Hatton, Grenndler duards, a daughter. ope ination, ughter, inghier, 17. At Edinburgh, Lady Anne Char-

17. At Emmunga, 1993 (1994) teris, a daughter. 18. At Windlestone Hall, Durham, Lady Eden, 8 son. 19. At Woodlands, near Taunton, the lady of the Hon. Charles Napier, a

laily of the Hon. Charles Napier, a daughter.

Raunall Hall, Cheshire, the lady & Major Davesport, a son.

20. At Major Davesport, a son.

20. At Stone Rectory, near Melton (20. At Major Davesport, near Melton (20. At Major Davesport), a son.

At Notward, and the Hon. At Major Davesport, a son.

At Lowndes-sport, the Lady of Layer (19. At Lownder, 19. At Lownder, 19. At Lownder, 21. In Parkettret, Grosvenor-square, 21. In Parkettret, Grosvenor-square, 22. At the Vicarage, Colerne, Wilts, 12. At the Vicarage, Colerne, Wilts, the lady of Leist-Col. Vanadistri, a son.

the lady of the ner. Solve as a son. At Westover, lale of Wight, the 23. At Westover, lale of Wight, the lady of the Han. William A Court. Holmen, a suth and the substantial of the At the Admiralty, the lady of Capi, Alexander Milne, E.N., a sun. 24, 41 Fort. William, Cork, the lady of desirey. T. Baker, esq., 2 son.

24. In Gresvenur-street, the tady of Dr. Latham, a daughter. 25. At Carlon Barrew, near Blandford, the lady of Lieut-Col. J. D. Browne, a son.

son.

26. At Churston Court, the lady of
John Yarde Buller, esq., a danghter.

29. In Lowndes square, the lady
Mary Egerton, a daughter.

30. At the Vicarage, Corby, the lady
of the Rev. C. Farebrother, S.C.I., Lincolumbias, a son.

of the Rev. C. Farebrother, S.C.L. Lin-colnabire a son, and the seast of A. R. Addind, the seast of A. R. Drummon, and all and the seast of the sea

NOVEMBER.

1. At Pau, in the Pyrences, the Lady L. At Fau, in and Louisa Agnew, a son.

At Colwood House, Sussex, the lady of Saint John Bennott, easy, a son

- At Greenfield Hall, Holywoll, the lady of Freducic Muspratt, 1990, 2 3. At Ickworth, the Lady Arthur

3. At Ickworth, the Lady Arthur
Hereey, a son.

5. Al Stoke Rochford, the Lady Careline Turnor, a son.

— At Cape Town, the lady of Cape.

Mellesley, a daughter, the lady of Lieut. Col.

E. St. John Neale, Her Majesty's Consul at Varna, a daughter,

— At Phetford, Norfolk, the lady of
the Rev. J. R. Major, a son.

— At Bombay, Lady Yardley, a
daughter.

the Rev. J. R. Majov, and Yardley, a

At Bombay, Lady Yardley, a

daughter.

7. At Wafford, Northamptonsistre,

1. At Wafford, Northamptonsistre,

1. At Wafford, Northamptonsistre,

1. At Edge of the Lady of Aubrew

Cartwright, esp., a daughter.

8. At the pa, a daughter.

8. At the pa, a daughter.

9. At Edge of the Lady of Fulling

At 35, Glucosister square, Lady

As Shattheworth, a son.

9. In Brook stress, the Marchioness

10. In Queen-state, Edinburgh, the

Lady Blandford, a daughter.

10. In Queen-state, Edinburgh, the

Lady Blandford, a daughter.

10. At Florence, the Lady Methouse.

At Florence, the Lady Methouse.





As Brampon, and D. Scholler, As January, and A. Lychett House, Wills, the lady of H. L. S. Dillon Trends of en, a daughter.

In Westhourne-terrace, the lady of Charles Lyall, esq., a daughter, 25. At Chickeley Hall, Bocks, the Leg. of Charles Lyall, esq., a daughter, 25. At Chickeley Hall, Bocks, the lady of Robert Hobson, esq., a son, lady of Robert Hobson, esq., a son, lady of Robert Hobson, esq., a son, lady of Robert Hobson, esq., a daughter, — A. L. Grenn, and the Robert Hobson, esq., and R. R. William and the Robert Hobson, esq., and the Robert Hobson, esq., in Upper Montaguestreet, the lady of Charles Henry Tottenham, esq., a son,

a son.

28. At Harleyford, the lady of Capt.
28. At Harleyford, the lady of William
Jain Fennee, the lady of William
Jain Fenneek, easy, of Warblington
House, Hants, a damphter.

29. Asples, the lady of James
Graham Bomville, a daughter.

22. Asples, the lady of George Savile
Foljambe, way, a son.

Foljambs, esq., a son.
31. In Bryanstone square, Madamo Musurus, the lady of the Turkish Minister, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1851.

JANUARY.

2. At Rech, Pembroke, Captain George Lloyd, esq. of Haverfordwest, to Catherine, daughter of the late J. J. Stokes, esq.

George Lloyd, esq. of Haverfordwest, to Catherine, daughter of the late J. J. Stokes, e.g., d. A. Cheltenham, Captain G. V. Stokes, e.g., d. A. Cheltenham, Captain G. V. A. Cheltenham, Cheltenham, Cheltenham, Cheltenham, Cheltenham, Cheltenham, Cheltenham, C. G. A. Walsham, the Bry Cheltenham, C. G. A. Walsham, the Bry Cheltenham, C. G. G. Walsham, the Bry Cheltenham, C. G. G. G. K. Jones, Rector of Limshone, to Mary, daughter of the late Henry Worthington, esq. of Derby,

— A. S. George's, Hanover-square, Captain A. C. Gleig, R. A. to Jessie, ody, daughter of John Stoarr, esq. M. P. Jehn M. G. George's, Hanover-square, to The Lagrand, esq., of Chesser square, to The Lagrand, esq., of Chesser square, to The Lagrand, esq., of Chesser square, to The Lagrand, the Mary Anne, daughter of Abraham Howard, Sopha, daughter of Abraham, Captain of the Barl of redden, to Graces, daughter of Sir John Marchell, estimated the Captain of Draguon, Guntards, to Habila, daughter of Sir John Marchell, Captain of the Barl of Reddenham, Captain of the Barl of Rock, Devon, Lagrand, Chaltenham, et al. Sandylebone, John Charles Hawar, et al. Captain Ridge Brigade.

A. Mashorough, Charles Weld, eq., to Mary, daughter of the latter of the latter

Brigade Masborough, Charles Weld, esq. to Mary, daughter of the late T. D. Bland, each of the late of the la

services of the services of th





MARII

K.N., to Blemor Harriet, daughter of
the Rar. J. Arkwright.

Ark St. Michael's, Chester-square,
Wan Blohart, each, to Sophia, daughter
of Colonel W. Wydek, R.A.

of Colonel W. Wydek, R.A.

of Solonel Branels Denton, daughter of
Major Coborn, H.I.O. Service,
Major Coborn, H.I.O. Service,
Service, Charles Kenney, esq.,
President of the Conneil of that island,
President of the Conneil of that island,
Service, widee of the late Heary Harding, esq.

Presidence of the late Henry Harding, seq.

Hartley, Westphall, Hants,
seq.

Hartley, Westphall, Hants,
the Ser. Jalius Sladwell, son of the
late Vice Chareller, to Lauks Amelia,
to Lauks Amelia,
to Lauks Amelia,
to Lauks Amelia,
daughter of the Rev. Dr. Kaste, Canon
of Windsor,
7. At Prickermantiburg, Natal, Capte
Robert Coregra Romer, H.A., to Helen
Gerardine, dangther of the Hon. Henry
Lloste, Li.D., Recorder of Natal.
40. Al St. Googney, Handworsequare,
41. At the Compress, Handworsequare,
The Prymbit, seq., sen of the late
stir T. Prymbit; seq., sen of the
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late stir T. Prymbit; seq., seq.

Al Usworth Hatt, George th. U. Loverson, esq., of Lansdowne-terrace, Kensington Park, to Henrietta, daughter of David Jonassolm, esq., of Usworth

Hall, Durkam.

— At Ash, Salop, William Robinson
Lawfurd, esq., of Oerley Hall, Oswestry,
to Louisa Cordelia, daughter of the late

to Louisa Cordella, daughter of the late Rev. Martin Benson.

Al Bridgewater, Lieut, Col. J. Fitz-gerald, Madras army, to Anne Evered, daughter of J. E. Poole, esq., Bridge-

daughter of J. E. Poole, esq. Bridge-water.

44 St. Peter's Church, Fimilico,
Major the Home Colhorne, eldest
son of Linear-Bream Lord Seaton, to
the Hon. Charles Borgh, daughter
of Lieut. General Lete Borgh, daughter
of Lieut. General Lete Breyn, wood, esq., to
the Hon. Charles Borgh, daughter
of Lieut. General Lete
A Martin-lab-dres Pieling, Frederick Augmatus Purcy Wood, esq., to
Catherine Jane, daughter J. Woodward,
A M. Komängton, H. J. Woodward,
A M. Komängton, H. J. Woodward,
Proz., daughter of the late Captain
Droz, daughter of the late Captain
Lamb.

Lamb.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. C. C.
Domville, to Augusta Pestt, reliet of
Major Erskins and daughter of the late
Sir Wm. Ordnall Russell, Chief Justice

1AGES.

13. Ai. Christ Church, Marylebnue, the Bew. John Sheal, B.D., to Phizabeth, daughter of the late Sir Lachlan Maclean, of Sodyn Saffolk.

At St. Cornwall, the Rev. J. T. Bosawen, to Mary, daughter of John Hearle Transcent, of Helligan.

16. At Xeres. Spain, Lot Fronters, in Spain, Lois, son of the late John D. Gordon, esq., of Wardhouse, Aberdene for Fetronia, daughter of the Marquiz de Villamaria.

16. At Port Elizabeth C. S.

to Petronia, daughter of the Marquiz de Villanaria.

18. At Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good 19. At Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good 19. At Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, Heart Bruton Dearce, esq., to Catherine Sophilanaria.

At Croal Charles, Parkyshire, At Croal Charles, Darkyshire, At Croal Charles, Darkyshire, Heavy Annon, son of the Dean of Chester, Annon, son of the Dean of Chester, Angusta Thoress, Tufnel, daughter of the Right Hou. Hour, Tufnel, M.P.

18. July 19. Teter's Church, Dublin, St. At St. Feter's Church, Dublin, of Katherine House, Dublin, to Katherine, Chester, Winnig Charles, daughter of the Hon. John Pinnig, Church, Marylebone, Chester, Won, Adam, ea., of Edinburgh, to Richards, A. St. Marvis, Church, Chelton, At N. Marvis, Church, Chelton, At N. Marvis, Church, Chelton,

hate James Rothwell, esq., of Darley Hate James Rothwell, esq., of Chelton, Lancachire. H. Fierce, esq., of the District Staff, Leeds, late 16th Kegt., to Eliz France, esq., at the Colonel Crowder, esq., of the late Colonel Crowder, esq., of Bayawater, to Jame, daughter of Richard Gilbert, esq., of Eustonssuare, esq., esq., of Eustonssuare, esq., esq., of Eustonssuare, esq., esq., of Eustonssuare, esq., esq

square.

square.

act. A. Bellary, Erness A. B. Travers, eq., Second M.N.I., son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Robert Travers, K.C.B., to Agnes, daughter of the late Licent. Colonel John Hunter, and the Licent. Colonel John Hunter, and the May Berkshire, Adolphus do Ferrieres, anly son of Baron Hunter, and Bois of Ferrieres, of Hardwise, Hill, mear Chopatow, to Amin, daughter of William Sheepelanks, esq., of Leeds and Harrow-gate.

gate.

At Hampton Bishop, Horeford,
h.— At Hampton Bishop, Horeford,
staff Surgeon, Her Majesty's Service,
to Charlotte Maria, only daughter of
the late Colonel Weare, K.H., A.D.C.
to the Charles

the late Coloner weave, north to the Queen, in the Queen, in the Nevick, Worvester, the Rev. H. Wroy, a Constant Wrets, to Martellar, daughter of the late Mer. W. Constant W. Constant





MARRIAGES.

4. At the Catholic Chapel, Chalses, Robert Berkeley, junior, esq., of Spetch-ley Park, Worcesfeeshire, to Catherine, dangiates of the Hon. Col. Browne, and niese of the Barl of Kennare.
—At St. George's, Hanver-square, Junes Edward Vaughan Williamson, esq., 17th Mediras Infaurty, to Annia, daughter of David Hunter, esq., Bromp-ton.

ion.

At St. Paneras, Alfred Augustus
Fry, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mary
Anne, danghier of J. Jennings, esq.
At Darlington, Charles Albert,
G.At Darlington, Charles Albert,
Daugh Passe, esq. of Darlington.
At All Souls, Langham-place,
Edmond Henry St. John Midmay, esq.
to Loniss Josephine, widow of Clarence
Wirney, esq.

Edmond Henry
to Louiss Josephina, widow of Unasses
to Louiss Josephina, widow of Unasses
Warney, earl
Mark C. George's, Hanoversquare,
At S. George's, Hanoversquare,
the Barney William Paraell, to the
Hon. Carolin Margaret Dawson, Maid
of Honor to Queen, and daughter
of the late Rousel Charles Dawson
and Lady Elizabedon, Delivedire, John
Gay Newton Alleyne, son of Sir Reynold Abel Alleyne, being a serial
Jose, and late Warden of Dulwic Louis
Jose, and late Warden of Dulwic Louis
Give Henry Fitcherbert, bart, of This
Anoton Hall
Anoton Hall
Anoton Hall
Lindon, Janes Markin
Lindon, Janes Markin
Lindon

sington Hall.

Al Paddington, Encas Mackintosh, sap, of Daviot, Inverness, to Louistosh, sap, of Daviot, Inverness, to LouisPanny, daughter of the late Major
MacLeod, Bengal N.I.

At Hely Trinity Church, Brompton, Lieux. Colonel Ellis, C.B., to Louisa,
daughter of William Drayaon, seq.,
Brompton, East. Child, George John
At Great Brickill, George John
unriable, san, to Sophia, daughter of
Windrald, san, to Sophia, daughter of

— At Great Brickhill, George John
Migheld, sau, to Sophia, daughter of
the late F. D. Pauncefort Dencombe,
sau, of Great Brickhill Manor, Bucks,
sau, of Great Brickhill Manor, Bucks,
sau, to Carsorth, Nigel Kingscote,
sau, to Carsorth, Siegle Kingscote,
sau, to Carsorth, Siegle Kingscote,
sau, to Carsorth, Siegle Kingscote,
14. At Otage William, of Petworth.
14. At Otage
The Charten Strote, See Zealand, Alfred
Chetham Strote, See Zealand, Alfred
William Bortaw, See, of Cottenham
Jones, Christheire,
Jones Chetham, See Zealand, Alfred
Husse, Christheire,
20. At St. George's, Hampyersquare,
20. At St. George's, Hampyersquare,

House, Oxfordshire. 20. At St. Giorge's, Hanover-square, the Hun. Robert Bollo, Captain 42nd Highlanders, to Harriott Ann, daughter at Sir H. F. Davie, bart, M.P., of Creedy Park, Devon.
22. At Brighton, George B. Osborne,

acq. to Alice, daughter of the late Thomas Solly, Esq., of Walthamstow,

Thomas Solly, Esq., of Walthamston, Esacx,
22. At Camberwell, Thomas Davis Chipchase, seq., to Enaily Maghiser of the late John Gill, esq., E. Sanghier of the late John Gill, esq., E. Sanghier of the late John Gill, esq., E. Sanghier, and the John Gill, esq., S. Silver Hill, Torquay, to Maria Theress, only adaptive of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.R.

K.C.B.
25. At Bedford Chapel, Exeter, Capt.
W. J. Estan Graut. R.A., to Mary, daughter of Captain Truscott, R.N.
At Upper Chelsea, James Willis, eq., of Lincoln's Inn. to Ameliaguher of the late William Robinson, etc.

daughter of the meaning the season of the se

Maria, daughter of E. H. Woodcock, of Coventry.

27. At the British Embassy, Plorense, Captain Balcarres Dalrympic Wardlaw Hamsay, 75th Regt., to Orbital Stage Pro-cess, of Frowlesworth, Leice Intershire, ess., and Frowlesworth, Leice Intershire, ess., Ditton House, North Captain, Leonora, daughter of the Law John Jajah Cavally, to Mary Marie Fleening Taylor, only of the late Col Taylor, At St. Peneras Church, Peter Lee, ess., When Lee Lieux, Colonel Charles Wright, K.H.

APRIL.

3: A4 tha Church of the Savoy, James Wilberfores Steven, ear, eldest son of Sir George Stephen, to Katherine Be-daughter of the late Rev. B. J. Vernon. —At St. Bencess Church, George Barlon Kent, "E. to Julia, daughter of Henry Neild, early of Dormey House, Surrey.

Honey Neild, use, in Albert Dellies, At Learnington, Robert Dellies, At Learnington, Robert Dellies, Carly, that of the Queen's Baye, to Emily Florence, and daughter of Charles Earle, east, Mewbold Fire.

5. At Machine Southern, Southampson, Capitan John Shepherd, R.N. to Anna, daughter of Vice-Athnical Dick.





the late Hon. Lindsay Barrell, of Stoke Park, Suffolk.

Al. St. Andrew's Church, Ply-mouth, Howel Greyn, esp., M.P., of Baglan House, Giamorgunshire, to Ellen Elisabeth, only daughter of John Moore, esq., Plymouth.

esq., l'lymouth.

At St. George's, Hanover-square,
the Eight Hon. Lord Ward, to Selina,
the Gurgh, esq., of
daughter of Hubert de Burgh, esq., of

daughter of Hubert de Burgh, esq., or West Drayton.

— At Chorley Wood, Herts, John James Nugent, esq., of Chonlost, West-meath, to Helen Geddes, daughter of Thomas Grahame, esq., Loudwater

House.

At Kingstou, Canada, Lieut. F. S.
Seale, R.A., to Harriett, daughter of
J. A. Harvey, esq., Ordnance Stere-

J. A. Harvey, esq., Ordnance Stere-keeper.
At Barbadoss, Rowland Webster, esq., Psymaster 72nd Highlanders, to Maria Superior Card Highlanders, to Maria Superior Card Highlanders, to Maria Superior Card Hongram, Hongitals, A. Paddon of Army Hospitals, A. Paddon, J. Hangher Pearson, esq., and the Coventry, R. N., to Rinabeth Janc, Superior Card Highland Pearson, esq., of Uterstone, Lameath Pearson, esq., of Uterstone, Lameath Pearson, esq., of Winchelsea, to Jane, Say, of Winchelsea, to Jane, aughter of John Symonds, esq., of Symondshury.

daughter of John Symonds, saq, of Symondeluny, — At St. Michaels, Chester square, George Henry Long, see, of Windsor, to Jano Louisa, daughter of John Cruckett, eag. 25. At All Souls', Sir Alexander Morisun, Rat, M.D., to Grace, daughter of Janns Young, saq, of Hurstmon-oung,

At Mominabad, East Indies, Gilbert Jones, esq., Madras Horse Artillery, to Raby, only daughter of the late Colo-nel Macintire.

nel Macintire.

At Haltimore, his Excellency M.
de Bourboulon, Minister from France
to China, to Katharine, daughter of
Alexauder Norman MacIssd, of Harris.

At Winchester, Lieut, James
Holmes Furntalax, R.N., 45 Mary
Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Scagrim,
essy, Southgate House.

AGES.

29. At Marylebone Church, Laicester Bibbert, esq., to Archbusa Jane, only daughter of the late Charles Calvert, esq., to Kneifer Hall.

29. At Marylebone Church, Marylebone, esq., ad., a duity Church, Marylebone, of Jame Gagnes, daughter, esq., to Agnes, daughter, ad. Plympter, esq., of Park Crescont.

At Plympter, and Mary's Church, Devon, Captin Charles, Bassien, R.N., to Mary, daughter of the late Heaville Braddon, esq., of Skiadon Lodge, Cornwall.

wall. At St. George's, Hanover-sequence, wall, wall, and the Roy. Mowbray Northeote, brother to the Roy. Mowbray Northeote, bart, a George and All Safford Northeote, bart, a George and All Saints', Southand Ford, 21st Madras N. Hanna Eunilla, daughter of Heben Day, eag., of Bevin Gill, Southand Church, Parall, eag., Inspector, and St. John's Church, Broughton, Hary Burnard Farnall, eag., Inspector of Pour Laws, to Rhods, daughter of the late Robert Bollamie, eag., of Sandford House.

late Robert Bellamie, esq., of Sandina-House.

At Greenwich, the Rev. E. E.

—At Greenwich, the Rev. E. E.

—at Greenwich, the Rev. E. E.

—at Christopher Besset, esq. daughter

of the late Christopher Besset, esq.

At Hornsey, Thornse William

Edys esq., of Maswell Hall

—at Lay, esq., of Maswell Hall

—At J. Garly & Brynston-square,

Hary E. Garly & Brynston-square,

Hary E. Garly & Stappilon, esq., to

Esther Charlott Angher of Merchant

—at St. Junes, Westboorne-ter
me, the Rev. Eeeles J. Carler, Minor

Canon of Bristol, to June, daughter

Of the late Charles Kyd Bishop, esq.,

of the late Charles Kyd Bishop, esq.,

of the late Charles Kyd Bishop, esq.,

of Barbarios.

At Ashron-upon-Mercy, Cheshire,
At Ashron-upon-Mercy, Cheshire,
James Collier Harier, jun., csq., to
Mary Element States of John Frederick Foster, csq., of Sale Priory.

At Green, of Sale Priory.

At Green Sale Mary Element
Bernell, Sale Mary Element
Bernell, Sale George's Church, P. Macnaughten Take Sale George's Church, P. Macnaughten Take Sale Sale Sale Sale
At St. Pato's William Bernell, Sale
At St. Pato's William Bernell, Sale

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At St. Pato's William Bernell, Sal

At St. Peter's, Walthumstow, Captain Pelly, R.N., to Ratharine Jauc, daughter of John Gurney Fry, 1884, of Hale End.

Hale End.

At the Cathedral, Montreal, the
Rev. David Lindsay, to Sopkia, daughter
of the Rev. Ductor Adamson, Chaplain









— At Kensington, H. J. Woodward, esq., late Bombay Fusileers, to Catherino Dror, daughter of the late Captain Lamb. Lamb.

— As Cheltenham, the Rev. C. C.

Bomville, to Augusta Pratt, relies of
Major Erskine and daughter of the lace
Sir Wm. Ordnall Russell, Chief Justice MARRIAGES.

20. At Dover, Colonel Tylden, R.E., to Mary, widow of Captain J. H. Baldwin.

At Ardington, Berks, the Rev. F. E. Lott, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Barnes, Canon of Christ

Church.

22. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, and at the Chapel of the French Embassy, the Duca Filippo Laute Montefeltro, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Sir John Murray, of Blackbarony, in Scotland.

At the British Embassy, Brussels, Mademoiselle Cecile Drummond de Melfort, daughter of the late Compte Edward and of the Comptesse E. de Melfort, to Admiral the Hon. Sir Fleetwood Pellew, C.B. and K.C.H.

25. At South Cove, Suffolk, Clement Chevallier, esq., to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Captain Harmer, R.N.

And Charles James Barrow, esq., to Maria, youngest daughter of the late

Captain Harmer, R.N.

At Dundee, John Havilland Utermarck, esq., H. M. Solicitor-General for Guernsey, to Helen Douglas, daughter of the late John Guthrie, esq., of Guthrie.

- At Agra, Francis Boyle Pearson, esq., Registrar of the Court of Sudder Dewannee Adawlutt, to Caroline Charlotte, daughter of Major Campbell of Kinlock.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, bart., tel Helena, daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, Speaker of the House of Commons.

 At Exmouth, Charles Castleman, esq., of St. Ives' House, Hants, to Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of the late John

Hussey, esq., of Lyme. 27. At Dowlish Wake, Crewe Alston, esq., of Odell Castle, Bedfordshire, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Speke.

At St. Martin's Church, Berdmore Compton, esq., to Agnes Priscilla, daughter of Andrew Mortimer and Lady

Emily Drummond.

— At St. James's Church, Emsworth, Hants, the Rev. George K. Edwards, of Brandsby, Yorks., to Catherine Lindesay Wemyss, daughter of the late General Stirling, of Duchray and Auchyle.

The Earl of Howth to Henrietta Elizabeth Digby, daughter of Peter Barfoot, esq., of Midlington, Hants, and Landenstown, Kildare.

- At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev.

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T. W. Mason, M.A., to Ellen, daughter of Lieut.-General Armstrong, Green Park, Bath.

27. At Littleham, Thomas Maitland Snow, esq., to Eliza, daughter of the late J. P. Nathan, esq., of Jamaica.

- At Broughton, Staffordshire, the Rev. Arch. Paris, to Caroline, daughter

of Sir H. D. Broughton, bart.

— At Tralee, Wm. Hamilton Rowan, esq., Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, to Susan Morony, daughter of G. T. Hare,

At Boldon, the Rev. Arthur Shadwell, son of the late Vice-Chancellor, to Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. J. Col-

linson.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, James R. Wyatt, esq., of Heathfield, to Emily, daughter of Christopher Hodgson. esq., of Dean's Yard.

28. At Borris, Carlow, Captain Middleton, R.A., to Harriet Margaret. daughter of Lady Harriet and the late Thomas Kavanagh, esq.

- At Dublin, Henry Maddocks, esq., to Anna Frances, daughter of Arthur O'Brien Bernard, eeq., of Carlow, and Mount Bernard, Isle of Man.

- At Bombay, Captain H. W. Evans, 9th Bombay Regt., to Caroline Leonora, daughter of the late John Penrice, esq., of Wilton House, Norfolk.

MARCH.

1. At Tiverton, the Rev. Arthur H. Hosmer, to Ellen Georgina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Major-General C. S. Fagan, C.B.

– At Wareham, Samuel Taylor Gwynn, esq., of Burnham, Essex, to Eliza, daughter of the late George Smith, esq., and sister to the Bishop of Victoria.

- At St. Andrews, Jamaica, Henry John Kemble, esq., to Isabella, daughter of the late W. J. Stevenson, esq., Receiver-General of that island.

At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, Loftus Algernon Abraham Tottenham, esq., of Glenade, nephew to the Earl of Erne, to Constance Marian, daughter of the late Newton Wigney, esq., M.P.

- At Esher, Edmund Lewis Clutterbuck, esq., to Louisa Maria, daughter of J. W. Spicer, esq., of Esher Place.

4. At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Charles Paul, to Gertrude, daughter of the late John Cossins, eeq., and the Hon. Elizabeth Susannah Cossins.



4. At the Catholic Chapel, Chelsen, Rabert Berkeler, Junior, suj., of Spatchley Park, Wureserschler, Junior, suj., of Spatchley Park, Wureserschler, Dan Catherine, and nieus of the Earl of Kenmarowne, and nieus of the Earl of Kenmarowne, James Edward Vaughan Williamson, suj., 17th Madrus Infastry, to Anna, daughter of David Hunter, esq., Brompton. 4. At the Catholic Chapel, Chelsen

At St. Paneras, Alfred Aug

Al Sk Paneras, Alfred Augustine Pry, vey. of lincein's Inn., o. Mary Anne, daughter of J. Jennings. Amy Anne, daughter of J. Jennings. Albert Leatham, vey. to Rachel, daughter of Joseph Pease, vey. of Davings. 3. At All Souls, Iangham-place, Edmond Henry Sk John Mildmay, vey., to Louiss Josephine, widow of Clarence Wigney, vey.

too, Lieut-Colome Ellis C.B., to Louisa, daughter of William Drayson, esq., Brompton, Kent.

— At Great Brickfill, George John Winglield, esq., to Sophia, daughter of Winglield, esq., to Sophia, daughter of the late P. D. Fannesfort Duncomes, esq., of Great Brickfill Manor. Bucker, esq., to Garoline Sophia, daughter of Chionel Wendham, of Petworth.

— At Petworth, Nigel Kingscone, ssq., to Garoline Sophia, daughter of Chionel Wendham, of Petworth

Choulean Street, esq., Resident Magic Taska and Shen esq., Resident Magic Taska and Shen Bully, daughter of the late William Bertow, esq., daughter of the late William Bertow, esq., Cottenham House, Oxfordalire.

20. At St. George's, Hanovet-square, 20. At St. George's, Hanovet-square, 19 House, Oxfordalire.

21 June 19 June 19

esq., to Alice daughter of the late Thomas Solly, Esq., of Walthamatow,

Reser, 22 At Camberwell, Thomas David Chipchase, eaq., to Ensily, daughter of the late John Gill, eaq., R.N.
24. At To Glin, eaq., R.N.
25. At To Glin, eaq., R.N.
26. At The Glin, eaq., of Silver Hill, Torquey, to Maria Thereas, only aughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, R.O.B.

K.C.B. 28. At Bedford Chapel, Exciter, Capt. 28. At Bedford Chapel, Exciter, to Mary, daughter of Captain Truscott, R.N. At Upper Chelsea, James Willismer, of Lincoln's Inn. to Amelia, esq., of Lincoln's Inn. to Amelia, aughter of the late William Robinson.

26. At Brotherton House, Kinear 26. At Brotherton House, Kinear 26. of Partenna, csq., of

26. At Brutherton House, Kiness-dine, Alexander Porteous, esq., of Lauriston, to Helen, daughter of David Scott, esq., of Brotherton, and State Scott, esq., of Brotherton, and Park At Brudie House, Forres, Lieux-H. P. Patullo, Bombay Pustleers, to Corentre.

R. E. Pattuno, tomosa, Maria, daughter of E. H. Woodcock, at Maria, daughter of E. H. Woodcock, at Coventry, 27. At the British Emhassy, Piorenes, Captain Balearres Dahrympie Wardlaw Ramear, 75th Regt., the American Captain Balearres Dahrympie Wardlaw Ramear, 75th Regt., the hard Margaret, only daughter of the late Award Collina, esq., of Frawlessenth, Levans, Levans, 25th Regt. Bombay Arna, 18. Western Sandard, Captain H. W. Evans, 25th Regt. Bombay Arna, Naviolity, 25th April 1988, 198

APRIL

3. At the Church of the Savoy, James Bernes, Steven, eag., eldest son of Sir George Steven, eag., eldest son of Sir George Steven, to Katherine Rosse, daughter of the late Rev. B. J. Vernon. At St. Tenens Church, George Barton Kent, "Ser. to Julia, daughter of Heary Neild, esp. of Derney House, Surrey,

At Learnington, Robert Dailies,
—At Learnington, Robert Dailies,
eaq, late of the Queen's Bays, to Emily
librance, maly daughter of Charles
Earle, or f Nowbold Firs.

A All Saints, Southampson,
Captain John Shepherd, R. N., to June,
daughter of Vice-Admiral Ivick.





23. At St. Giler, Reading, William Foole, esq., to Anne Ellen, daughter of the late Captain Dore, R.N. — At Box, the Rev. R. A. Blomefield,

— At Box, the Rev. R. A. Blomefield, to Georgins, daughter of George Pinchin, eag, of Hatt House, Wilts, and the House, Wilts, and the House, Wilts, and the Hon Lindsay Burrell, of Stake Park, Smith, and Stake Park, Smith, and Stake Park, Smith, and Rev. Church, Plys.— At St. Andrews Church, Plys.—

Fach, Suffalk.

Al St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, Howel Gwyre, sep., M.P., of
Bagian House, Glamorgandire, to Ellen
Elizabeth, only daughter of John Moore,
eag., Plymouth

Al St. George's, Hamover square,
Al St. George's, Hamover square,
the Right Hon, Land Ward, to Selina,
Janghier of Halort de Burgh, esq., of
West Drayton

— At Chorley Wood, Heris, John James Nagent, esq. of Clonloss, West-meath, to Helen Geddes, daughter of Thomas Grahame, esq., Loudwater

House.

At Kingston, Canada, Lieut. F. S.
Seale, R.A., to Harriott, daughter of
J. A. Harvey, esq., Ordnance Store-

Resper.

Al Barbadoes, Rowland Webster,
all Faymaster 22ad Highlanders, to
say, Paymaster 22ad Highlanders, to
Maria Augusta Catharina Campbell,
daughter of Alex. Stewart, esq., M.D.
Inspector General of Army Hospitals.
At Paddington, Lieut. Farry Wiltian General, W. N., to Elizabeth Janc,
daughter of the late John Pearson, esq.,
of Divarson, Lancashire,
of Divarson, Lancashire,
daughter, John Symonds, esq., of
Symondshury, Davied, R. Coker
David, P. Wilchelsen, to Janc,
daughter, John Symonds, esq., of
Symondshury. At Barbadoes, Rowland Webster,

daugner of sonn Symonos, esq., or Symondabury.

— At St. Mehael's, Chester-square,

— At St. Michael's, Chester-square, George Henry Loug, eag, of Windser, to Jane Louiss, daughter of John Crockett, esg. 25. At All Sools', Sir Alexander Morison, kni., M.D., to Grace, daughter of James Yuung, esq., of Hurstmon-

ceaux.

28. At Mominabad, East Indies, Gil-bert Jones, esq., Madras Horse Artillery, to Raby, only daughter of the late Colonel Macintir

nel Mecintine.

— At Baltimore, his Excellency M.

— At Baltimore, his Excellency M.

de Bourbeulon, Minister from France
de China, to Katharine, daughter of
Alexander Norman Maclood, of Barria,
Alexander Norman Maclood, of Barria,
Alexander Norman Maclood, of Barria,
Alexander Norman,
Alexander Lieut,
James Francux, R.N., to Mary
Elizabeth daughter of Charles Seagrim,
ear. Sautheatt Bornes. caq., Southgate Hou

AGES.

23. At Marylebone Church, Lieicester Ribbert, est. D Arethusa Jane, only Ribbert, est. D Arethusa Jane, only the late Charles Calver, est. Arethy Kneller Hall.

24. At Planty Church, Marylebone, John Irving, est. O Rares, daughter of Jame Cangus, to Agnes, daughter of Jame Cangus, of Park Croscont.

24. Plympto St. Arry's Charch, Devon, Captain Clarkes Baaden, R. N., to Mary, daughter of the late Heary Braddon, esq., of Skindon Lodge, Cornwall.

Bradton, saq, at Skinston Laurge, Cura-wall.

At St. George's, Hanover-square,
the Rev. Mowbay Northcote, brother to
Sir Stafford Northcote, barrt, to George
stans, daughter of Bichard Ford, seegams, daughter Southampton,
Captain C. James Combs Giffird, 12th
Madras N.I., to Enums Emilia, daughter
Madras N.I., to Enums Emilia, daughter
of the late flower Schurch, Broughten,
Hall, Southampton,
As St. Johnson, Johnson, Johnson,
Harry Burrard Farnall, each, Inspection
of Foor Law, Bridoda, daughter of the
late Robert Bellantie, esso, of Sandford
House,

Houset (Detennich, the Rev E. R. Pemberton, D.C.L., to Susan, dangénez et field in D.C.L. to Susan, dangénez de Richard Clay, of Muswell-hill.

At St. Mart, of Muswell-hill.

At St. James, Westbourne-ternech, the Rev. Beeles J. Carrer, Minor Canon et Bristol, to James danghter of the late Charles Kyd Bishop, esq. of Barbados.

or one me cumies kyd Bishop, esg. or der barbaine.

At Ahlton-upon-Mercy, Cheshire, Jan., esg., to May Ediller Harter, jun., esg., to May Ediller Harter, jun., esg., to May Ediller Harter, jun., esg., to May Ediller Harter, esg., of Sale Priory.

At Graces, of Sale Priory.

At H. McSwin Armouth, the Rev. J. H. H. McSwin Armouth, the Rev. J. H. H. McSwin Armouth, the Rev. J. H. H. McSwin Armouth, Edillery H. Macmaghten Tatt, esg., Edilleryth, Edilleryth, danghier of Armos Murray Caraegis, danghier of Little Henry Boarfull, D.A.C.G., Edilleryth, edillery

Hate End.

At the Cathedral, Montreal, the
Rev. David Lindsay, to Sophia, daughter
of the Rev. Doctor Adamson, Chaplain





ANNUAL REGISTER, 1851. MARRIAGES.

MARII
14. At St. Andrew's Charele, Physmuth, William Power Board, Sty. in Katherine, staughter of John Human, Tribute, At Presibure, Joshus Frider, At Presibure, Joshus Frider, e.g., of Stansfield Hall, Todhordren, to Elien, shaughter of Thomas Brackfelmert, see, of Stansfield Hall, Todhordren, to Elien, shaughter of Thomas Brackfelmert, See, of the Prese, Maccleddid, 16. At Almondsbury, George William J. Gamaing, eeq., in Baselia Mary, and J. Gamaing, eeq., in Baselia Mary, Land J. Gamaing, eeq., in Susama, Henry Aylimes Forter, eag., to Susama, Atagister of the late Licent-Colonel Faunch.

Faunci.

At South Keley, Lincolnshire.

At South Keley, Lincolnshire.

the Rev. Benjamin Ghibons, M.A., to
Charlotte Jain, daughter of George
Skipworth, esq., of Moore Home.

— At Bermpton, Capitain J. Durean
M.Andrew, 75th Highlands of Emily,
Adaughter of Joseph Cammilteri, was
Commander R.N.

At St. Johns, Paddington, George

At St. Johns, Paddington, George

At St. Johns, Paddington, George

At St. Johns, Paddington,

— At St. John's, Pasidington, George Wilson Grove, eaq. of Exeter, to the Hon. Louisa Lott, late of Dunmore House, Readminch

Wilson Grove, end., of Excler, to the Wilson Grove, end., of Louisone House, Budden Jul, late of Dumorov House, Bradeshort, John Later of House, Bradeshort, and House Harrison, end., of Brandeshorton Hall, to Harrison, end., of Brandeshorton Hall, to Harrison, end., of Hard House, Hall, to Hillshord, end., of Park House, Maria Jane, and the Line of the Hall House, Hall, and W. F. Nasan, end., St. O. A. S. House, John W., Yonnger As. Fallman, John W., John Maria Jane, and Maryoniy daughter of The Maria Jane, and Garth, say, of Hawes, to Hamush, and Blumehouse, Gloucestershire, Thomas Stunehouse, Gloucestershire, Thomas Stunehouse, Gloucestershire, Thomas Hamphiter of Lapaner, and Registers of Exclusive to the Dean, 17, A. Mulling, Lannauer, T. A. Cur, Loriner, Ist Royals, 17, A. Mulling, Lannauer, T. A. Cur, Loriner, Ist Grandhir Cottage, Abreden, to Frances Ittl, daughter of Frances Charlinges, Forfarshire.

J. Stewart, Cap, of Ards, co. Douggal, In Assert.

AGES.

Lady Isabella Tolor. Blird. disrughter of the Dovacer Countess of Northury.

At St. Mark's, Kenningston, Capt. Wood, M. H. M. 6th. Parkers, to Elizabeth dusphier of the late W. Johnson, etc., M. M. G. P. A. Robinsson, and the M. P. A. Robinsson, 20. At Girans P. A. Robinsson, 20. At Girans P. A. Horins Stanton, etc., M.P. for Stroud, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Charles Lawrence, of the Quorus, Cirenester.

Circuoster,
At Galway, Major Geoghegan, late
Madras Army, to Barbura, daughter of
P. M. Lynch, esq., of Buras Park, Gal-

F. M. Lynne, each of moras way.

At Jersey, Henry P. Maples, esq., and grant to Elizabeth Margaret, only daughter of John Pouch, jun., esq., and grand daughter of the late Hear-Adm. Fearse, of Bradninch Hule, Devon.

Pearse, of Bradninch Hule, Devon.

—At Chetchaham, Wille, Devon.

At Elektenham, Wille, Devon.

Jarry, only daughter of Beward Stone Character, ed. H.M. Sind Beach, to Alleia Mary, only daughter of Beward Stone Character, Capt E. N.

At Elford, Frederick Symonda, Ad. Elford, Frederick Symonda, Ad. Elford, Frederick Symonda, in Amic, daughter of William Minon, eq., Fistorwick Park, Litch Ed.

beld.

At Cranbourne, Windsor, William Butler Lloyd, esq. of the Whitehall, Shrewbury, to Jane Emelis, daughter of the Rev. George Hunt, of Buckharst, Burks.

of the Jury Montage Berks, Al-Smethwick, Staffordshire, John Henry Duke, Staffordshire, John Mathide, daughter of Philip Henry Mathide, daughter of Philip Henry

Henry transported of Philip Henry Mathide, daughter of Philip Henry Muntz, eng.

22. A18. Marylelome Church, Henry Baker, esp. Commander R. N., to Louiss Kathleen, daughter of the late Yuyr Burges, one, of the Wilder, Ess. Kelegette, exp. late of the 63th Regel, to Mary Anne, etc., P. Golding, danger, of Maridan Erley, Borry, Golding, esq., of Maridan Erley, Borry, Golding, esq., of Maridan Erley, Bert, Lameen, Westminster, the Rev. Henry John Roub, Jun. to Effect Henry Joh

restorbaire.

At Timbridge Wells, Capt. Ward. Restorbaire.

LLCS, to Anna Maria, daughter of the left Rev. Ellis Borroughes of the Manna Maria.

A be British Embassy. Britishing of the Manna Maria.

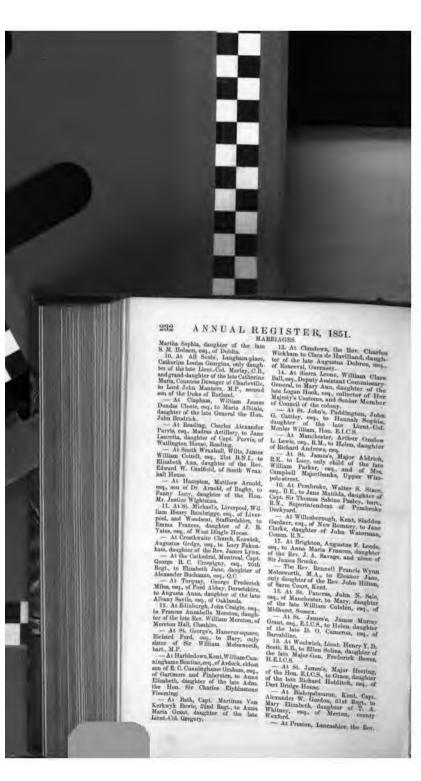
A be British Embassy. Britishing of the Manna Maria.

Norfalk, to Ellin.

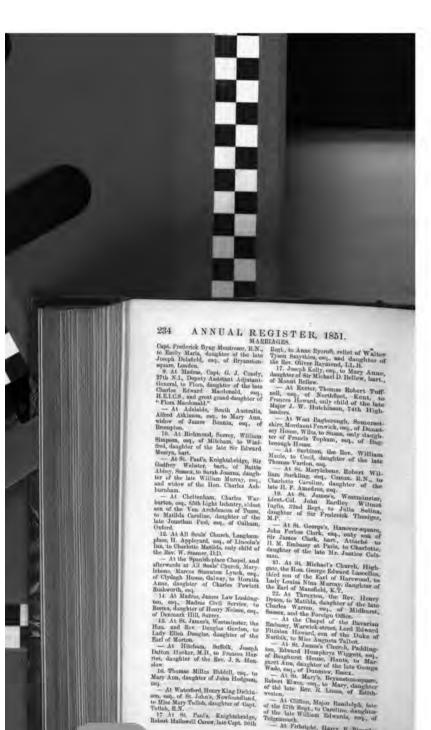
Shropham daughter of the late Francis Kenribis.

cap., of Chesterfield-street, Mayfair.



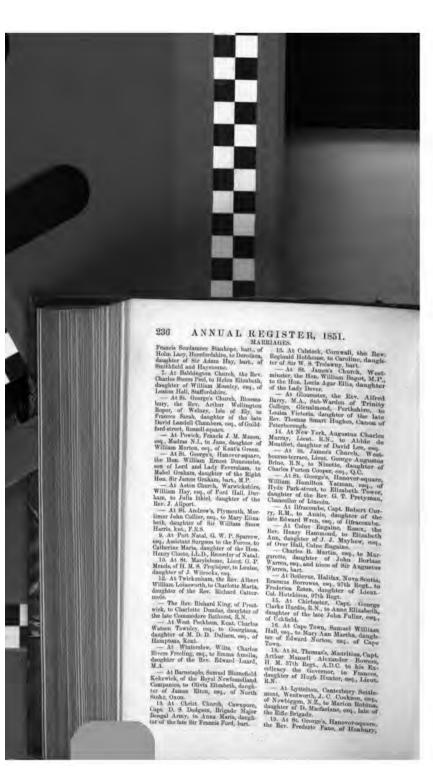




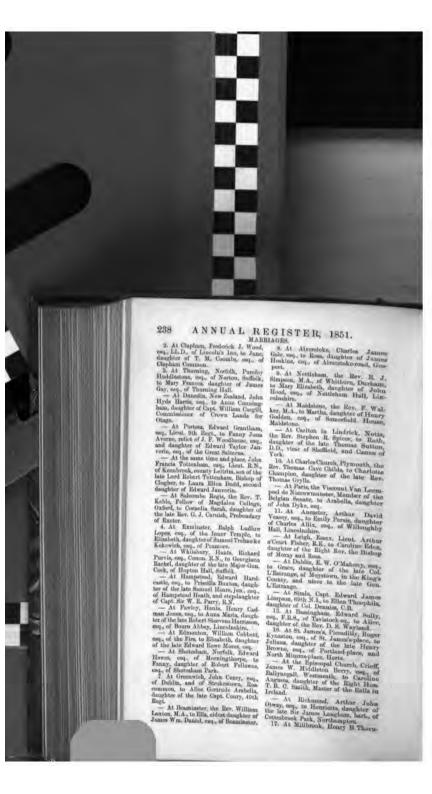


tate William Buwarus, Lincoth.
At Firbright, Rarry R. Ricardo.

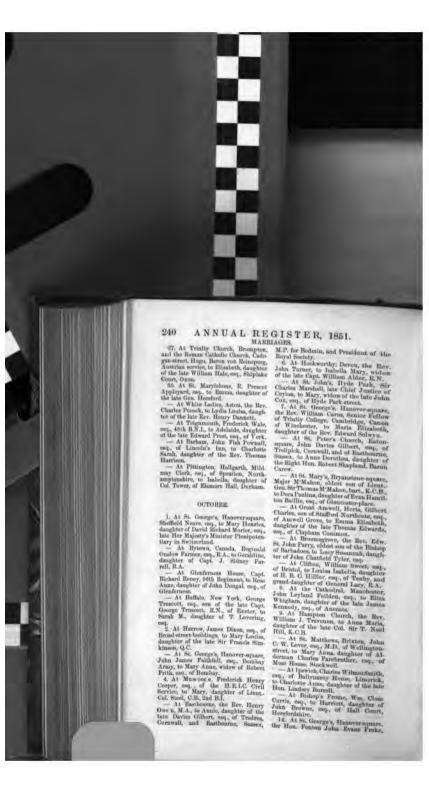
















Morden.

Al Hove, Patrick Francis Durham,
eq., late Capt. 37th Foot, to Annie
Elizabeth, daughter of William Rhodes,
eq., to Emanhope Hall, Yorichire, and
of A. Corentry, Nathaniel Troughton, eq., of that city, to Elizabeth,
daughter of the late Capt. Ross

— 3t Hell, Major Lawen, to Mary
Gerirude, only child of Arthur Davson,
eq., of Waterclough House, near Halifax.

3t. At St. George's, Hauprensonment

3t. At St. George's, Hauprensonment

csu, of Waterelough House, near Halfax.

M. At St. George's, Hamorersquare,
M. At St. George's, Hamorersquare,
Charles William Watkins, seq., of Badby House, Northampionshire, to MaryMicheld, daughter of the lane II. J.
Unitacks, escy, Judge of the Supreme

At Learnington Priors, Livinat-Col.
Lord James Murray, Irother of the
Johne, and nice of Lord Forder,
S. At Kunschee, Schude, John Arehihald Pym, eeg, 2nd Bombay Light
Cavalry, to Cedila Harriott Theophila,
Maughter of Six Fielbard Jonkins, G.C.B.,
of Birton Hall, Salaps

— At St. George's, Hanover-square,

— At St. George's, Hanover-square,

— At St. George's, Hanover-square,

or Incton Hall, Salop.

At St. George'a, Hanover-square,
Peter Cmeroft, esq., Commander R.N.,
to Caroline, daughter of the late Sir Samuel Scott, bt., of Sundridge Park, Kent.

Exoter.

At St. Margaret's, Westernister, the Rov. James Fulling, B.D., Master of Corpos, Christi College, Cambridge, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Christopher Hodgeon, esq. of Bean's Yurd, Westminster.

topher Hodgeon, esq., of Dean's Yard, Westminster, Westminster, Al Thorpe Clurch, nex Newyich, Berkeley Aggustus Macdonald Mampherson, ess., to Charlotte Behaven Brotker, Bank, daughter of Sir General Brotker, State of States, and Sta





Sheffield.

At Rathdowney, Quren's County, George F. Pollock, eag., of the Inner Temple, to Fanny, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Herbert.

— At Wretham, John Forgusson, eag., of Wretham, to Julia Anna, daughter of the late, James Flaher, eag., of Hingham Hall, Nurfolk.

At Wolverhampton, Rupert Kettle, osq., to Miss Cooke, of Merridale. 19. At the British Embassy, Ptorence, Col. Sir Henry Fairfax, bt., to Sarah,

DEATHS.

1850.

NOVEMBER.

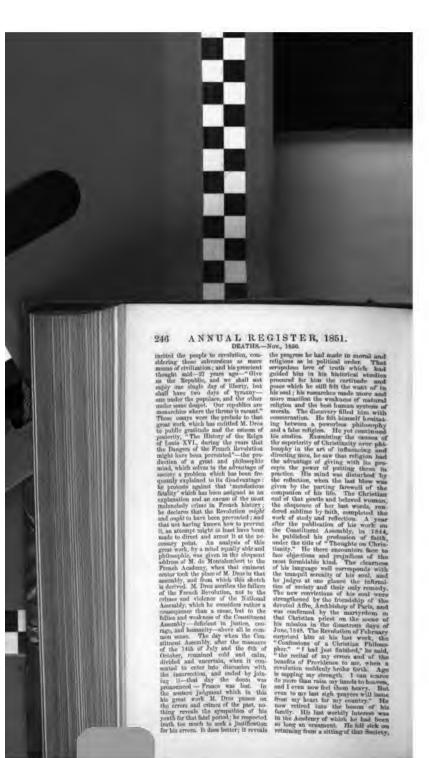
R.N.

At Edinburgh, Major William
Case, Bind Regt, to Adelaide Maria,
daughter of the late Lleots-Gen. Sir
Jeremiah Dickson, K.O.B.

— At Edinburgh, Wm. Heriot Maitlaud, Com. R.N., to Etinabeth Kinnear,
daughter of the late William Stark
Dougall, soy, of Scotleraige Fife. Planting of Stark
Dougall, soy, of Scotleraige Fife. Planting of Stark
Dougall soy, of Scotleraige Fife. Planting of Stark
Dougall, soy, of Scotleraige Str. A Pflant
Do Capel Broke, Ladior Broke, Ladior Broke, Ladior NOVEMBER.

9. At Paris, in his 75th year, M. Joseph Dros, a most eminent French writer, and a member of the Académic Pract, and a member of the Académic Pract, and a member of the Académic Pract, and the Académic Pract, an





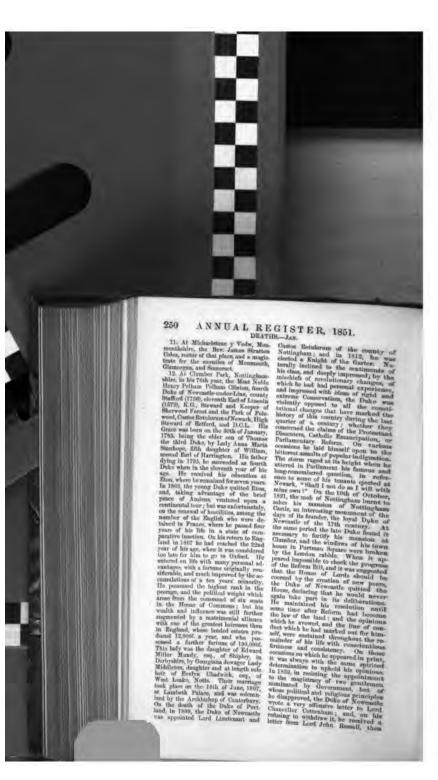




Mr. Fenwick. — At Nancy, his hirthplace, Dr. Leuret, physician of Bicetre, well known by his profound works on mental derangement and the anatomy of the brain.

- At Clifton, Mary, reliet of H. Custance, esq., of Weston House, Nor-



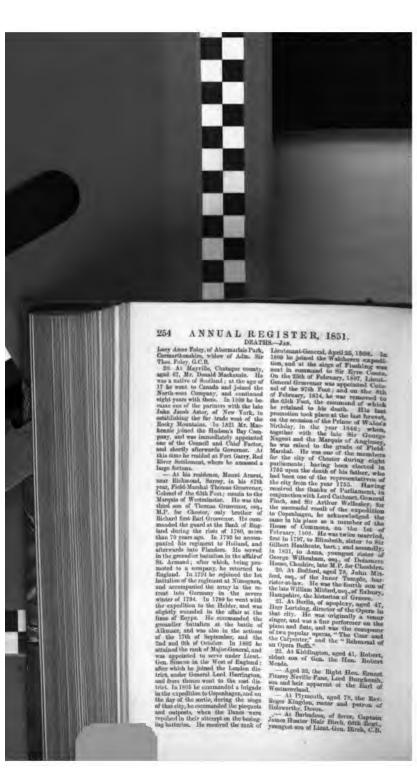




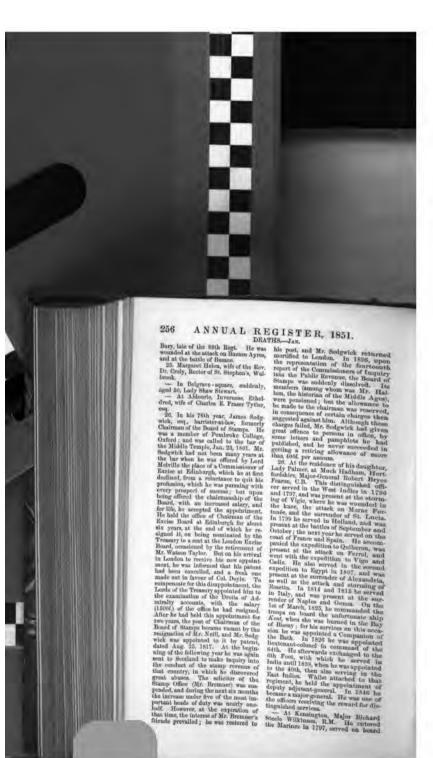


commitational amendments which he proposed in the Seditions Meetings proposed in the Seditions Meetings and the proposed in the Seditions and the Proposed in the Seditions and the Sedition of the Sedition o













his father gave him a residence on the lanks of the Schuytkil; has although auromoded with every laws at though auromoded with every laws the superior for cratical surrounded with ever laws the surrounded with ever laws and the surrounded with the birds of the western and intertroplead forests of America. Accordingly, in 1810, he left his home in an open skiff, with his wife and infant son, and flosted down the Ohio in search of a locality, which his wife and infant son, and flosted down the Ohio in search of a locality with his wife and infant son, and flosted down the Ohio in search of a locality with his wife and infant son, and flosted down the Ohio in search of a locality with his wife and infant son, and flosted down the Ohio in search of a locality point of view, the in an ornithological point of view, the in an ornithological point of view, the his and cold, forms a flower of the cold, the surrounded of the point of the cold, the shall. The history of his perilous adventures, for a period of 20 years, in which he passed through every degree of habitable latitude, constantly exposed to varied these, constantly exposed to varied the control of the point of the

GISTER, 1851.

S.—Jax.

forcet ways with him, topt the instition of the birds, went to roses when canodises were lighted at Midannuer, and the series of the birds, went to roses when canodises were lighted at Midannuer, and the series of th





while crossing the Gulf of Lericia sects, while crossing the Gulf of Lericia sects has friend Edward Eliclev Williams, in a little pleasure boat, was overtaken by one of those tremendous squalls common in the Mediterranean, and both were drowned. "If it be agreed," any a writer in the Atheneum, "that he were drowned, "If it he agreed," any a writer in the Atheneum, "that is life of the author of "The Revolt of Islam," cannot as yet be fully written, it follows that the same reserve should be maintained with regard to the early days of her to whom the exquisite dedication of that poem is addressed. These who know, as all must who read the statement of the standard of the standar

Se-Fer.

18.—Per.

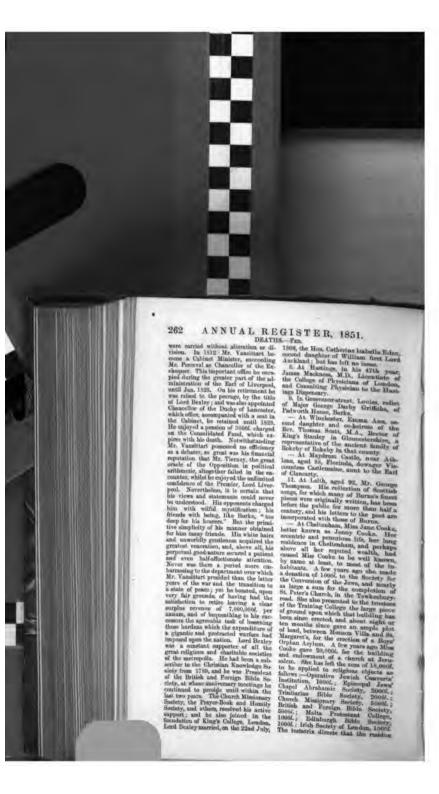
18.—Per

A. A. Newton, near Middlewich, Lieut.Col. Robert Carlile Pollock, late of the 90th Regt., and formerly of the

of the 90th Regt, and formerly of the
27th Regt.
A Oakley, near Bromley. Anne
Elimeth Vharton, eldest daughter of
the Van Archdeacon Wharton,
Rector of Signethorne, Yorkahire.

— In Hally estreat, aged 9, Eurma
Mary, second, lately for the Yorken
Le Marchant, lately for T, George Rebert Eyres, esq. many years an active
magistrate for the county of Norfolk.









21. In Willon-crossent, aged 24, the
from France Charlette de Rus, eldeat
daughter of Lerd de Rus, eldeat
RTS, Colond of the 50th Enjament,
and Major-General on the Beginner,
and Major-General on the
Bengal. He was the eldeat on of
Dodilyr Hill, esq. of the sounty CarlowRide Berjasche, he proceeded with the
army in 1804. The following year,
having exchanged into the 95th, now
Ride Berjasche, he proceeded with the
expedition to South America, volunteered the forlors hope at Monte Video.
and led the storming party that, seeled the residual to the starting party that scaled the walls of the batteries on the couth side of the fartress; he was also present at the battle of Colonia and the attack on Buenes Ayrs, where he was on Bienos Ayres, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He pro-ceeded to the Peninsula in 1808 with his regiment, and was present at the battle of Boleia, where he was wounded in the leg, in the action at Benevente, and the retreas to Corunia. his regiment, and was present at the battle of Roleia, where he was wounded, in the leg, in the action at Benevents, and the retreat to Corunna. After having come hume in consequence of his wounds, he returned to Pertugal in 1809, and was present at the tattle of Talavers, the action on the Cos, and in all the different sctients the Hitles were engaged in until he was appointed Major in the Losstanian Legion, promise the health of Demons, where he had to the tattle of Busson, where he had to the corunna take battle of Busson, where he had to be the coronia take battle of Busson, where he had to be the coronia take battle of Busson, where he had to be compared to the Losstanian Legion, promise the Losstanian Legion, promise the Losstanian Legion, promised that the Companies at Fuentes of Ondo, the ghit Companies at Fuentes of Ondo, the ghit Companies at the storage of Budging, and, unassisted by any other troops, took the sirong fort of Purialens on the night of the assault. He again commanded the battalion at Sahamanca, and was twice severely wounded. He was, however, present at the siege of Burgos, and during the retreat defended burgos, and during the retreat defended burgos, and during the retreat defended have been supported by the control of the Companies of the Sahdian, Liceut-Col. Hill again commanded the battalion. At the storming of this forfress he headed the attack of the Sahdian's had been accommanded to the was wounded; and finally he commanded the regiment at 1810, and advanced to K.C.R. In 1848. He was also nomi-

S—Fran.

mated a Knight of the Tower and
Sword in 1s15, and Commander of St.

Bente d'Avis. He record of the Countrymen of the country acrow a valuable sword and two pieces of plates, and the country acrows of the same acr





apainst Boman Catholies — but her mind was far too ilheral and too to the mind was far too ilheral and too to the inghtened to miss the true course to the lightened to miss the true course to the lightened to miss the true course to the pursued by an frish proprietor. She established achoots open to both creeds allke, and there do accellent terms with the floran Catholie cleray in her neighbor the florant Catholie cleray in her neighbor that the wind property actions to elevate the ment a simply actions to elevate the ment as simply actions to elevate the ment as simply actions to elevate the ment as simply action of the personal control of the composition of the personal control of the person

disposition. Fire generating was eminently less. Her convensation was eminently colorizationing, instructive, and improving.

All Hobert Town, in his 67th 25th. All Hobert Holes, and Fellow of the Model Linneau, and Fellow of the Royal, Linneau, and Seculities Mr. Bishan, and Seculities of the Model Temple, and the Model Seculities of the Model to the Model Temple, and the Model the Model Temple, and the Model the

GISTER, 1851.

S.—Fan.

of Bioloven in Anglessy, and of Orision of Comparison, co., Pennivele, on which a borrowing was conferred in 1641; the extates have passed to the control of the family, but Sir William branch of the family, but Sir William branch of the family, but Sir William was the son of Reigndier General William of the son of Reigndier General William Owen. He was calcial planed and in the Middle Temple, No 622, 1798.

He practiced as a special planed and in the common law courts, and in the common law courts, and the Office circuit. He also recovered the population of Attorney-General the Office circuit. He also recovered the office circuit and the office circuit and the office circuit and the office circuit. He also recovered the office of the court of Each open. Lord Broughey which he detected him an office in his newly-considered family and the additional mans of Burlow in 1844, upon succeeding—on the death of his anat, Emma Anne, which he had the country of the continued to that gentleman—to all fin interest in the least of the country of





ANNUALLE.

MCLeod, the present chief engineer of his corps, he received in 1507, through the corps, he can be compared to the corps, and the chief and, the color of an interest of the British relations with the Punjab and the chief of Afghanistan. What his services were after this jis the north-west frontier of India, he has detailed with becoming british the punjab and the chief of Afghanistan. What his services were after this jis the north-west frontier of India, he has detailed with becoming the chief of the control of the chief of the chief of the profess to the this "lost he chief of the profess to the chief in had been induced to work which in had been induced to work which in had been induced to the chief of the chief of the control of the chief in had been induced to the part of his won might be made of service in elucidation of the history of the remarkable people among whom he was so importantly mixing. For a period of eight poperature of the history of the Chief of the Sikhan was divine. For a period of eight poperature of the chief of the control of the chief of th

Lately. At Gättingen, aged 44, Dr. enjamin Goldschmidt, Director of the

Benjamin Goldeshmidi, Director of the Observatory, and one of the professors of Astronomy in the University. Lately. Suddenly, in his earriage, helween Marsellles and Avignon, M. Aodin, author of the Histories of Leo the Tenth, of Luther, Calvin, and of Henry the Rights. Lately. Dr. Henrich de Breslau, senior of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Munich. M. de

MARCH.

1. At his lodgings in Newcastle-upout-Tyne, aged 70, Sir William Lorning, the ninth, baronet (1644) with Harle, when he was a solid control of the word of the second of the word of the second of the word of the second of the word of the w

well known.

At Delapré Abbey, aged 43, Mary
Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late
William Maxwell, esq., of Carriden, and
nices of Edward Bouverie, esq.

At Chopwell Lodge, aged 75,
George Savage James, esq., for 24 years
doputy surreyor of H.M. Woods and
Peresta.

Forests.

At Hull, aged 70, the Rev. William Clowes. He was one of the first founders of the Primitive Methodist

founders of the Primitive McKnoune, founders of the Primitive McKnoune, a. A. Brighten, aged 70, the Right S. A. Brighten, aged 70, the Right S. Charles Sanny (1742), and Harrington, Surmy (1742), and Baron Harrington, Surmy (1749), a coloud in the avertainable of 1729), a coloud in the Sanny S. Charles third Faur of Harrington, G.C.H., and succeeded to the pecrage Sept. 6, 1829. He was one of the intimate companions of George the Fourth, who appanions of George the Fourth, who appaids of the Sanny S. C. Sanny S. C. Sanny S. C. Sanny S. Sanny S.





when Captain of the Mers, in action with l'Herené, which was explored. He succeeded to the hornotery on the death of his uncle, Admiral Sir Samuel Haod, K.H., June 13, 1813, in fullal-ment of a special remainder greated with the dignity to that distinguished officer in 1808. He was also in re-mainder to the barony of his consin, Lord Bridport, which was likewise con-ferred for nard services. Sir Alexander Hood was returned to Parliament for

— In Folcy-place, at an advanced age, Sophia, widow of Edward Gate Boldero, esq.

— At Willington Hones, aged 74, Major-Gen. Robert William Mills.

— At Willington Hones, aged 74, Major-Gen. Robert William Mills.

— At Brington, aged 53, Str Edward Miller, the fourth best. (1780), of Lishirian, co. Tripperary.

— At Bringels, Eliza Susannah, wife of Col Guy Carlston Coffin, R.A.

10. At Braddon Tor, Turquay, aged 36, the Eight Hon. Emily Dowager Visconates Newark, second daughter of Lord Hatherton.

At Chaltenham, Frederic James Boss, and Chaltenham, Frederic James Boss, and Chaltenham, Frederic James Boss, and Chaltenham, Frederic James Hong, and Statem, the Kings uncle.

— At Sir Fatrick Ress, G.C.M.G.

— At One of the Statem, the Kings uncle And Chaltenham, Frederic James Heine and Chaltenham, Carlsdonham of Austria, daughter of Francis I.

— At his residence, the Woodlands.

Arcadophes of Austria, daughter of Arcadophes of Austria, daughter of Prancis I.

At his residence, the Woodslands, Tompusy, aged 68, the Rev. Peter Leigh, formariy Restor of Lymna. Cheshire, and the Wast Hall, High Leigh, Cheshire, Leo & Marchan, Cheshire, and Sanghan, and Langle, and a language and the Lymna Cheshire, and a magistrate for these orderless, and a language Castle, Bray, aged 78, Lady Geckburn, ed.C.H.

12. Aged 70, Frances, wife of the flew, Sanuel Wir, Vicar of St. Bartis-buner the Less.





Scott gave his young friend tis graise and criticism, and, upon the whole, had such an optition, and, upon the whole, had such an optition, and, upon the whole, had such an optition of Mr. Sharp and a complishments, the armostly order or the works which seems then have in projecting, the "Quarterly Review" and the "Edinburgh Annual Register." Almost contemporaneously with his appearance as post, Mr. Sharpe see proof of a support of the s

-March,
general way." The resemblance hinted
an by Scott might have been carried a
point further—if Horace Walpole filled
Strawberry fill with curiotities, bit
Scotch miniature had a library and
means scarcely less interesting or
means marchy less interesting or
antiquation. Mr. Sharpe's collection of
antiquation among the richest which
any puts is among the richest which
any puts is among the richest which
any puts it is morth. His paintings,
prints, china, and books are exceedingly
curious.

cations.

17. At Hupton Hall, aged 69, Major68n. James Ceck of the Bengal Army,
Al Pyran Exter, in his
89th year, Sic Stellar, of that place
toot, the seventh bart of that place
(1941), a deputy-licenteem and magisrate of Devonshire.

18. At Haslar Hospital, Marter
Charles Perarse Bellamy (1829), late
Master Attendant at Chatham Dockyard.

yard.

— At Plumbland, aged 32, Christians
Ann, wife of the Rev. Charles Cuthbert

And, were a Southey.

At his residence, Haslar Hospital, Dr. James Allan (1845), deputy medical

Dr. James Butler, ess., British Viceland 1840, 1845, deputy medical
insparent and the server of the redefinition of the server of the rebellion in Ireland. Afterwards the preceeded to the West Indianal Server of the rebellion in Ireland. Afterwards the preceeded to the West Indianal Server of the served for 20 years, and was present in
1504 at the capture of Serinam, sent modal
into the capture of Serinam, sent modal
with the received the silver war modal
with the server of Guadaloupe, for
with the server of the server of the
Late Dr. Callott.
else to the server of the
Late Dr. Callott.
Late Thomas Head,
Late Dr. Callott.
Late Dr. Cal





— At Hampton Court Palace, Char-lotte Theroton, daughter of the late Thomas Theroton, esq., of Screveton Hall Nate

Thomas Thoroton, esq., of Screveton Hall, Notts. 27. At Notting-hill-terrace, Cathe-rine, reliet of Capt. Sir George M. Keith, bart, R.N. — At Romford, aged 45, Major Rich-

 At Romford, aged 45, Major Richard Bennett, of the 1st Regt., son of Major Bennett, 15th Light Dragoona. - In Grosvenor equare, Mary, widow of Col. Gore Langton, of Newton Park,

28. At St. Breeck, Cornwall, the Rev. Filliam Molesworth, Rector of that

parish. parish.

At Ardsheal House, Appin, Argyleshire, aged 63, Major Robert Stewart, late of the 91st and 94th Regiments of Foot.

of Foot.

— At Eltham, in his 58th year,
Lieut-Col Charles Cornwallis Michall,
K.H., K.T.S., and K.Sc.B.A., late Sur-

GISTER, 1851.

—MARCH.

—MARCH.

—Wayn-General at the Cape of Good Hopa. He was the second son of Adda. Sampson Mischell of the Brazilian sassy, and obtained his commission as experienced and the sample of the sa bendence. Some of his roads across the ginantic mountains are unsurposeed in boldness of conception and beauty of execution, by any you made the kind in other parts of the world. During the Kafiv are in 1834, be also the Kafiv are in 1834, be and he eistant (bartermaster-General, and he received in acknowledgment the Haraverian Gualphie Order from King William IV.

ternal coulphic Order from King Wil-liam IV.

28. Aged 54, Cathorine, widow of William Braylmoke, cast. Bepaty-As-sistant Commissary General, and assend daughter of the late Charles Hossi, usq., R.A.

At his residence, in Old Windsor,





notoristy,

APRIL

APRIL.

7. At Plymouth, in his 64th year, Rear-Admiral John Toop Nicolas, C.B., E.H., and K.F.M. Rear-Admiral Nicolas was the elebent sum of retried Communication of the Communication of the Arman Market Look, Cornwall, and H. W. Law and C. C.M. G. C.M. uionship of the Order of the Baith. On the 4th of October in the same year His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies conferred on him the small cross of the Boyal and Mültary order of 8t. Fer-dianal and Merit; and on the 26th of April, 1815, he was raised to the rank

GISTER, 1851.

S.—Arun.

of Knight Commander of the same order. In March and April, 1816, the Pilot seconyant Lord Exmouth to Algiers and Think, Lord Exmouth to Algiers and Tunis, Lord Exmouth to Algiers and Tunis, and the Nesspoiltan and Sardinian slut Carlot Necelshad the command of several Necelshad the Command of the Pindicties, 50, in which he was smployed. In Sept., 1841, he commanded the Findicties, 50, in which he was made the Pindicties, 50, in which he cannot be the commanded the Pindicties, 50, in which he against the Necelshad at Tahiit, where the necessary of the Agressions at that time the Agressions at that time had a particular to the Aminalty on the Subject of the Medianis of the Necelshad Capana charts. In 1814 he published a pumping on the Subject of the Medianish charts. In 1814 he published a pumping the Cause which the Cause

1. At Chelmsford, Jane, relict of the Rev. Vincent Edwards, Vicar of Broom field, sister of the late Lerd Chief Justice Tindal.

tice Tindal.

2. At the residence of Lord Macken-nie, near Edinburgh, in his Gard year, the Rev. James Season Reid, property of the Rev. James Season Reid, property of the Chivaryity of Glasgor, — At Clifton-hill House, aged 70, (courge Eddie Sanders, seq., a magistrate for the county of Gloocester and city of Biston.

for the country of topocester and eny or Bristol. Bristol. A. Al Richmond, aged 51; Mits Maria Babington, iast surviving eister of the late William Babington, M.D. S. In Montague-street, Portman-square, S. In Montague-street, Portman-square, Licut-Gen. Sir John Maeleod, knt., C.B. and K.C.H., Colonel of the 77th Foot. Sir John Maeleod entered the army as an Basign in the 78th Highland Reet, and Basign in the 78th Highland Reet, 1988, and next year served in Holland, 1988, and 1





ANNUAL REGISTER, 1851. 278 DEATHS - APRIL

reserved a severe wound from a musket shot in the face, the ball entering one shot is the face, the ball mirring one close to the face, the ball mirring one close carrying away part of the roof of the mostle, and passing through the other close the mostle, and passing through the other close the face of the fac

irevet.
6. At St. Thomas's, Southwark, aged
44, Eliza, wife of the Rev. William
Deey, and younger daughter of Charles
Prancis, eq., of Vanthall.
— Aged 62, the Rev. William Morgan Kinsey, B.D., Restor of Rotherfield
Grey's, Oxfordahirs.
— At Phanter, A.

Grey's, Oxfordshire.
— At Thornton Lodge, near Nurth-allerion, aged 67, Mary, reliet of Col. Bedlingfeld.
7. At Uplands Hall, aged 73, Lieut-Gen. Sir Thomas Whitehead, K.C.B., of

Gen. Sir Thomas Whitshead, K.C.B., of the beat Service, Bilitabeth, wife of Mr. William Sparin, and only a finite of the late Sir W. J. Physters, banduer of the late Sir W. J. Physters, banduer — At Cilton, in his Sidel year. Thomas Browne, one, Vice-Admiral of the Biluc. This reterm officer entered the service nearly 19 years ago, and saw much addity service on various stations. In Pebruary, 1796, in com-mand of the beats of the fatropid, 64, he cut out, from a cove on the morth of

DBATHS — APRIL

disastrons one of New Orleans. The
American war land joint terminated when
that with France was renewed by the
caseps of Bonagarate from Ellos, in
March, 1816, and the 27th was one of
march, 1816, and the 27th was one of
the old. Peninsular regiments which
were fortunate enough to rejoin their
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morning 40

St. Domingo, La Percente, of 26 gans and marty 2000 men, all of whom field at his approach. He was applicated at his approach. He was applicated at his approach. He was applicated and properly the strength of the property of the property of the property in the Tomond, (0, in 1806; and he very, in the Tomond, (0, in 1806; and he was afterwards served in the seame capacity in the Hannaha, Christians FII., and Abouler, the flag-ships of Rear Admirals F. C. Dortham and T. B. Martin, in the seame capacity in the Hannahaman and T. B. Martin, in the seame capacity in the Hannahaman and T. B. Martin, in the seame capacity in the Hannahaman and T. B. Martin, in the siege of Rica.

1816, he crommlany, 1813, to December, 1816, he conducted the Ulgasses, 44, in which he conducted the Ulgasses, 44, in which he conducted afterwards as commodore on the conducted afterwards as enumerodore on the conducted and extended home from St. Helena a fleet of Indiament valued at 10,000,0000, and was in consequence presented by the Han. Sompany with a larger sum for the property of the theory of the theory of the Hannahaman and the company with a larger sum for the property of the constitution of the Press of the St. At Boulogne, but may be a supported by the Hannahaman and the company with a larger sum for the property of the sum of the property of the French frigates Carry in 1800, of the most interest of the Welsh Medical Handapted the music of "Franhos", 26, the first of the Welsh Medical Handapted the music of





a magistrate for Middlesex, Essex, and Herts, and Deputy-Lieutenant of Bearx.

17. At Lisbin, Lieut.-Coli. Hugh Hay Rose, of the Fortiguese service. He emerged the Bertish army in July, 1804; several of the Fortiguese service. He emerged the Bertish army in July, 1804; several the Bertish army in July, 1804; several the Bertish of Common Ruseys, and Tesidose, and Tesidose, and Received the war modal with nine clasps.

18. At Brighten, Witteria, Pyrences, Nivelle, Nivemen, Wittoria, Pyrences, Sivelle, Nivemen, Wittoria, Pyrences, Carbon, Lady Eckine.

— At Brighten, and Tesidose, and Received the war modal with nine clasps.

18. At Brighten, and Tesidose, seminor of Cambrae, Laanxkshire.

— At Reinburgh, Margaret, vennged daughter of the late Gen. Ballile, of Cambrael, Laanxkshire.

— At Rose Hall, Major Kenneth Campolel, 45th Hay Major Kenneth Campolel, 45th Hay Rose, 33, Ralph Gerard Lagvester, who can ad heir of the late Ralph Leyen, who and heir of the late Ralph Leyen, who and heir of the late Ralph Leyen, who had heir of the late Ralph Leyen, who had heir of the late Ralph Leyen, Pers, 19th Right Hon. Heavy Blecker, atch, Baron Langdale, of Langdale, on Westmoreland, and Privy Councillor, a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and Langdale was born on the 18th of Langda

GISTER, 1851.

3.—Aram.

Inions upon these topics brought him into close and labitual contact with him to close and an anali portion of the close and an analysis of the close and an analysis of the close and an analysis of the close and anomaly close and close an anomaly close and clos





poser himself conducting the performance.

At Barbedee, Emms Sophia, the

At Barbedee, Emms Sophia, the

God Sir Wm. Colebrooke, R.A.,

20. At Greenwich and bands.

20. At Greenwich of the Hon.

El.C. Bengul army.

At Moutrille House, aged 79,

Anne, widow of Thomas Prisults, esq.

—At Martimer Hill, Berks, aged

Association, advince Hunter, bart,

Adviction of London and Father of the

Mistila, President of the test Audonom

Mistila, President of the Jacon Life

citica was the youngest swn of Heater

Hunter, esq., of Beech Hill, Berks,

The paternal ancestors of Sir C. 8.

Hunter were citizens and merchants of Hunter bart

Association, and D.C.L. Thill, Berks. The paternal ancestors of Sir C. S. Hunter were chitests and merchants of London, of considerable eminence in the reign of Chartes L, as appears from hardy records in the Heralds' College, by the deed executed by the judges commissioners for the settlement of estates after the Five of London, by which carriain property in the city was assigned to the ancestors of the late leavonet, and is still in the family. Sir Levonet and is still in the family. Sir C. S. Hunter was a solicitor in very extensive practice in the City, and was the legal adviser of many of the most file legal adviser of many of the most

Iruhan Hall, en Jincoln, and nephew to Lord Clifford.

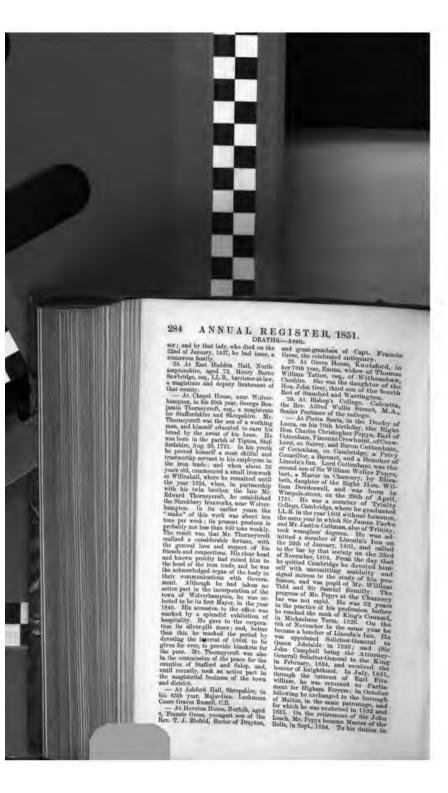
— At Marsh Cottage, Wootten Baseti, aged \$4, Capt. Bartholomew Baseti, and Toulouse.

122. At Lambeth Palace, aged 14, Mary, daughter of the late Wisson Mary, daughter of the late Wisson Wilson, ess., and grand-daughter of 50 Archibalop of Cantorbury.

24. I Bath, aged 76, Anne, wife of Lieut. Bath, aged 77, Anne, wife of Lieut. Bath, aged 78, Anne, wife of Lieut. Bath, aged 78, Anne, wife of Lieut. Bath, aged 78, Mary, daughter of Sir Bath, aged 78, Mary, and Sir Bath, aged 78, Thomas Cartwright, early, a magistate of the United Stationary. Rector of Sar Richard Simeon, bart 1841.

At Hill Hall, Staffordshire, aged. At Bath, at the residence of her 26, At Bath, at the residence of her

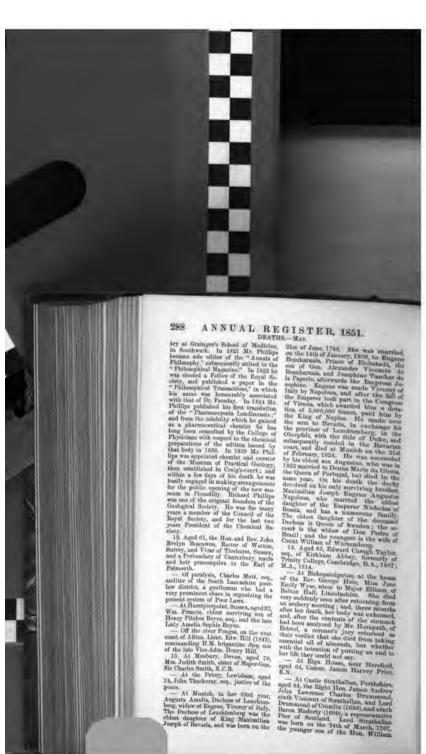
















2000. In 1316 Mr. Shell married Misson CHalloran, Master of the Rolls in Peland. In the profession of the law, though he attained the rank of Queen's the Peland. In the profession of the law, though he attained the rank of Queen's decounted, he was a support of the profession of the law, though he attained the rank of Queen's decounted of the law of

s.—MAY.
a force beyond the range of ordinary expression, much more than the force of his reasoning or the range of his political knowledge, obtained for him political knowledge, obtained for him in Parliament marked attention, and, for the most part, annualified appliance.

Mr. Shell was again returned for Milbert and the most part, annualified appliance of the county of Louth; in 1831, the over, he got in for Louth; in 1831, the over, he got in for Louth; in 1831, and the returned for Liperary, without content of the principal influence in that county, etchasive of the weight of his political principal influence in that county, etchasive of the weight of his political character, was derived from his second marriage, in 1850, with the widow of Edmund Prover, esq., of Ginteen, on maden marriage, in 1850, before his over, from the general low, before his over, From the low, before his over, I have been dealing; his land of Tra I and in November, 1850, be accepted the post of Ritish Ministry went out. On the return the lower, and known sugar more frequent and severe, and known his like the low of t







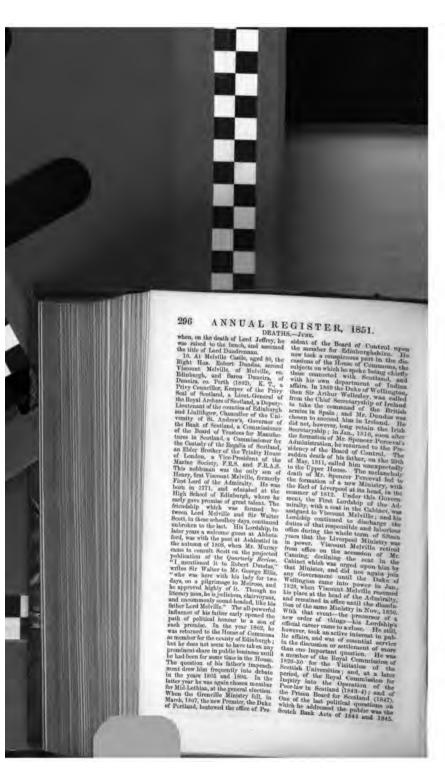


of the 6th Foot in 1249. He married in middle life a sister of Co. Widman, of Newstead Abbeyt: but had no children.

5. In Cambridge-tarrace, Hyde Furkaged 65, Licet. Col. W. T. Baker, of the Madras Army.

7. At Edinburgh, in his 74th year. Sir John Graham Dalyell, the sixth bart, of Binns, co. Lintithgew, Freshtead of the Society for promoting listens of the Society for promoting of Society of the Society for promoting listens of the Society for promoting listens of the Society for promoting listens of the Society for promoting for the Society for promoting find the Society for promoting of the Society for promoting find the Society for Line and Line and

















JULY.

1. In the Precincts, Canterbury, aged 48, the Rev. Frederick Vernon Lockwood, Canon of Canterbury and Vicar of Minster, in Thanet, formerly chaplain to the House of Commons, and in acknowledgment of that service nominated by the Queen to a prebendal stall at Canterbury, in 1838. He married, July 21, 1840, his cousin Mary Isabells, eldest surviving daughter of the Hon. Hugh Percy, D.D., Lord Bishop of Carlisle, and grand-daughter of the Most Rev. Charles Manners Sutton, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury.

— At Bath, Major Samuel Hood Wheler Richards, late of the 6th Dra-

goon Guards.

 At his apartments in Davies-street, David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre, esq. Though few names have acquired a greater degree of scandalous notoriety than that of this person, there was little remarkable about him beyond his pedigree and his wealth. His paternal grandfather was a Scotchman, a native of the town of Aberdeen, and his grandfather, on the mother's side, an Alsatian Frenchman, a native of the city of Strasburgh. Both paternal and maternal grandmothers were Indian Mahomedan concubines of their respective lords. The history of the maternal grandfather alone is remarkable. He was a French adventurer named Gaultier Reignard, originally a private in the company of Switzers in the British service at Calcutta, from which he deserted to the Nabob of Oude, and who for his sullen look went with his countrymen under the name of Sombre, or "the gloomy." Reignard engaged in the service of Meer Cassim, Nabob of Bengal, when he was concerned in hostilities with the English. In revenge for the capture of one of his fortresses, the Nabob resolved on the massacre of his English prisoners, and accordingly put, it is supposed, about 200 to death. "He found," says one of our Indian historians, "a fit instrument in a renegade Frenchman of the name of Sumroo" (which was the Indian pronunciation of the name). He ought to have added that all the Indian chiefs had refused to perform the part of This happened executioner-in-chief. in October, 1763; and a month later, Patra, where the massacre took place,

was stormed and taken by the English. Reignard of course fled, to escape being hung or shot; and being a man of courage and enterprise, he, in due time, succeeded in establishing for himself an independent principality in the north-western part of India, at Surdhana, some 30 miles from Delhi. This was not a difficult achievement at the moment, which was that of the dissolution of the Mogul Empire. Reignard fell in love with a Cashmerian dancing girl, married her, and made a Roman Catholic of her. This was the celebrated Begum Sumroo. The Begum had no children by Reignard; he had. however, by a Mahomedan concubine. a daughter, which was adopted by the Begum as her own child, according to the laws and customs of the East. This daughter the Begum married to Mr. Dyce, the half-caste son of Capt. Dyce, of the Indian army, and the late Mr. Dyce Sumroo or Sombre was the fruit of the marriage. The Begum succeeded her husband in the principality, and administered it with great skill for near half a century. In 1803 she fought against the Duke of Wellington, at Assaye, as an auxiliary of the Mahratta Chief Scindiah, and, after the defeat, she fled to Northern Hindustan, and made her peace with the Marquis of Wellesley; entering into a treaty with him by which her principality, on her demise, should lapse to the British Government, her personal property being left at her own disposal. Mr. Dyce, her adopted son, was to have been her heir. and he commanded her army; but in her extreme old age she detected him in an intrigue, imprisoned and disinherited him, substituting his son in his room; and thus the late Mr. Dyce Sumroo became the inheritor of a French nickname and of half a million sterling, which was paid over to him from the Anglo-Indian Exchequer. where it had been deposited. He appeared in this country about a dozen years ago, bringing with him a reputation of almost fabulous wealth, and of being thoroughly Oriental in education, customs of life, and manners of thought. His arrival attracted much notice. He became one of the fêted lions of the season, and ultimately married, in 1840, the Hon. Mary Ann Jervis, daughter of the Viscount St. Vincent. А вераration soon took place, and the legal proceedings consequent upon this ill-



land, "1844, 5vo, a work of considerable reasers," able reasers," At Cornbury Park, Oxon, aged —At Cornbury Park, Oxon, aged —At Cornbury Park, Oxon, aged —At Complete Hill, Residential —At Campden Hill Hon. William Sanutiers Schright, Lasseslies, Competition of Her Majesty's Household, a Privy Councillor, M.P. for Kazaraberough, and a deputy licutement of Yorkshirty, area frontier to the Earl of Yorkshirty, area frontier to the Earl of Yorkshirty, area for the Atlanta —Atlanta —At





leaves issue sight children.

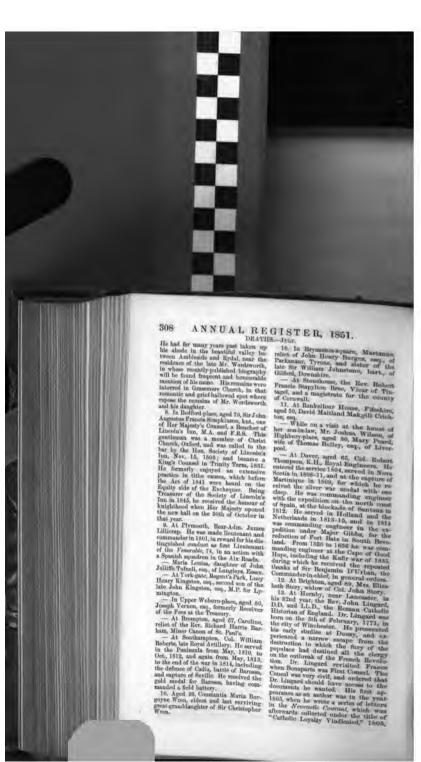
7. At the residence of his sen. Capital-Mullen, the Governor of the Glagory prison, Lieut-Col. Robert Mullen, KH., late 1st Rayal Regiment. He had seen much ardonus service during his lengthened career.

— Aged 72, the Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, the 9th Bart. (1621), Rector of Faley. Chamberlayne and Martyr.

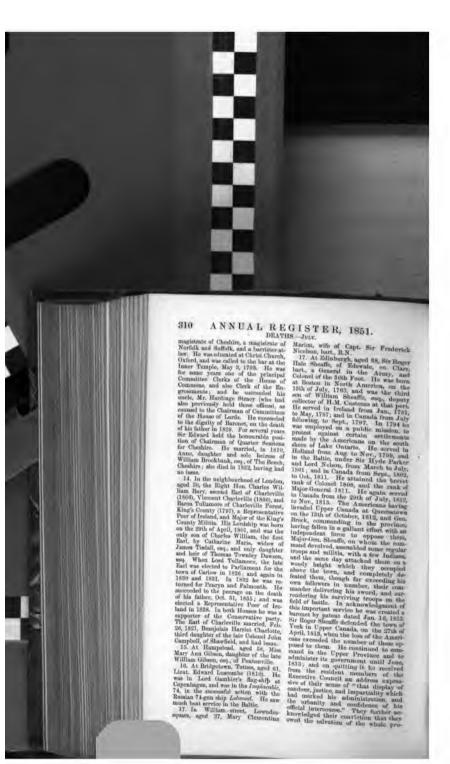
— Aged 72, the Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, the 9th bart. (1621), Rector of Faley. Chamberlayne and Martyr had been seen to be seen to be seen and the seen of the Rev. Sir Peter Hieron the 6th Baronet, a Prebendagy of the other hand, and was educated at Cambridge for the church, in which he had received several preferments. He sneweded to the baronetey on the death of his brother, Sir James Rivers, a captain in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, who was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun on the 27th of September, 1805. He married, May 2, 1812, Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Samol Eske, of Crambry, Hants, by Ath Seed Lake, of Chambry, Hants, Lyme Regis, Dorset, the Hon Sir John Talbet, G.C.B., Admiral of the Red 1, uncle to Lord Talbot de Malahide. He

was the third son of Richard Talbot est, of Malahide Castle, by Margaret, ediest daughter of James O'Reilly, est, of Ballinhough, co. Westmeath, Baroness Talbot and Lady Malahide. He entered her have been supported by the state of the stat













After the second abdication of Napoleon, he was named as one of the commissers in the case of the commissers in the case of peace with the Allies, acries to react of peace with the Allies, and the subgravants visited England, and on the subgrave of the peace of the case of the case

last he received his brevet of Lieut-Colonal.

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Colonal.

A good 19, Henry Hawarden Gillibrand Hall, and karkerly House, Lancachive, and Hall, and ankericy House, Lancachive, also, aged 15, Tempest Willongtby Skrimshir, Engent sam of Rear-Adm. Six Andrew French of James street, Sk. James's Parker Were inspecting a coal mine at Chorley, Lancachire, in which was a good east of Smlatr, in company with the manda sinker named William Taylor, taking them a blazing tar-rope to give light them a blazing tar-rope to give light them a blazing tar-rope to give light them of the pit observed a rush of also the parties. The son of Mr. Hillinge and taken place. The son of Mr. Hillinge and taken place. The son of Mr. Hillinge and taken place. The son of Mr. Hillinge and the sum of the parties, but went down in search of the parties, but went down he party, four in number, had perished.

At Bedaebury Park, the Hight

ceuted his father in its estates only now weak before weak before was the great value of the control of the con





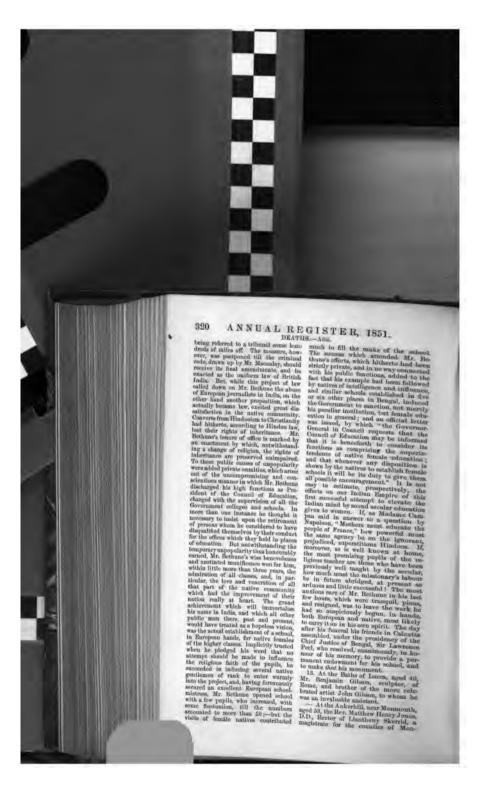




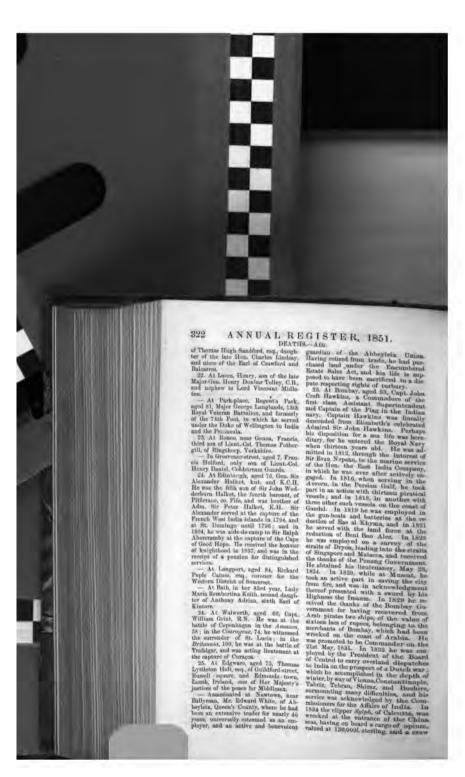




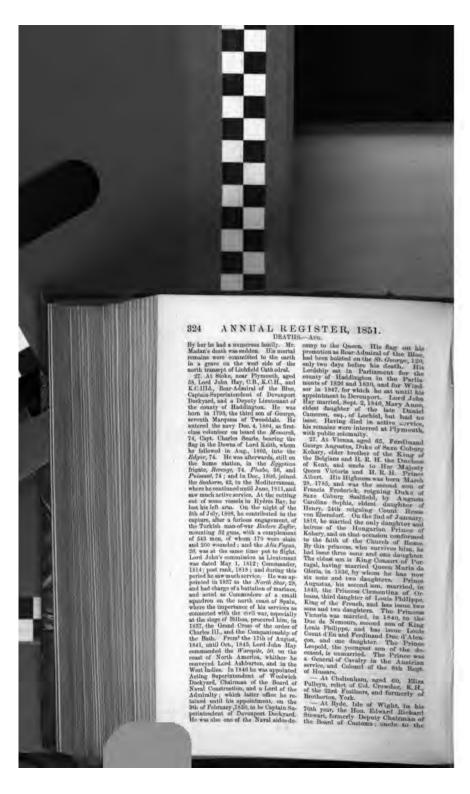




















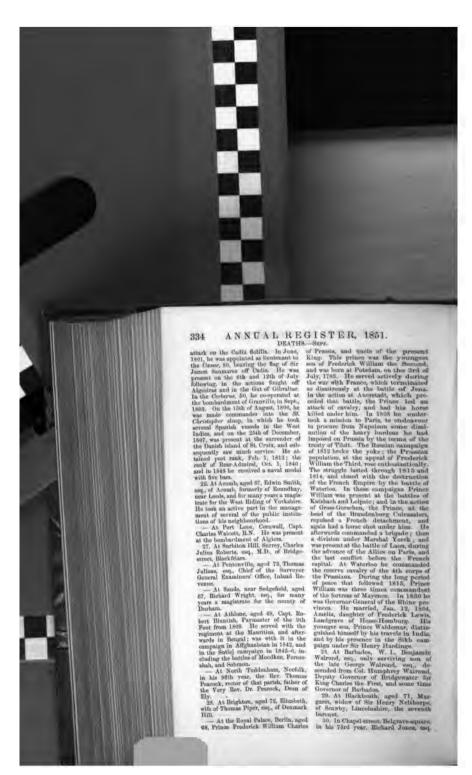
















aged 65, the Righi Hon. Henry St.,
John, fourth Viscount Bellingkroku, ex.
Linesila, and Baron St. John, of Lydiard
Tregues, co. Wills: (1712), 8fth Viscount
St. John and Baron St. John of Batterses, co. Surrey (1716), and the seventh
Besonet of Lydiard Tregues. (1611),
Besonet of Lydiard Tregues. (1611),
Besonet of Lydiard Tregues. (1612),
and the description of the death of the state of t

daugnter of the late Sir Henry Paulot St. John Millmay, bt., and has left lesson. At Wykuham Abbey, Yorkshire, James L. Hanner, and J. Hanner he was returned for East Grinstead, and continued to sit for that borough smill his accession to the peccage. At the opening of the assist on 1828 he moved the address. His brother died on the 4th of Decomber in the same year, when he succeeded to the honours of the family. The degree of D.C.L. was the family. The degree of D.C.L. was a consistent of the control of the family. The degree of D.C.L. was appointed Lord Steward of Her was appointed Lord Steward of Her was appointed Lord Steward of Her was sworn of the Privy Council. He was nominated a Knight Grand Gross of the Order of the Bath, Des. 11, 1844. The Earl married, on the 19th of July, 1810, Julia Evelyn Mary, only daughter and heiress of Sir George Auguston and heiress of Sir George Auguston and heiress of Sir George Auguston.

S.—Oor,
the failure of male issue of the first per the peers has become extinst, but the baroneter has revolved on Charles Jonkinson, esq. formerly M.F. for Dover, eider brother of the late Lard Bishop of St. David's.

2. At Clabum Commun. agod. 72.

but the baronstey has devolved on Charles Jonkinson, eag, formerly M.F. for Dover, cider brother of the laste Lard Bishop of St. David's.

3. At Clapham Common, aged 72, William Leveson Gower, eag. He was the second son of Adm. the Hon. John Brother Common, aged 72, William Leveson Gower, eag. He was the second son of Adm. the Hon. John Brother Common, aged 72, William Leveson Gower, which has been dead to be a support of Adm. Edward Forward Falmouth. He married, in 150 Carlon Falmouth. He married, in 150 Carlon Falmouth. He married, in 150 Carlon Falmouth. He married, and hele the later Six Thomas Gresham, bt., of Tilsey Park. Surrey, and has left issue.

4. In London, aged 94, Lady Louisa Start, youngest daughter of the Minister Fair of Bute, and granddaughter Fair of Hote, and grandfaughter fair of Hote, and grandfa created by letters patent bearing date 12th Sept., 16 Car. I. In 1826 he





Feversham.

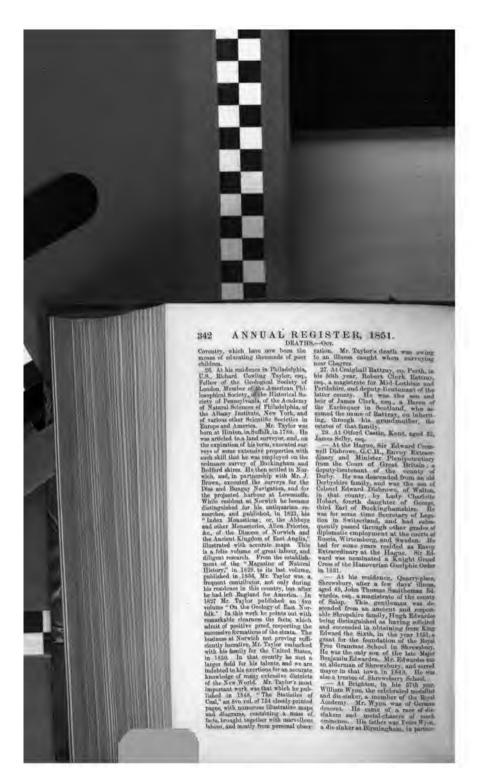
At the Observatory, Kensington,
At the Observatory, Kensington,
Dame Anne, vife of Sic James Sonub,
and nine of the late Joseph Ellis, essof Sonit, annieth.

19. At Tunhridge Wells, aged 21,
Henry, youngest son of Robert Barclay,
banker, of Leyton, Essex.
Lanker, John Collister Loring ElringLieut. Col. James Loffus ElringLieut. Col. James Loff













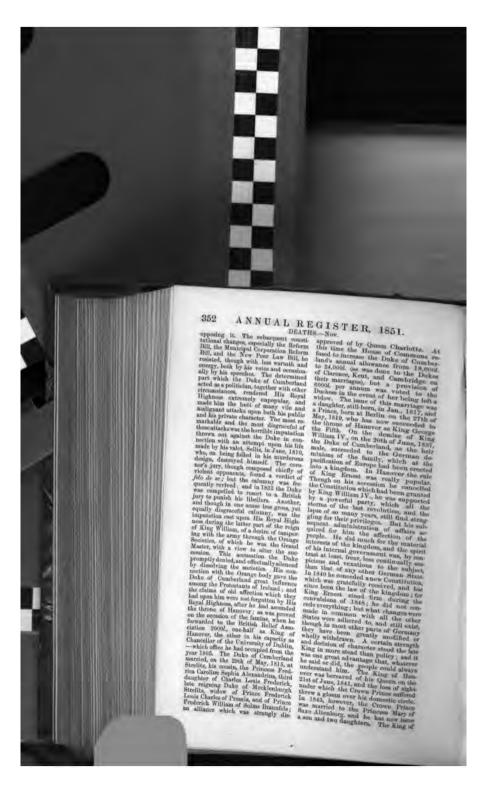


















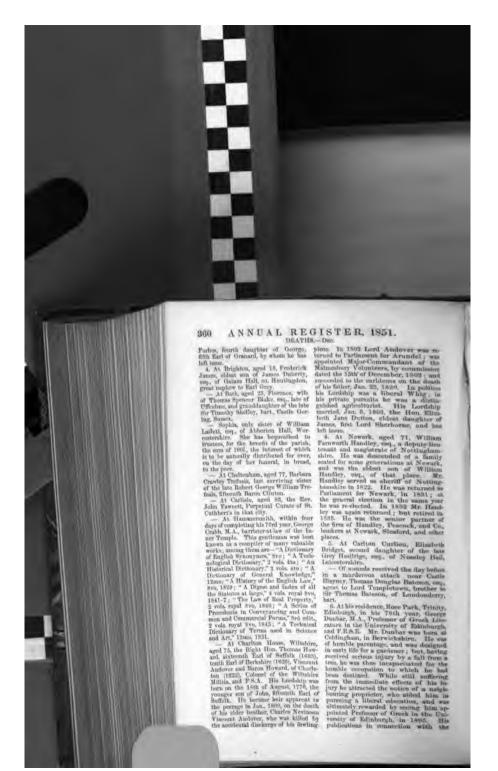


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Military Division, and then to the
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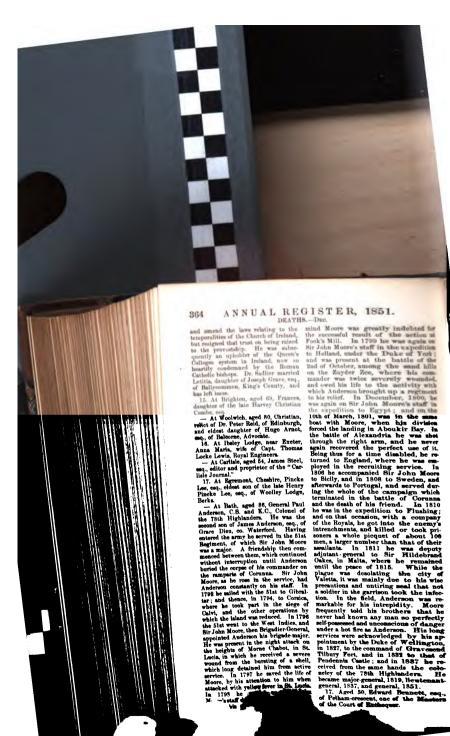












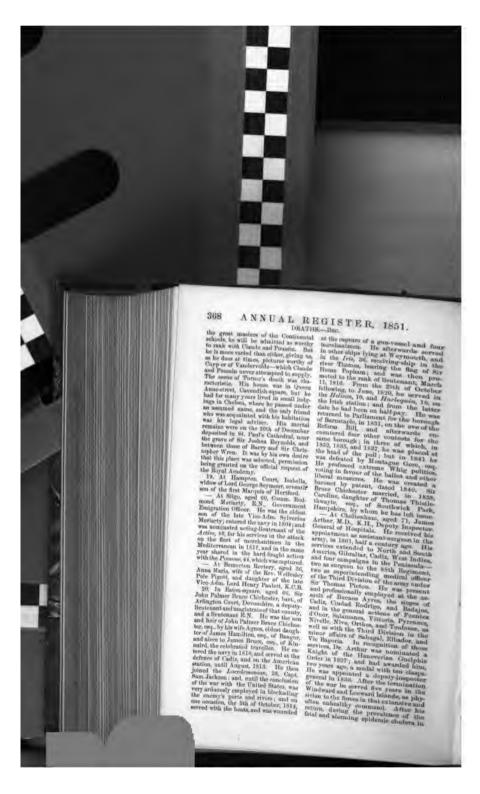








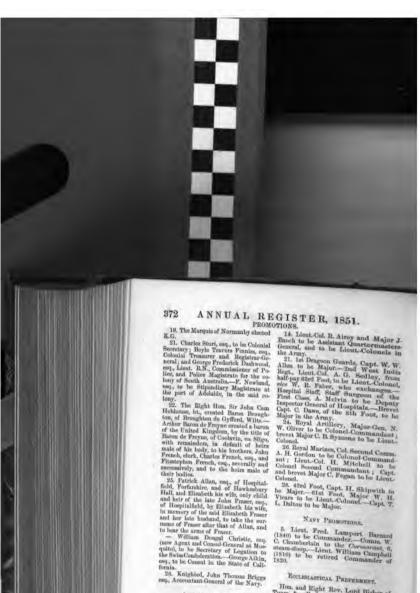












esq., Accountant-General of the Navy

ABMY APPOINTMENTS.

5. Licut, Fred. Lamport Barnard (1840) to be Commander.—Comm. W. C. Chamberlain to the Cornovana, 6, steam-born,—Licut, William Campbell (1810) to be retired Commander of

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENT.

Hon, and Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Tuam, &c., Ecclesiastical Commissioner for Ireland.

CHAPLAINCIES,

Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D. (Master of Christ's College, Cambridge), in Ordinary to the Queen. Rev. C. Baring (Rector of All Sonle', London), in Ordinary to the Queen. Rev. J. Yaughan, D.D. (Master of Harrow A. Yaughan, D.D. (Master of Harrow A. Yaughan, D.D. (Master of University of the Oueen.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

ARMY APPOINTMENT.

6. Royal Engineers, Liuut.-Com. Q. Nicolls to be Colonel Commandant.

7. 23rd Foot, Major Gen. Q.C. D'Aguilar, C.B., from 58th Foot, Major-Gen. E. B.,

Major.-Gelik Foot, Major-Gen. E. B.,

Wynyard, C.B., to be Colonel.—55th
Foot, Major-Gen. S. B. Anchunsty, C.B.,

to be Colonel.—55th
Foot, Major-Gen. S. B. Anchunsty, C.B.,

to be Colonel.—55th
Freeth to be Quartermosater-General to Lawrence General to Major at Experiment Colonel.

Major at Emperiment Colonel.—Deputy Inspector General of Major at Engelish. A Smith,

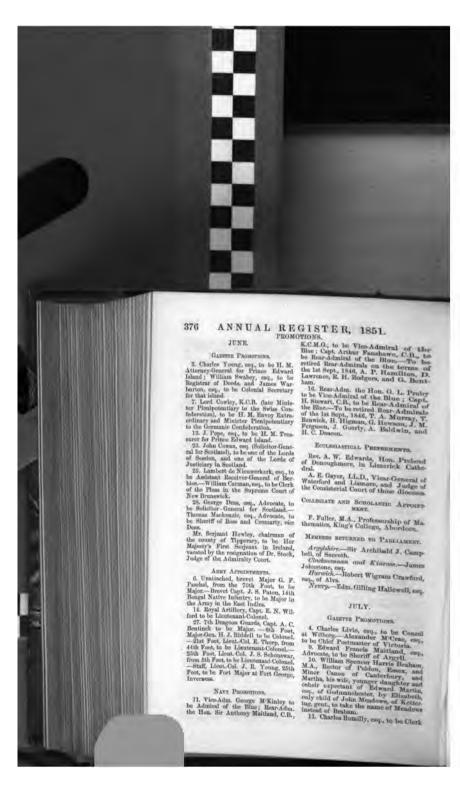
M.D., to be Inaspective General of Hospitals, and to be Superintential of the

Army Medical Department. Lieut-Col. F. Abbott, C.B. Cate of Bengal Engineers), to be Lieut-Governor of the East India Company's Seminary at Addiscombe.

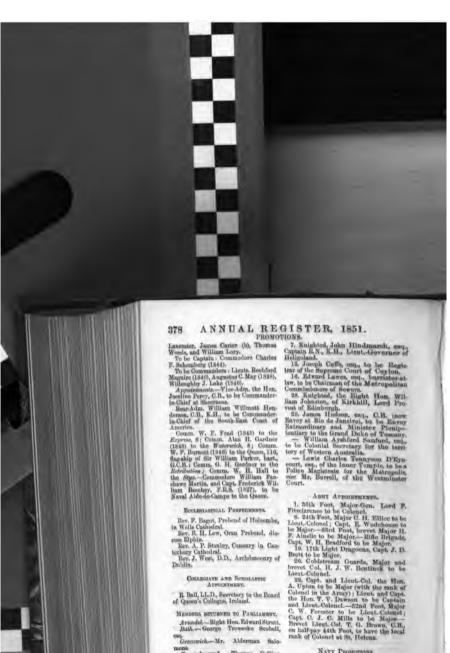












APPONIMENT.

R. Ball, L.L.D., Sourctary to the Board of Queen's Colleges, Ireland.

MEMBERS BETCHNED TO PARLIAMENT, Arundel - Right Hen. Edward Strutt. Bath. - George Traweake Scobell,

Greenwich-Mr. Alderman Salo-Knaresborough .- Thomas Collins, sq. Scarberough.—George Fred. Young,

AUGUST.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS. 6. Lord Colville of Cubress elected a Representative Peer of Scotland.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

5. J. G. Phillips to be retired Cap-

6. J. G. Phillips to be retired Cap-tain (1846).
8. C. Knight, esq., K.H., to the rank of Captain out the reserved half-par list. 15. To be retired Captain, William Bdward Hughes Allen, seq. 21. Vice-Adm. Sir R. H. Dremite, bart, to be Admiral of the Blue Ren-Adm. Sir W. A. Montagu, G.B. K.C.II., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.—To be retired Rear-Admiral, Capt. G. Brine.





Angeled of Appeal in Chancury.

1. Stances of Appeal in Chancury.

2. Knighted, John Potter, eag. of
Baile Hill, Lancabire, Mayor of
Manchester.

2. Knighted, Richard Turin Kinderaley, eag. w Vice-Chanceller: James
Parker, esg. a Vice-Chanceller: James
Parker, esg. a Vice-Chanceller: James
And Horticultural Societies, and that
Society of Arta; Charles Fox, esg.
Newstread, Spring graderies, and that
Ilman Cubitt, eng. F.K.S.

1 Inn. Cubitt, eng. F.K.S.

2 Inn. Cubitt, en

be Lieut-Colonel; Capt. R. N. Phillips to be Major.

31. The Light Dragoons, Major C.

31. The Light Dragoons, Major C.

31. Hagart to be Lieut-Colonel; Capt. J.

31. Hagart to be Major—Coldstream
Guards, Lieut. and Capt. T. M. Stoele
to be Capt. and Lieut. Colonel; S.

32. Light Dragoons, to be Light. Room 7th
Light Dragoons, to be Light. Phys. The
Light Dragoons, to be Colonel in the
Amy.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. W. Dianey, Deanery of

Rev. C. W. Dianey, Deanery of Armagh, Rev. C. W. Bagot, Chancellor of the Boroca of Bath and Wells.

Bey. A. B. Brown, Honorary Canon of Paterborough.

Rev. A. H. Brown, Honorary Camon of Peterborough. Rev. T. B. Coney, Honorary Canon of Bristol. Rev. C. Green, Honorary Canon of Norwich. Hee. T. G. James, Canon of Wells.

orwich, Rev. T. G. James, Canon of Wella Rev. G. Madau, Honorary Canon of

Goncester, Rov. M. Vavasour, Canon of Peter-borough.





ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

ABY APPOINTMENTA.

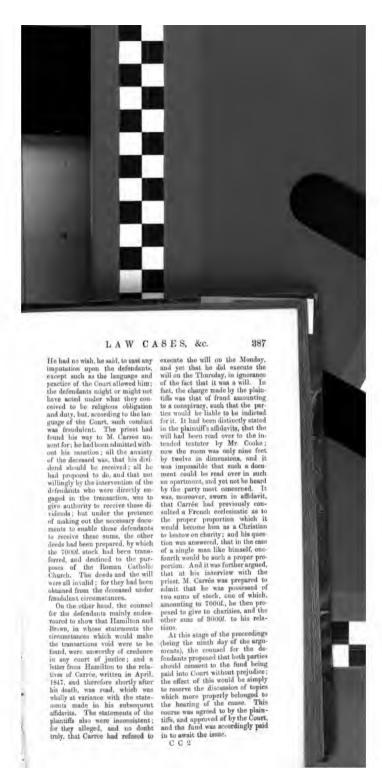
6. Sith Food brevet Major C. H.
Egerton to he Major.
11. Reyal
H. Hyde to be Lieut-Colonel.—Royal
H. Hyde to be Lieut-Colonel.—Royal
Engineer, he Lieut-Colonel.—Royal
to be Lieut-Colonel.—Royal
to be Lieut-Colonel.—Royal
to be Lieut-Colonel.—Royal
to be Major A. J. Stotherd
La Trib Food,
Enevet Major G. A. Durmferl to be
Major.



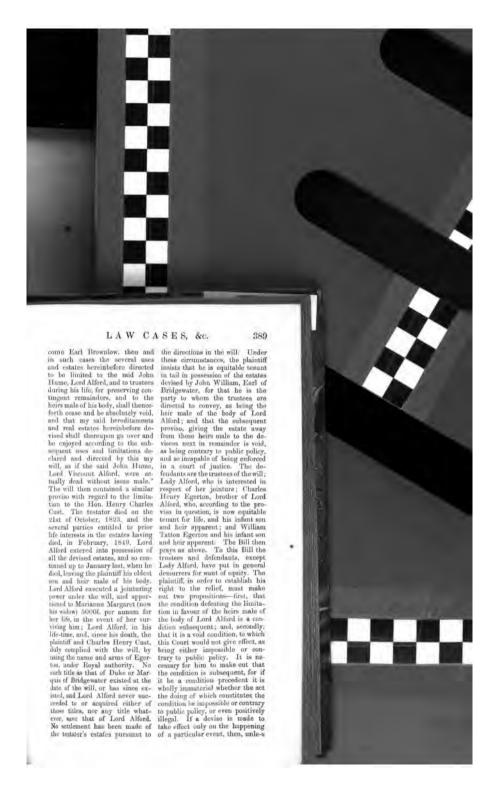










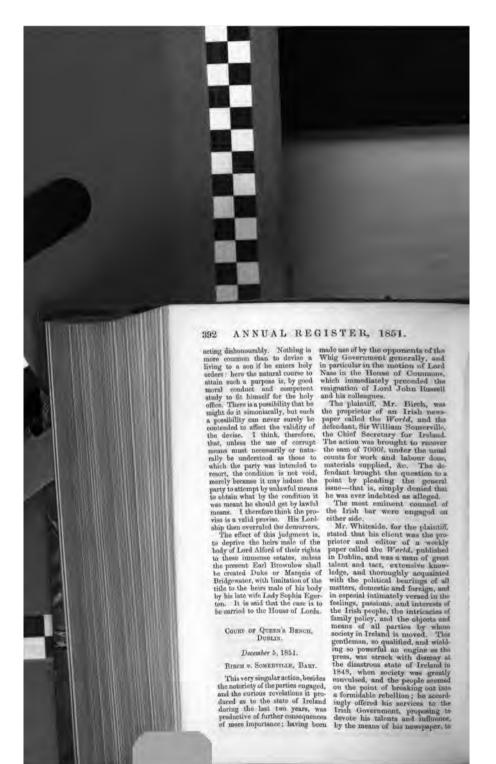


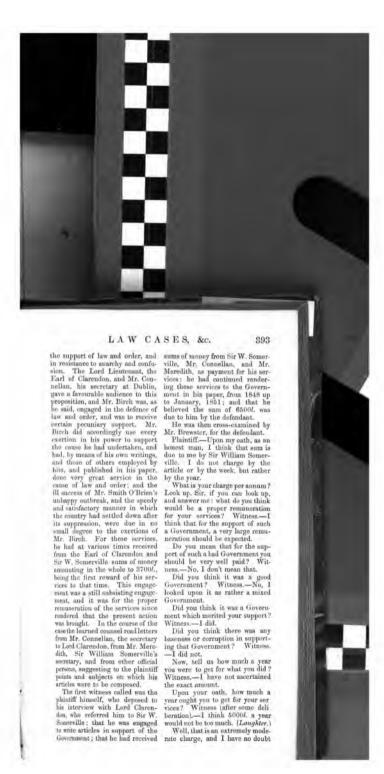


merely to the particular words in which the condition is expressed, but to the whole context of the will in which it occurs; and if the meaning so collected is that no estate is to vest unless on a particular act being done, or event hapcolar act being done, or event hap-pening, then the condition, how-ever expressed, is a condition pre-cedent. Lord Alford's is an in-terest for 99 years, if he should so long live. No interest could vest in the plaintiff until Lord Alford's leath, at the time, Lord Alford's death; at that time Lord Alford would or would not have acquired the title of Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater; if he had acquired it, then the estate of the plaintiff would arise; if he had not, then that of Lord Alford's next brother arose. One of the two alternatives must exist at the death of Lord Alford; and in the one case the

as account, and for a receiver. To no part of that relief is he, in my opinion, entitled. But it appears that no settlement has been made by the trustees. Now there is a provise in the will which declares that if the defendant John, Earl Brownlow, should be created Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater, with a limitation of the title to him and the heirs male of his body by his late wife only, that should be equivalent to the acquisition of the title by Lord Alford, and the estates should be settled so as to be thenceforth enjoyed as if the provise for determining the estates of Lord Alford and the heirs male of Lord Attord and the nears make of his body had not been contained in his will. If this is a valid previse, the plaintiff has clearly an interest in taking care that the settlement to be made shall secure to him his rights under the latter provise, whatever they may be. Is, then,









and the person whom you would be entitled to sue, when you entered into the new arrangement in June, 1848? Witness.—Yes. Let that answer be taken down; it is very important. Witness.—

tt is very important. Witness.— Oh, I consider that I had a claim on Lord Clarendon also, Did you ask to be appointed

Old you ask to be appointed Collectir-General of Taxes? Witness.—I did not, but if I did, I think I ought to get it for my services.

How much did you get altogether from Sir W. Somerville and Lord Clarendon? Did you not receive 1700f. in addition to the 2000. you had from his Excellency? Witness.—I did.

And now you swear you are entitled to 6500t, more? Witness.—I think I am,

Examined for the plaintiff, by Mr. Meagher.—Had Mr. Biroh, to your Excellency's knowledge, been supporting the Government before for any considerable time? Lord Clarendon.—Supporting the Government I no. I should say not. I sent for Mr. Birch in consequence of his offers to me to support loss and order. He had repeatedly offered to do so during the year 1847, and had sent me his papers, and written me various letters; which were simply seknowledged. I afterwards saw Mr. Birch, and hold him that he might write as he offered. I told him at the same time, I wished for no support to the Government; and that, as far as Imyself was concorned, he might abute me as much as he liked, as it was perfectly indifferent to me.

Am I to understand that your Excellency did accept his services on that occasion? Lord Clarendon.—Yes, to write in defence of law and order.

Did you see articles in support of law and order in his newspaper afterwards? Lord Clarendon.—Yes, I did occasionally.

Is it not a fact, that up to January, 1851, he continued to publish those articles in defence of "law and order"? Lord Clarendon.—I am not aware that "law and order" wanted any defence up to 1851.

Well, in defence of the general policy of the Government? Lord Clarendon.—I cannot say that he did; but, in fact, I never read his paper at all.

Did your Excellency make any payment to Mr. Birch for his services in defence of law and order; and might I ask you what sums? Lord Clarendon.—He received sums at various times: I could not exactly name the amount which I paid him. The first time I saw him he asked me for money. told him there were no funds applicable to such purposes. then said he did not ask me for it for his own remuneration, but because he should be otherwise unable to procure agents to extend the circulation of the paper. then offered him 100l. if I remember rightly, for it did not make any great impression on me at the time. He said that would not be sufficient for his purpose; and I think it was then extended to about 350l. This was in the beginning of February, 1848, if I remember correctly.

Did your Excellency know that any further sums of money wers paid to Mr. Birch in London? Lord Clarenden.—Yes.

Is your Excellency aware from what fund it came? Lord Clarendon.—From a fund placed at the disposal of Sir William Somerville, at my request.

Out of the public funds, was it? Lord Clarendon.—I could not say it came out of the public funds. I said it was a fund placed at the disposal of Sir William Somerville at my request.

Allowme to ask your Excellency, whether they were or were not public funds? Lord Clarendon.—Part of what Mr. Birch received was from money applicable to special services, and part was out of my own private pocket. The part which was from the money applicable to special services was advanced at my request and on my own responsibility; and was repaid by myself very long ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brewster.

—Is your Excellency aware that altogether Mr. Birch got 37001.?

Lord Clarendon—I am.

Was every farthing of that money from you? Lord Clarendon.—Every farthing.

And not a farthing of it from Sir William Somerville? Lord Clarendon.—Not a farthing.

The moneys he gave the plaintiff were advanced to him by your Excellency? Lord Clarendon.—Entirely so, or at my request, and I was responsible for them.

I mean that. Then, throughout the whole transaction Sir William Somerville acted simply as your agent? Lord Clarendon.—Simply as my agent, and solely by my instructions.

Re-examined by Mr. Meagher.— Was the 2000l. already referred to paid in consequence of an agreement? Lord Clarendon.—It was.

Is it in writing? Lord Clarendon.—It is.

Is that in your possession? Lord Clarendon.—Yes, but not actually in my own immediate possession.

Has your Excellency got it in your pocket? Lord Clarendon.—No.

Was that 2000l. paid in full liquidation of ——?



the sums were paid by Sir William Somerville; yet his account was twice sent in to Lord Clarendon, giving Lord Clarendon credit for the very items of those payments. Lastly, and Mr. Browster put this lastly because he desired first to show fully how this audacious show fully how this andacious plaintiff had acted—lastly, Lord Clarendon possesses his release of all claims. To get rid of the man for ever, Lord Clarendon gave him 2000L; and the plaintiff signed a release of all causes of action, dated the 4th November, 1850-a release of all causes of action against Lord Clarendon, "or any other person, from all claims for and in relation to services rendered, or alleged to be rendered, by James Birch.

The Lord Chief Justice summed

The jury almost immediately gave a verdict for the defendant, ith 6d. costs.

acquiting upon that declarated and asset with a subsequently implicated in another charge of poisoning, and again escaped justice; and in 1849, a woman named May, who was convicted of poisoning her husband. admitted that she had been instigated by the prisoner to the commission of that crime. In Septemmission of that crime. In September, 1850, she was taken up on the charge of poisoning her husband (see ANN. RED. for 1850, CHRON., p. 109).

Sarah Chesham deposed that she was the mother of the decensed, and at the time of his death she

occupied part of the same cottage occupied part of the same cottings with him and the prisoner. I remember my son being very ill in the winter of 1849. He was first taken about that time, and he continued ill until the following May, and he died in that month. in the house with him shortly before his death. He was not able to food himself for several days before ho





of it for her husband; and she added, that if I took it away, she hoped I would tell her father of it. I told her not to interfere with me, and I should take away just what I thought proper. Two or three times after this she repeated that she hoped I should not take the rice away. I kept the bag and the rice in my care until the 30th May, and I then delivered it to Dr. Taylor in the same state it was in when I

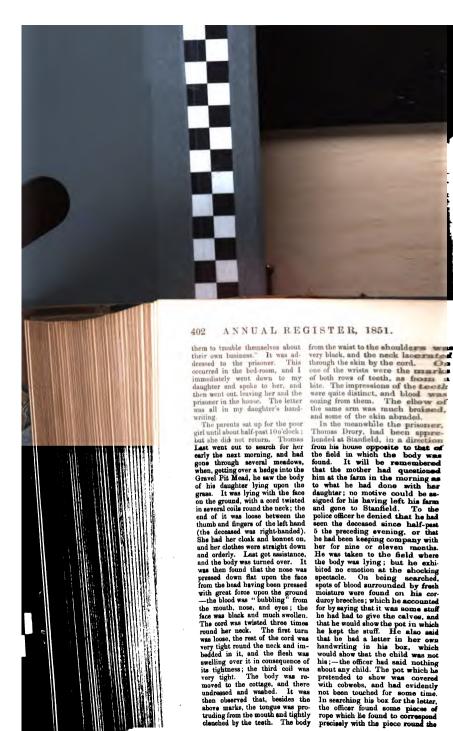
took it from the prisoner's house. Dr. Taylor, Professor of Chemistry at Guy's Hospital, examined, He deposed that he examined the contents of the bladder handed to him by Mr. Lewis, and applied the usual tests to them, and the result was the discovery of the presence of arsenic. He also said that the intestines presented the appear-

tend to develop any constitutional malady—such as consumption that might be in the system. Wit ness subsequently examined a quantity of rice that was hunded to him by Clarke, the police-officer, and he found that it was all over arsenic, and according to the cal-culations he had made he was of opinion that in the rice, which was about a pound in quantity, there were about sixteen grains of arsenic. Every grain of rice was covered with a minute portion of the poison, and the whole appeared to have been carefully mixed up together, so that every part of the rice was poisoned, and the interior of the bag contains ing the rice was likewise covered with arsenic. The poison consisted of the common white arsenie, which

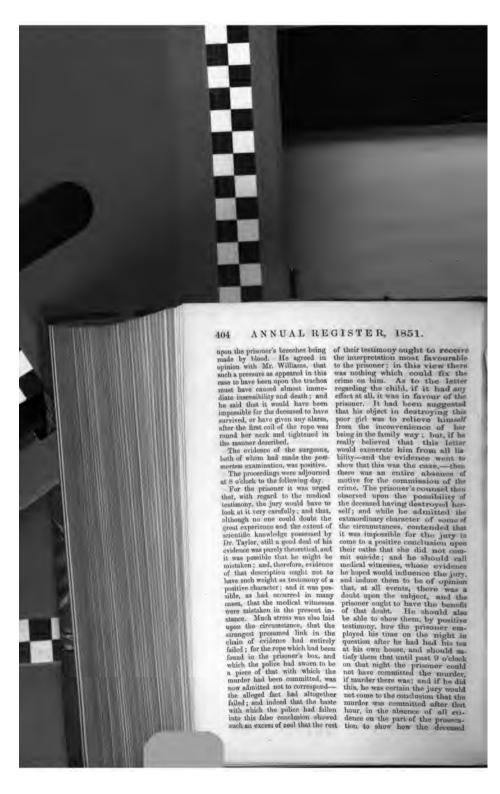
















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to make away with herself, many a time. She also said the same thing to my wife and other persons. I cannot recollect what brought up the conversation. I think it was when she was talking about Thomas Drory. I did not take any particular notice of what she said, because I thought she was "gammoning." The deceased was busily engaged in making baby linen at my house.

Mary Wheal.—I am the wife of the last witness. The deceased left us last August. She was not very cheerful when she lodged with us. I heard her once say that she had a razor in one hand and the other round his neck, and that she had attempted to cut his throat. I thought that she alluded to the prisoner when she said this. I also liave heard her say that she had several times attempted to make sway with herself, but something had always prevented her. She said she had tried to do it with a line, and also with a razor.

Several respectable witnesses described the prisoner as having the reputation of being a mild inoffensive young man.

Mr. James, in reply, placed before the jury temperately and clearly the principal points in the evidence that had been given—the appointment to meet—the fact of the prisoner having left his house evidently with the intention of meeting his intended victim—the entire absence of any evidence to account for his time during the period when the murder was no doubt committed—the blood upon his clothes—his false representations with regard to the deceased, and his conduct when he was informed of the discovery of the dead body of the murdered girl. If the jury could reconcile all these

circumstances with the innocence of the prisoner, no one would be more gratified than himself at their coming to such a conclusion; but, on the other hand, if they should be satisfied that these circumstances clearly made out his guilt, their duty demanded of them such a verdict as would allone be satisfied toy to their own consciences and the justice of the country.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, said, the first question the jury would have to consider was, whether the deceased

whether the deceased was mudered, and, secondly, if she was, whether the prisoner's was the hand that destroyed her; and, is coming to that coriclusion, they must not give any effect to suspicions or probabilities; but it was the duty of the prosecution to satisfy them, and to leave no moral doubt on their minds, that he had committed the offence before they found him guilty of it. On the part of the prisoner it was contended that the deceased might have destroyed herself, and it was therefore a very important consideration for the jury whether the case was one of suicide or of murder.

The jury almost immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the Lord Chief Justice passed sentence of death upon the convict declaring himself perfectly satisfied with the verdict.

He was executed on the 25th of March with Sarah Chesham, the professed poisoner; but, unlike that criminal, died penitent, having first made a confession of his guilt. By this it appeared that he had made an appointment with his victim in the evening, when it would be dark. He took with him a rope. They sat down on a bank and conversed; while they talked he slipped the rope round her neck,

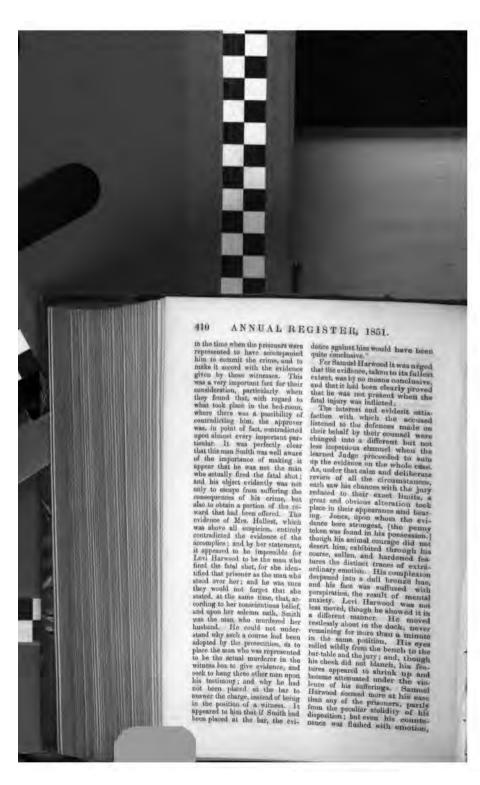




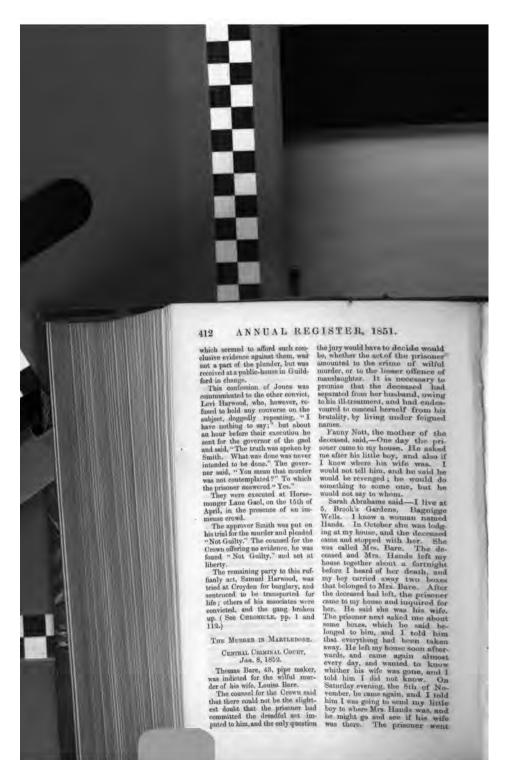














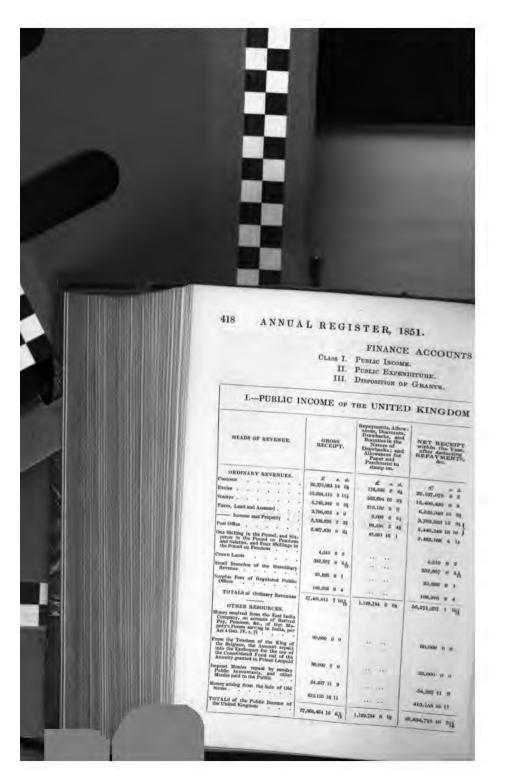


All had been quiet up to that time, but immediately after the boy was but immediately after the boys down wit-told to take the boys down wit-ness heard violent acreaming, and something fell heavily to the ground, apparently like the table or chairs in the deceased's room.











FOR THE YEAR 1851.

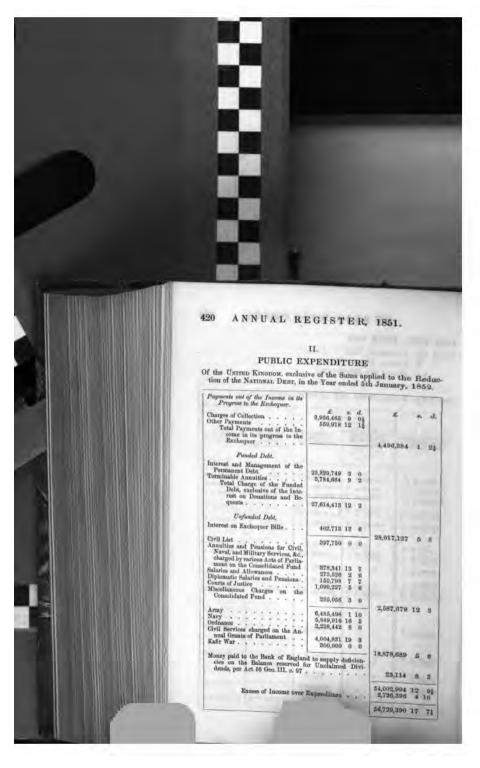
CLASS IV. UNFUNDED DEBT.

V. PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

VI. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5TH JANUARY, 1852.

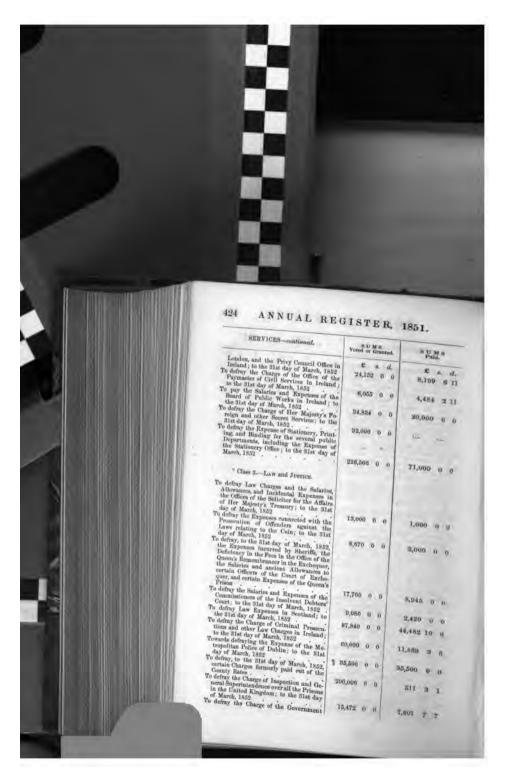
TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES.	TOTAL Payments out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and BILLS Outstanding on 5th Jan., 1852,	TOTAL Discharge of the Income.
EAL	£ 4.4	£ + 4.	£	2 . 4
22,636,398 11 11	1,60,176 1 5	20,615,337 12 0	407,712 TB 6 289,687 13 54	92,696,996 13 13 15,965,994 4 94
15,055,904 4 9±	384,155 4 61	14,447,001 G 5 6,385,00 14 0	200,007 13 19 151,007 6 89	6,690,880 4 4
9,270,134 17 53	305,781 11 01	(0,560,961 is d) (5,304,963 ii l)	44,597 4 2	9,070,194 17 78
0,675,454 10 64	19 EL CH.100.1	1,000,000 0 0	309,296 18 04	2,875,454 10 94
4,510 # 2	nt 7 lo	4,44 0 4	++ 30	4,510 8 2
479,997. 4 4	152,550 18 4	150,000 0 0	176,146 6 0	478,697 4 4
23,600 e 1	100 100	22,820 6 1	to so	25,426 G I
100,016 8 4	40 44	100,910 8 4	100 100	105,010 8 4
87,507,339 16 2 <u>4</u>	4,491,384 1 25	51,699,553 7 9	1.071,400 7 34	57,537,339 to 21
90,000 0 0	*61.1**	60,000 () ()	# AP	20,000 6 6
36,010 0 0	(44)	36,000 0 0	22 (44)	30,000 0 0
54,897 11 8	Dec. 1991	64,207 13. 9.	12 100	54,297 11 9
A13,133 10 11	35 (E)	413,155 16 11	22 66	413,146 16 11
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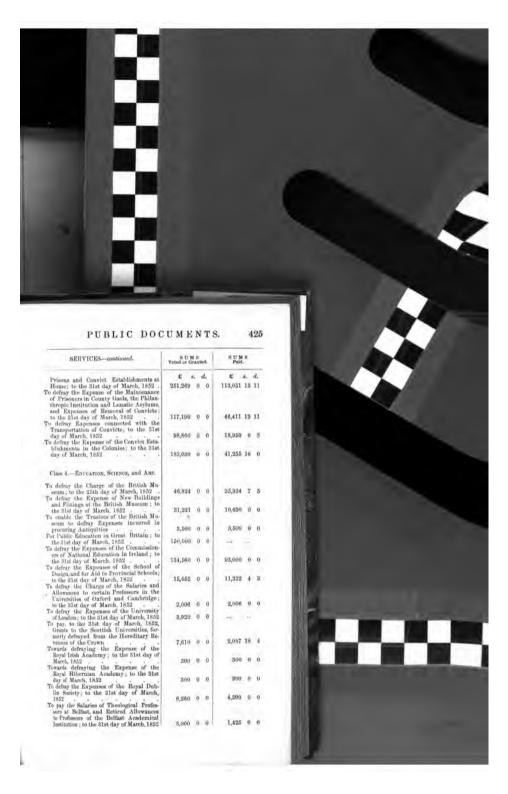








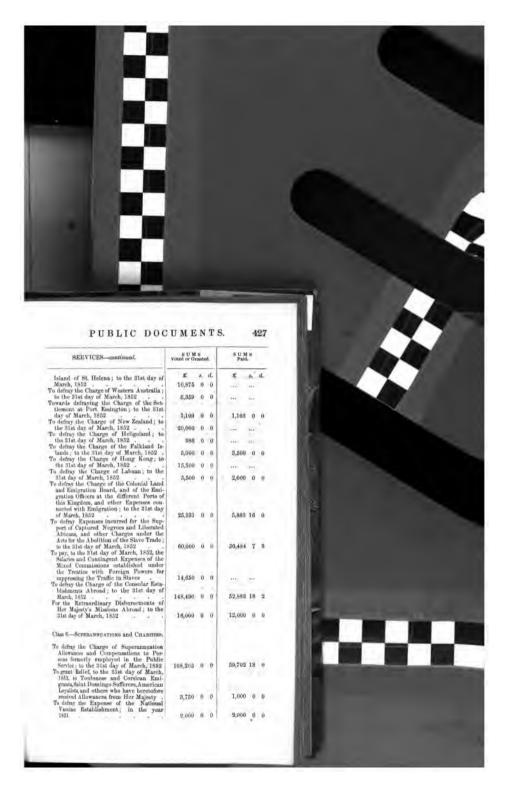


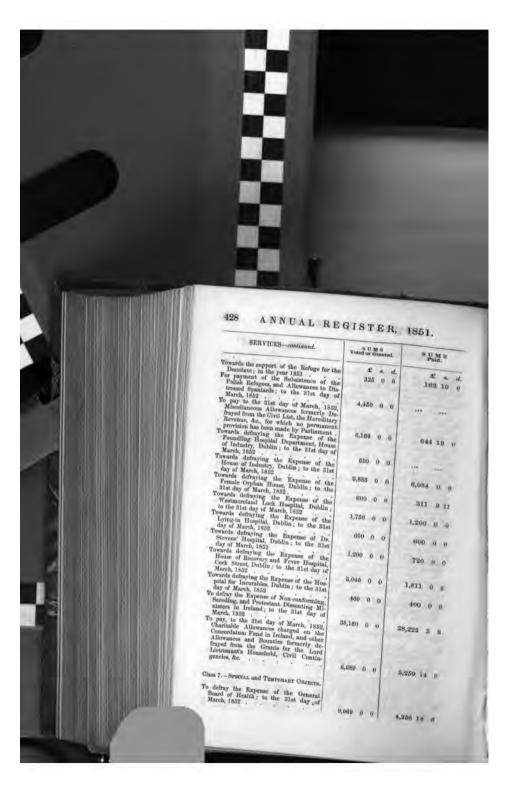




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SERVICES—continued.	Voted or Granied.	SUMS Paid.
To defray the Expenses of the Queen's University in Ireland; to the 31st day of	£ a d.	£ a d
March, 1852 . To defray, in the year 1851, the Expenses	1,620 0 0	650 6 6
of the National Gallery . To defray the Expense of the Geological Survey of Great Beitain and Ireland, the Museum of Practical Geology in London,	1,700 0 0	*** ***
and the Museum of Irish Industry in Dullin; to the Sist day of March, 1852. It defray the Expense of Magnetic Obser- vatories Aliroad, including the Superin- tendent's Establishment at Woolwich, also of Observations and Services carry- ing on under the direction of the Astro- ing on under the direction of the Astro-	15,628 0 0	6,000 0 0
nomer Royal; in the 31st day of March, 1852	2,421 0 0	ne ne
Expense of erecting Buildings for a Na- tional Gallery in Edinburgh, and other purposes connected therewith, and with the Promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland	10,000 e o	10,000 0 0
Class 5.—COLONIAL and CONSULAR SERVICES.		
I owards defraying the Charge of the Civil Establishment of the Bermudas; to the 31st day of March, 1852	4,049 0 0	
fowards defraying the Charge of Prince Edward's Island; to the 31st day of	4,049 0 0	2,600 0 0
March, 1852 Po defray the Charge of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the British North Amo- rican Provinces; to the 31st day of March,	1,500 0 0	150 (81)
To defray the charge of the Indian Department in Canada; to the 31st day of	7,677 0 0	
Bahama Islands; to the 31st day of March, 1852	18,600 0 0	
To defray the Charge of the Salaries of the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, and others in the West India Colonia	70 0 0	***
to the 31st day of March, 1852 o defray the Charge of the Salaries, Allowances, and Contingencies of the Stipendiary Justices in the West India Colonies and the Mauritius; to the 31st	18,028 0 0	
o defray the Charge of the Civil Esta-	86,075 0 0	279 1 1001
Africa; to the 31st day of March, 1852	13,760 0 0	111

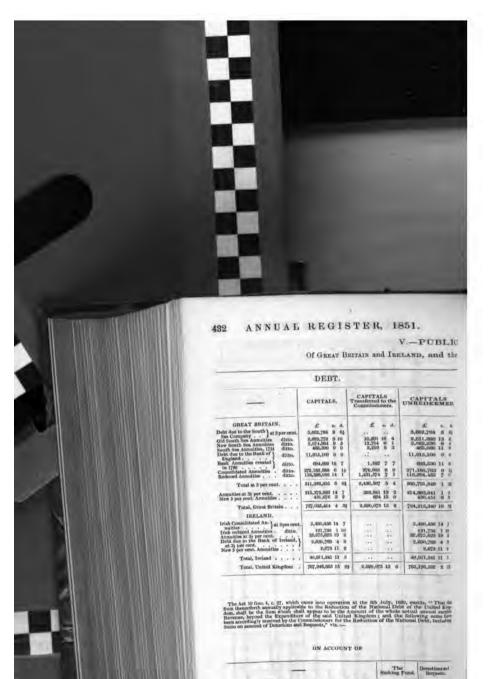








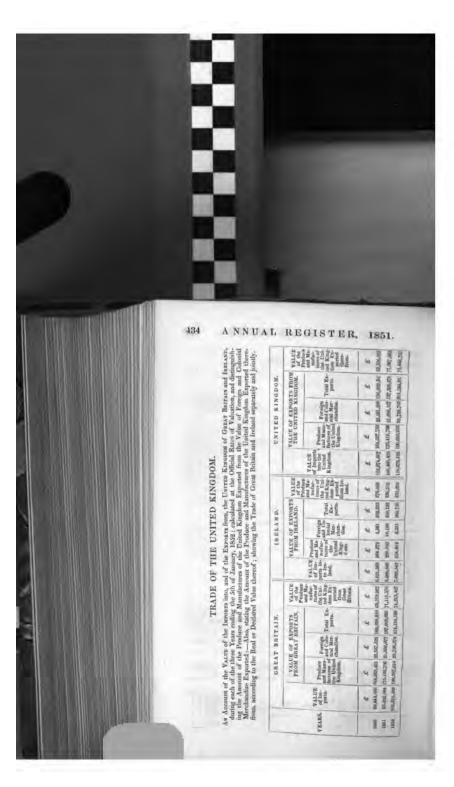
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. 431 £ = d. 17,742,800 0 0 7,248,467 6 3 25,011,207 6 3 An Account of the University Dent of Gener Betrain and Lierann, and of the Demands Outstanding on the 5th January, 1852. TOTAL. 17,742,800 0 0 17,742,800 0 0 DINPROVIDED. 7,268,467 6 8 7,268,467 6 8 1,015,625 12 10 Exchequer Bills to be issued to complete the Charge upon the Comolidated Fund . . . £ 2 d 8,297,892 19 1 1,029,425 12 10 13,800 0 0 PROVIDED. IV.-UNFUNDED DEBT. SURFICES OF Ways and Means remaining at the disposal of Deduct the Amount of Exchequer Bills paid off out of the Ways and Means, Moncy Change, but which it is not proposed to replace by the issue of Exchequer Bills Exchequer Bills Some remaining unpaid charged upon Aids granted by Parliament Toxat Unfunded Debt and Demands Outstanding SURPLUS of Ways and Means . Ways and Means



E 4. d. d. 614.701 10 8 731,545 5 7 758,196 17 16 744.752 17 16 9,879,196 6 0

11,98 0 7

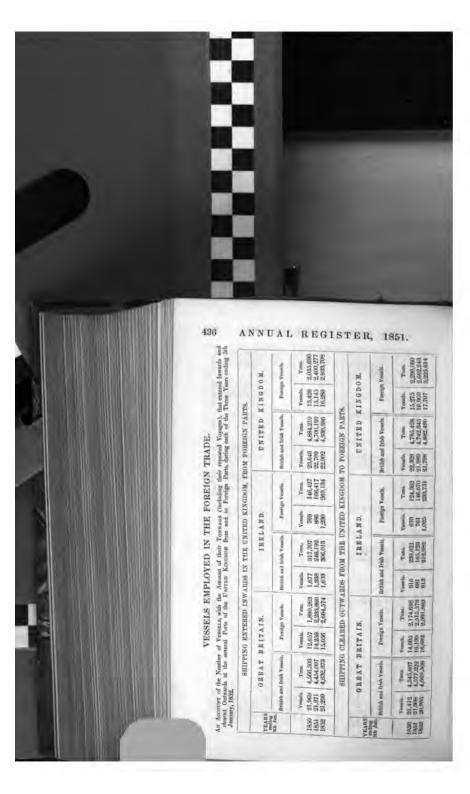




NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NEW VERSILS HULL.—An Account of the Number of Versils, with the Amount of their Tonnan, that were Half and Registered in the several Ports of the Battian Emeric, in the Years ending 5th January, 1850, 1851, and 1852 respectively.

	Year ending 5t	Year ending 5th January, 1850.	Year ending 3d	Year ending 5th January, 1851.	Year ending 5th	Year ending 5th January, 1832.
Scotland Scotland Fundand Scotland British Plantations	Veneta 570 135 135 141 160	Tomospo. 61.688 94.123 2.147 8.818 123,864	Vessels. 528 136 25 36 714	Townster. 101,666 30,100 1,929 3,835 124,953	Vesich. 521 138 18 90 546	Tunnage. 109,811 38,858 9,926 199,576
Torat.	1,462	945,130	1,439	269,480	1,248	975,189



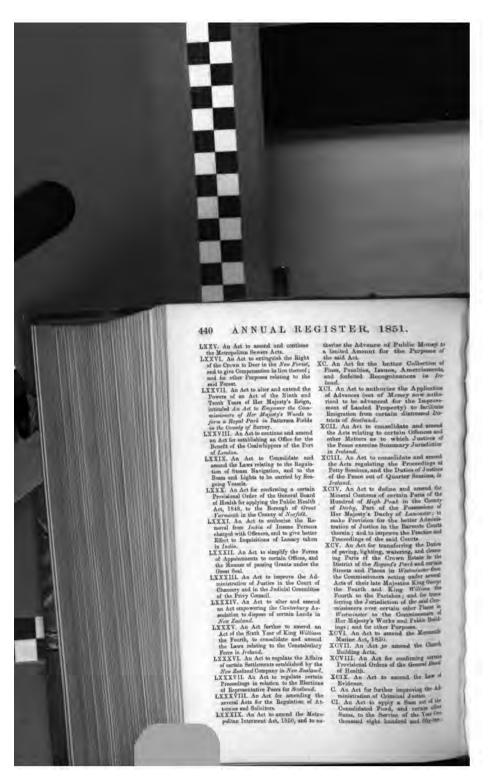




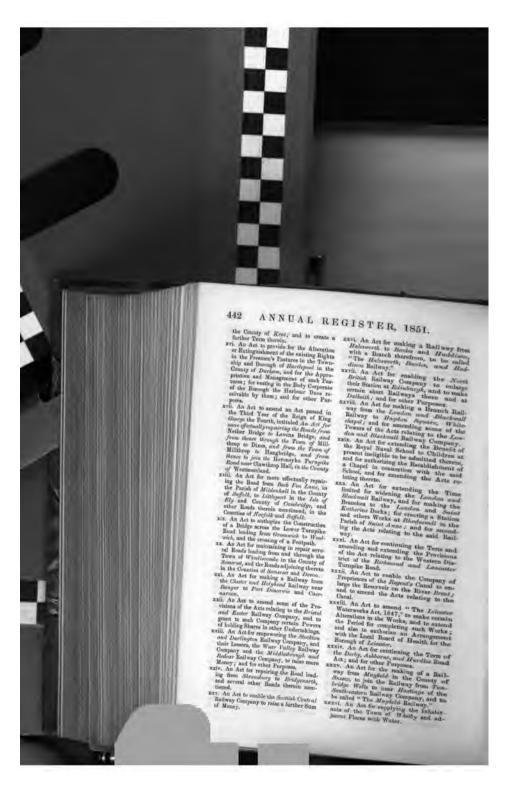
annual Value.

An Act to continue cortain Turopike Acts in Great Britain;

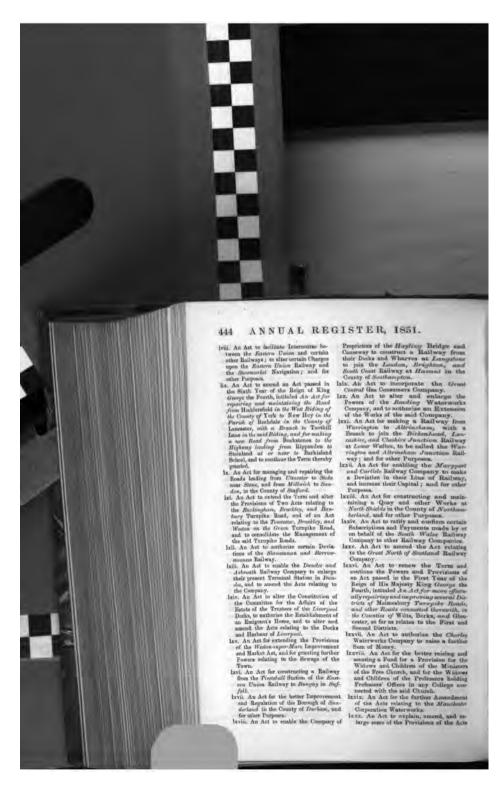












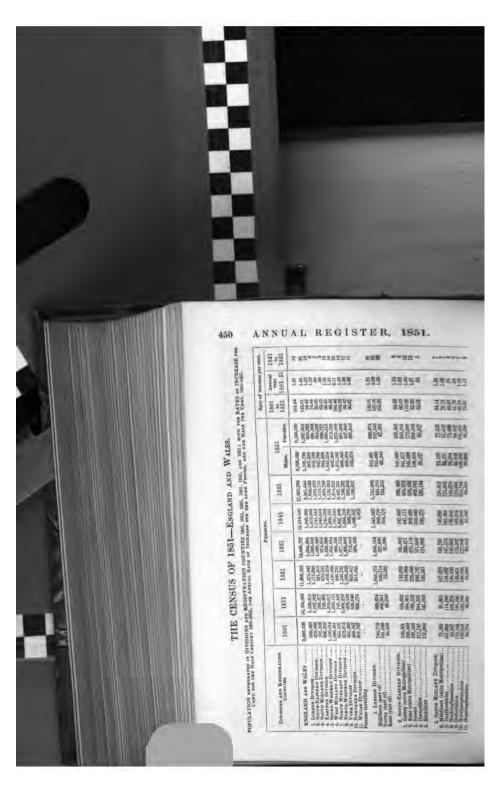


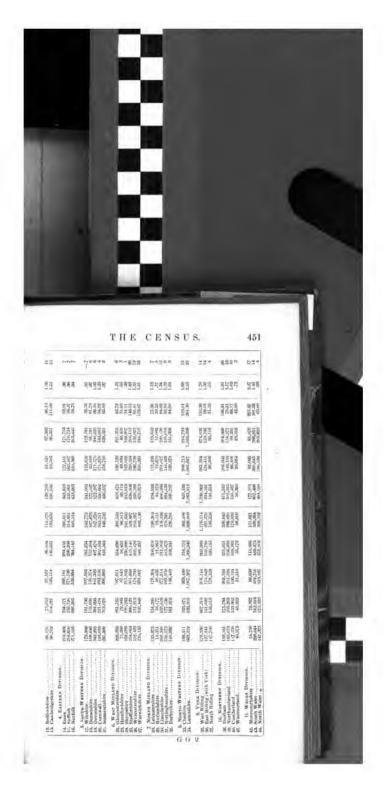


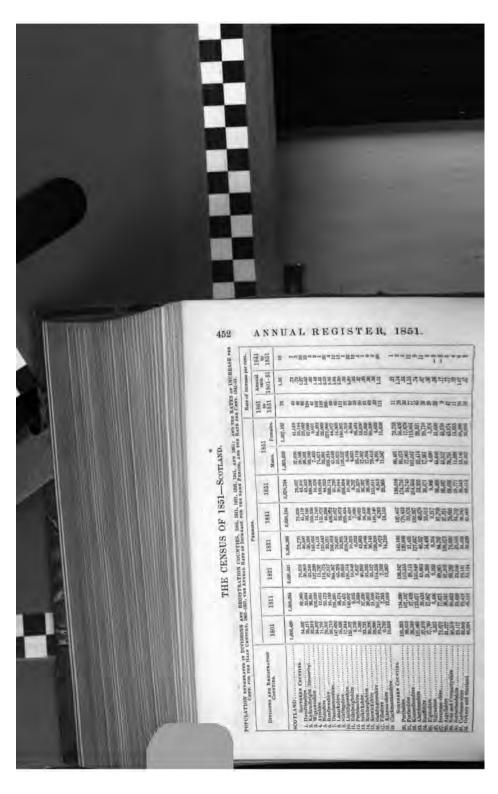












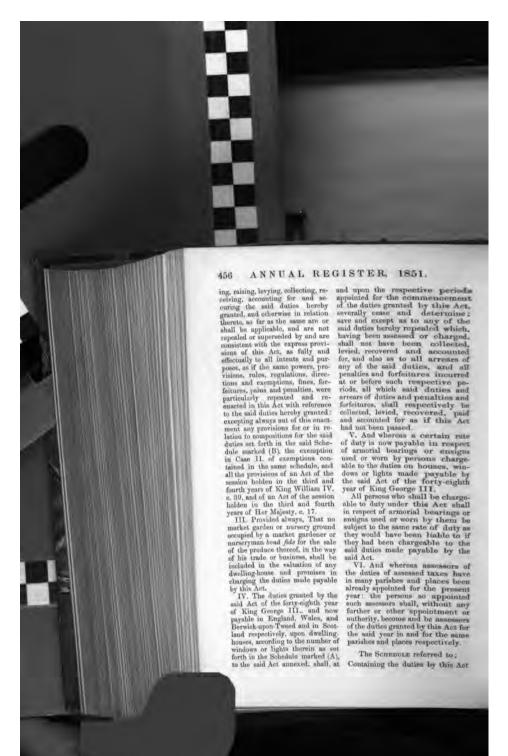




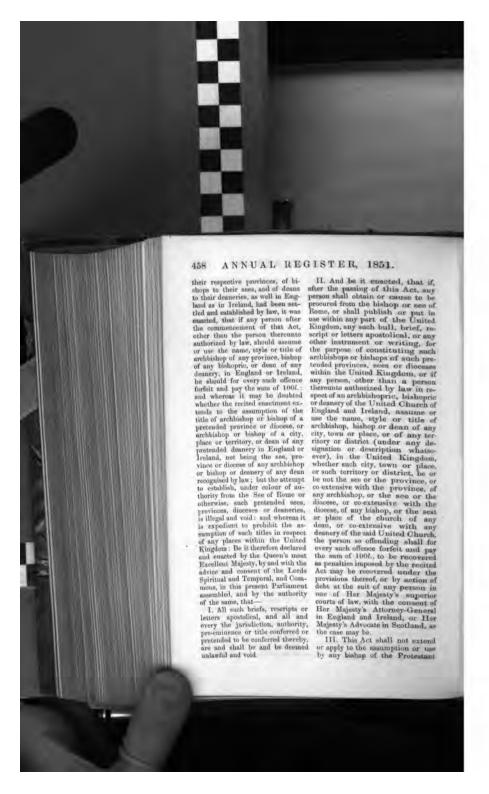
	184	(7th June)		1651 (Let March, **,						
PROVINCES, COUSTIES, AND TOWNS.	Houses.	Pantilles.	Persons.	Houses.	Families.	Persons.	Increase or De- ercase to the Number of Per- script between 1841 and 1851.		9	
							In-	De-	j	
Elsephia Town Dublia City Dublia City Dublia City Dublia City Dublia City Elsephia Kilkenny City Kings Longford Longtord Longtord Weath Westord Westord Wicklow	14,562 21,771 25,699 10,369 3,507 29,504 19,029 90,011 11,760 96,400 14,903 34,710 19,301	15,210 3,266 40,311 26,763 26,753 26,753 26,874 26,875 21,039 22,684 25,684 22,684 21,110	36,258 16,961 252,736 140,057 114,493 193,249 146,657 110,491 111,379 135,423 141,309 141,309 141,309	11,884 3,308 95,003 96,333 16,867 9,990 94,945 29,189 14,479 17,971 20,290 20,486 18,505 31,446 16,607	12,542 3,694 67,625 17,489 3,777 24,289 22,125 16,311 17,221 20,937 21,321 35,055 17,236	68,157 16,876 254,850 147,506 96,627 30,283 139,094 112,878 83,158 91,045 139,706 109,747 107,510 180,170 96,287	512,194 7,639 1,312	11,077 17,001 48,415 20,200 20,200 44,120 21,700 21,000 65,200	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
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Total	377.00	415,154	2,706,163	200,726	330,250	1,001,007	Idama	hers str	ŝ	
ULEYRS. Antony Armaigh Belfost Carriestergras Tow Cavan Dornigal Down. Fermunagh Leedonderry Minnajhan Tytome	\$1.47 12.47 1.48 42,735 61.40 47,84 41,44 30,44	6 43,170 5 15,179 1 1,000 6 42,556 6 51,150 6 62,155 4 20,656 4 41,110 6 36,80	9,071 9,071 9,071 9,071 943,150 100,440 1,063,440 1,063,440 1,064,401 4,004,401 4,004,401	27, 46 15, 10 1, 07 31, 01 46, 70 61, 36 1 21, 38 4 30, 60 27, 34	37,400 90,000 1,008 18,008 46,679 18,471 1 22,197 10 30,000 27,557	250,355 196,450 196,660 8,493 174,300 254,200 317,776 115,970 191,744 141,410 251,395	P1,308	25,070 26,070 20,070 41,000 41,000 30,430 30,430 57,000 61,001	4 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	
Total	436,78	229,88	3 2,386,37	3 375,10	300,731	9,004,230	24,352	106,430	ä	
Currategur. Galway Town Galway Town Galway Leitrim Mayo Rossummon Sligo	72,8 26,6 70,5 45,8	60 74,66 60 97,19 67 70,36 81 46,36	3 429,162 2 1.55,59 0 368,86 7 953,56	51,80 7 19,78 7 49,18	7 20,170 40,000 51,980	94,607 950,129 111,800 974,716 173,790 123,769	7,4mi	134,794 42,489 134,371 79,790 80,117	SHE	
Total	940,00	255,60	1,410,63	177,0	0 184,030	1,011,917	7,498	414,014	E	
GENERAL TOT.	L 1,361,3	1,479,76	17 8,175,11	1,115,0	1,207,000	6,515,794	Total D	errian.	ä	

a The date of the present Canasia fring an days entire then that of the presenting—2601 persons should be similed to the grow population of Bull, that being the number of harvest labourers who it was secretarised the fireband previous to the present of the contracts include the Army serving in trained Number of Persons in 101, 6, the of the Abertacts include the Army serving in trained to the contract of the





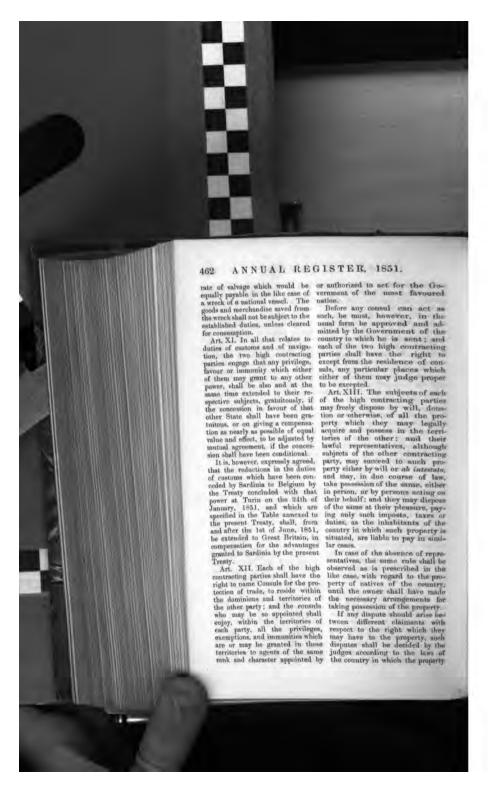


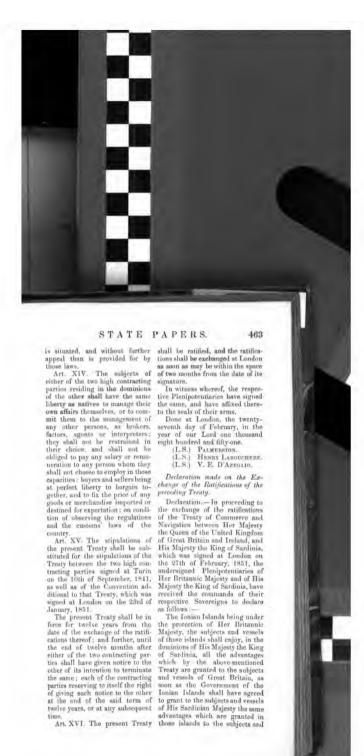






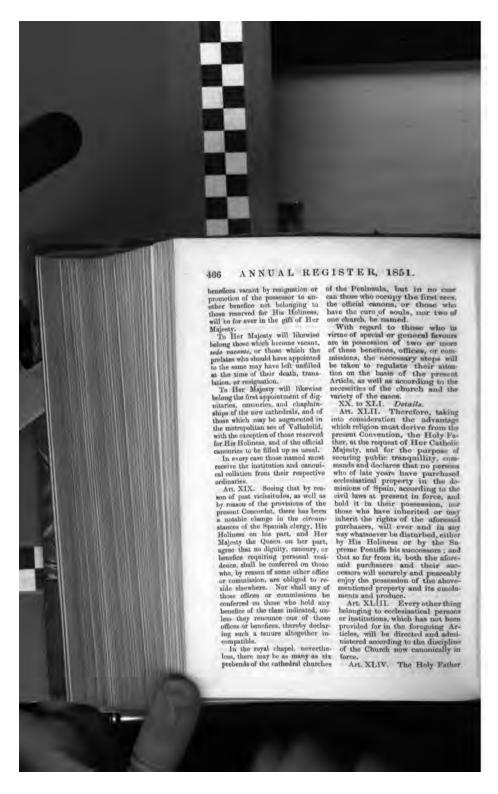




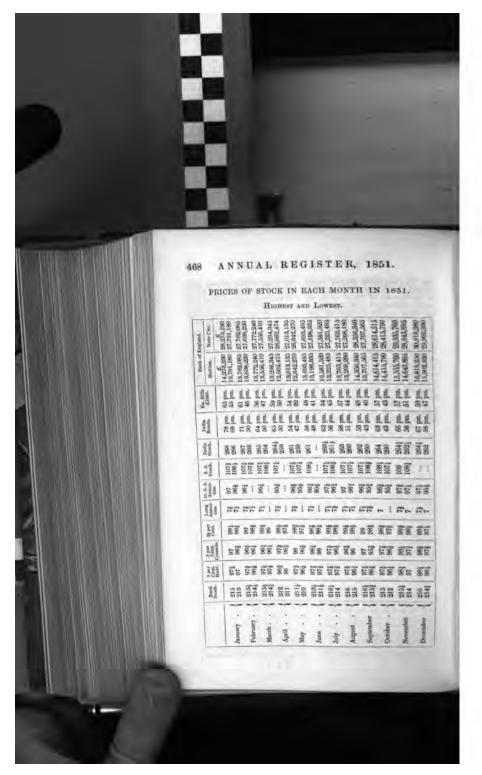
















Manniages, Binths, and Deaves, returned in the Years 1841-1851.

Years.	mai.	11143.	1843.	1844.	1/545.	1846.	1847.	184EL	1849.	1850.	1851 -
								138,300 563,138 309,960			

Total Number of BANKRUPTS.

1001.	England.	Treland.	Scotland.	Total.	
January	98	4	- 23	65	
February	47	7	29	83	
March	71	1 1	32	108	
April	in.	4	361	104	
May	68	1	20	112	
July appropriate the second	DE .	5	200	191	
August	70	4	25	167	
September and a september of the septemb	74	A	31	100	
October	3.0	6	4.5	138	
November assessment of the second	118	2	48	3688	
December	116	6	34	156	
Total	948	63	300	12991	

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1851.—From Tables prepared by the Astronomer Royal.

Quarters.	Barom-			Thermos	neter.			Rain.		
	Mean,	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest in the sun.	Lawest on the grass.	Mean temper, of the air.	Horizontal movement in Miles.	Pressure on square	in the.	In Inches
Winter Spring Snrmer Antumn V*Az Mea	19-711 29-134 19-165 11-154	587-4 87-0 187-4 707-3 107-0	8117 9816 3716 9813 3317	70-0 102-0 10-0 47-3 102-0	17-0 90-0 30-5 17-0 17-0	49-1 51-0 60-2 44-3 49-4	796 671 671 Meson of each week.	Gristert. 9-6 3-0 11-0 11-0 11-0 11-0 11-0 11-0 11-0	Mean. 97 93 92 92	7-00 4-07 6-18 3-10 20-16



In Literis Humanioribus.

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Chitty, Joseph Gr ist Church.

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Falcon, Robert S. Queen's.

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Ridding, George. Bellod.

Regers, Benjamin. Wadham.

Santford, Charles W. Christ Church.

Waton, Albert. Wadham.

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CLASSIS II.
Rull, Charles M. University.
Caldicott, John G. Jesus.
Church, Alfred J. Lineah.
Church, Alfred J. Lineah.
Cure, Edward C. Balliol.
Day, Starling G. Wallham.
Frith, George A. Christ Church.
Lough. Cholmede A. Trinity.
Pope, Edwin. University.
Trinder, Daniel. Exster.
Tyler, George G. Christ Church.
Welby, William B. Christ Church.
Wood, William.
Trinity. Christ Church-

CLASSIS III. CLASSIS III.

Adams, Caker. New.
Alexander, David M. Brasenuse,
Armud, Henry B. Chevat Church.
Bengough, John C. Orel.
Benner, Arthur T. Lincoln.
Buttandaw, John. Copus Christi.
Campbell, Thomas H. St. John's.
Clay. Clarles J. University.
Collier, Charles H. Oriel. Dangerfield, John H. St. Mary Hall. Edwards, David. Christ Church. Feilden, Henry A. St. Alban Holl. Heaven, Hudson G. Trinity. Hichens, Richard. Exeter. Hill, Thomas B. Wadhaw. Kenendy, Alexander M. Exeter. Macnamars, Henry. Loncoln. Kennedy, Alexander M. Exeter.
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Mills, Charles H. Obrist Cherch.
Nutr, Charles H. Maydalen.
Price, John. Jesus.
Remison, Thomas. Quest's.
Roweliffe, Henry. St. John's.
Whately, Arbur P. Christ Church.
Wilgress, George F. Exeter.
Wund, John R. Christ Church.
Woodward, Lionel M. Oriel.

Wundmard, Linnel M. Gred.

CLASES V.

Beowne, William S. Predwohe.
Cholmeley, Chaele H. Magdden.
Darby, Jonathan G. N. Carist Church.
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Hamber, Thomas. Orest
Haydon, John. Trimity.
Kentp, John C. Bulliel.
Loige. Samuel. Lincoln.
Marriott, Hichard W. St. Alliam Hall.
Mushman, Joseph S. St. Alliam Hall.
Parry, Henry H. Bulliud.
Christ Church.
Russ. Alexander H. Christ Church.
Stirling, Waite H. Eveter,
Walker, James R. Christ Church.
Wright, William. St. John's.
Liners.

Examiners. Henry B. Wilson. William Linwood. Benjamin Jowett.

In Disciplinia Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS L. Brock, Issac. Queen's. Campbell, Thomas H. St. John's.

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Caldicott, John G. Jesses,

Lea, Frederick S. Wadham. Marsham, Charles J. B. Mertan.

CLASSIS IV. CLASHS IV.
Barff, Albert. Pembroke.
Heaven, Hudson G. Trinity.
Hichens, Richard. Excler.
Jones, Samuel F. Pembroke.
Rogers, Benjamin B. Waitham.
Wallace, Alexander. Trinity.
Walker, James R. Christ Charch.

CLASSIS V. CVIII.

Examiners. Edward H. Hansell

Samuel W. Wayte.

George H. S. Johnson.



H. B. Wilson, W. Linwood. W. Hedley. G. Butler.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS 1.
Cock, Frederick K. H. University.
Hyde, Edgar. Corpus.
Shirley, Waiter W. Wadham.
Stroud, John. Merton.

CLASSIS II. Gray, Henry R. Worcester.

CLASSIS III.
Corbould, Edward J. Wadham.

Fleming, Issac P. St. Mary Hall. Keene, William. Brosemose. Legard, Francis D. University. Newdigate, Alfred. Christ Church. Smith, Philip B. University. Woollcombe, George Ley. Halliol.

CLASSIS IV.

Evans, Joseph G. Pembroke.

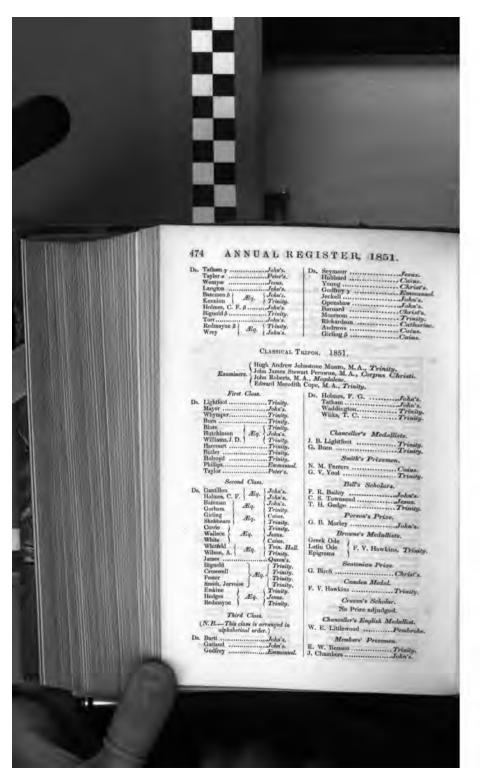
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S. W. Wayte.







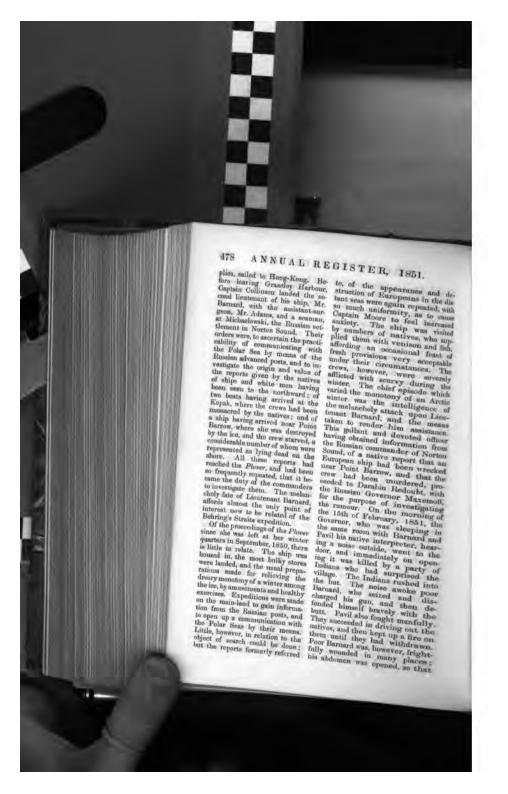


passed by the officers and crew of the Placer in more than usual anxiety. The detachment of Lieut. Pullen bad greatly reduced the the natives were not sociable; the situation of the ship far from secure; and reports began to come in from the Esquimaux which caused great uneasiness, for it seemed not impossible that Sir John Franklin's party had perished, or were perishing, within their reach. Nevertheless, the tedium of a second winter was cheerfully encountered; the natives

had bartered with a number of people "like ourselves," in a vessel near Point Barrow.

These reports gave Commander Moore much anxiety; the people referred to might be Franklin or referred to migat be Franklin or some of his party straggling home-wards, or Lieut. Pullen exposed to disaster on his voyage. It was necessary that these rumours should be investigated. Several parties were accordingly sent out overland, who returned, after enduring much hardship and fatigue, with vague rumours of slarming import. It seemed that the scene of the alleged disaster could only







savages set fire to the houses, and then departed. No motive can be assigned for this treacherous attack.

Captain Collinson, with the En-terprise, arrived at Port Clarence on the 3rd of July, 1851, and im-mediately resumed the search to the northward. No intelligence has yet been received of his proceedings, nor has anything yet been heard of the position in which the Investigator had passed the winter. The Flover at the same time was enabled to resume her active ser-vice, and sailed from Grantley Harbour on the 11th of July to Norton Sound, for the purpose of gaining information, and of assisting any parties from the Enter-prise or Investigator; and returned to Port Charence on the 30th of July, Commander Moore here found H.M.S. Dudalus, Captain Wellesley, which had been sent to assist the expedition. The Plover sailed again to the northward, but found the ice so far to the south, and so closely packed, that further progress was impossible; and having reasons to conclude that the Enterprise had succeeded in passing Point Barrow, Commander Moore returned to Grantley Har-

The expedition overland by the Mackenzie River is next in order of geographical distribution. The of geographical distribution. ardnous journey of Sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae down that stream, and their unsuccessful search of the Arctic coast to the eastward; the equally unsuccessful attempt of Dr. Rae to reach Wollaston Land, and the more fortunate beat voyage of Com-mander Pullen from Behring's Straits to the Mackenzie, have already been narrated.

On the 17th of July, 1850, the latter persevering officer resumed his labours, descending the river in two boats, the Logan, in which he had made his former successful royage, and the Try Again, a boat which be had built during the winter. He reached the Arctic Ocean on the 22nd. It is not to winter. He reached the Arctic Ocean on the 23nd. It is not to the main purpose of this narrative to follow the minute details of Commander Pullen's interesting journal; the labours he and his gallant crews underwent; their great perils from ice and sea; their sufferings and privations; the game that they shot, or the natives they encountered-all these incidents

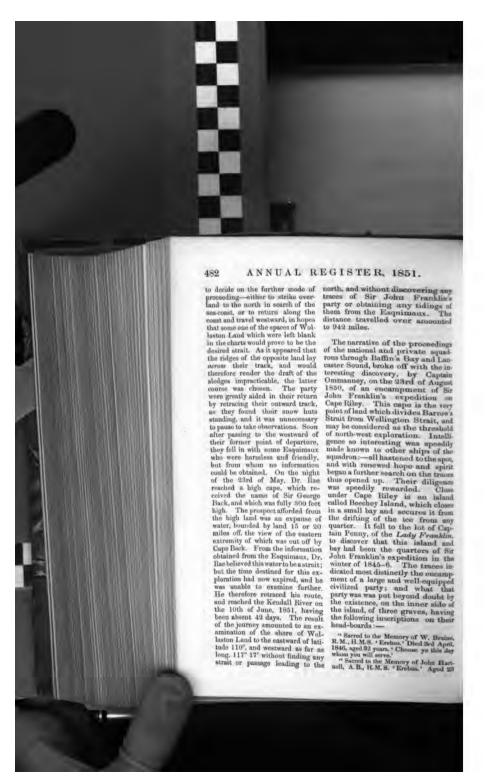
were met with a hearty good will which gives an admirable picture of British seamen. On the 9th of August, they had reached Cape Bathurst and Baillie's Islands in lat. 70° 30′ N., when their further progress was effectually stopped by large masses of ice which completely closed around them. The Esquimaux, who were very friendly, seemed to know that this was their furthest point, and had assembled in large numbers. Here an animating incident occurred.

"As we were pulling in for the shore, I saw a large bear trot off from the top of the bank; the hunters got out of the boat as soon as possible and gave chase, but as they were long in starting, and did not see him at first, lost the chance. Soon after the arrival of the first Esquimaux, a woman came into the camp who had seen the animal on her way to us, and had to go down over the bank to avoid him, where she sunk nearly to her middle in the mud, and had a heavy and fatiguing walk; poor creature, she looked quite exhausted when she came in. ties of both men and women were now flocking to us in numbers, but were quiet, and keeping a sharp look out for bruin. At last they discovered him, and with a shout pointed out his whereabouts, in the act of swimming in for the shore, at the opposite point of the bay to where we were encamped. All hands were now on the move, Esquimaux and white men starting off together, each with their own weapon of destruction, and a most animated chase took place. On reaching the spot he was making for, seeing so many foes, he turned about, and swam for a more distant landing, and directly on getting out of the water received

a ball in his foot, which staggered him for a moment; recovering, he again took to the water, making for one of the large bergs, and on his passage received a ball in the back of the neck, causing him to turn and grin on his enemies; at last he gained the berg. The Logan, meanwhile, had been launched, and was close at his heels as he got out of the water, but did not succeed in bringing him down, only worrying him, until he took the water again, when another actor appeared on the arena, an Esquimaux in his kyak, who drove him fairly out to sea, inflicting many severe arrow wounds, and otherwise annoying him, until the brute received the death wound from a musket ball lodged in his brain by one of the Logan's crew. He was towed to the beach, and really a big fellow he was. The Esquimaux who followed him so perseveringly (it had lasted about four hours) was rewarded with a broad dagger and several beads, greatly to his delight. It certainly was a most exciting scene, to see this man playing about the animal in his light and tiny craft, driving his arrows into him, throwing water into his face with the paddle as he turned on the canoe, and keeping just out of his way, as if it was a matter of every-day occurrence, showing ready tact and great coolness, for the least blow of the brute's paw (whose endurance was truly astonishing) on the kyak would have upset her, and nothing could have saved the man from the infuriated animal. All this we could see from the bank, and he certainly would have escaped if it had not been for the Esquimaux."

They now retraced their steps, and attempted a passage round Cape Bathurst by an inner chan-

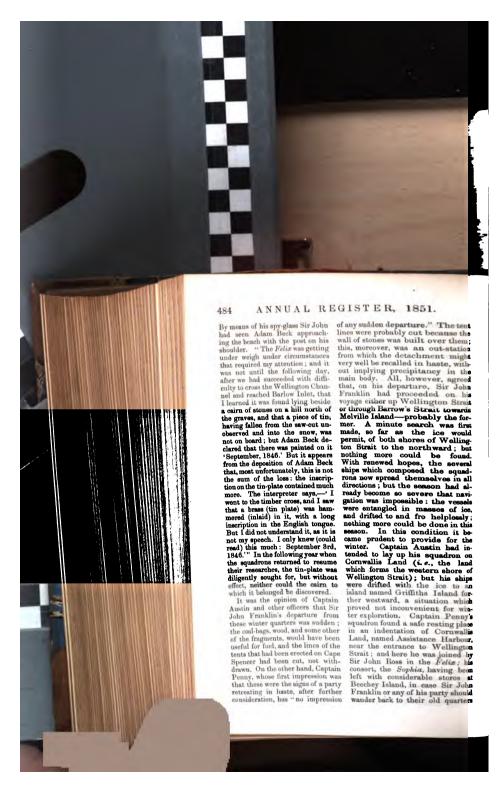






store-house, dug out of the shingle, 20 feet by 7 or 8 feet ; foundations of wash-houses; traces of the forge and an anvil block; a little garden, of an oval form, about 7 feet long. surrounded by a border of native flowers. On the inner shore of the island was a finger-post made to correspond with another on the shore of the main land, from which latter numerous sledge tracks led into the interior. The shore bore evident marks of a large party; and many valueless fragments of articles were strewed about, such as coal-hags, empty canisters for proserved meats, some of which had been used for marks to fire at; pieces of clothing, wood, casks, iron :--in all 124 articles are endmerated. Besides this main encampment there were found several outposts, of which that on Cape Riley was one; another on Cape Spencer, further up Wellington Channel, a point well situated for observing the state of the ice. This was surrounded by a wall of stones 18 inches high, the area was payed, and between the stones were many small shot, some fragments of newspaper, and writing in the hand of Captain Fitzjames and Mr. M Donald, and outside a rough cooking apparatus. The United States squadron discovered another shooting station on Cape Bowden, where a bottle, scraps of newspapers, small shot, and other articles, had been left behind; other small stations occupied prominent

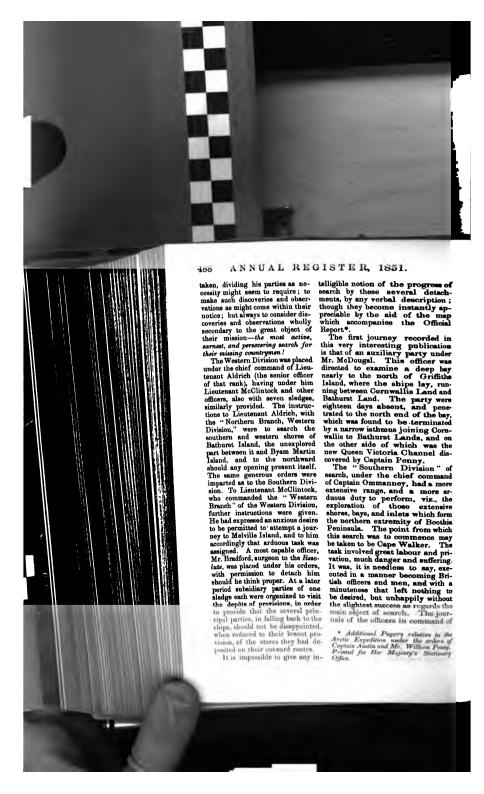
solid. These were emptied one by one, and were carefully examined to see if they contained any writing or had themselves been written upon, but nothing was found, neither under the cairn nor around it. On the south side of the island were three cairns built of stones, one of which was of large size and composed of masses of limestone; these were carefully pulled down, and their site and an area of 12 feet round each dug up, but with the same negative sult :- in fact, notwithstanding the most diligent search, again and again repeated, no writing or infor-mation of any kind could be discovered. An unfortunate fatality attended one discovery, which is calculated to leave behind unpleasant misgivings. The ship of Sir John Ross had staid three days behind her consorts. Their drunken native interpreter, Adam Beck, had run away from some seamen who were teazing him, when he came upon a post fixed on a prominent point which had a saw-cut across the head, in which was placed a plate of tin with an inscription. savage, having a partial idea of the importance of his discovery, pulled up the post and placed it on his shoulders; on his way to the ship he fell on some loose snow, and did not discover until he had reached the ship that the tin plate had dropped out and was lost. conduct of Sir John Ross and his officers is difficult to understand.

















The water had lodged about it, and the powder was reduced to a dark paste. In his account of this journey, Sir Edward Parry mentions a 'sumptuous meal of ptarmigan' which his party enjoyed at this place. Their bones were still strewed about the encampment, and I was astonished at their fresh appearance; they were not decayed, but merely bleached, and snapped like the bones of a bird recently killed."

This interesting vestige of previous enterprise was destroyed to supply the wants of the new vi-

sitors.

"I had intended to mount my sledge on the cart wheels, and attach the pole as to a hand-cart, and thus render our retreat across the land independent of the snow, but found the hole in the nave too small to receive a wooden axle-tree. The wheels were, therefore, broken up; the naves, iron rims, and other iron work of the cart (including linch-pins and washers, still tied together as we found them), were left beside a cairn which we erected on this point above our encampment."

The slow progress of decay in this climate was strikingly evident on inspecting the site of Parry's encampment. The wood appeared unchanged; the bones of the ptarmigan off which his party supped were merely bleached; and the pieces of cloth, canvas, rope, and twine strewed about the beach, still retained much of their original strength and colouring, notwithstanding an exposure of 20 years.

From Liddon's Gulf the party crossed overland to Winter Harbour, where they arrived on the 5th of June. The shores were overed with snow, so that some

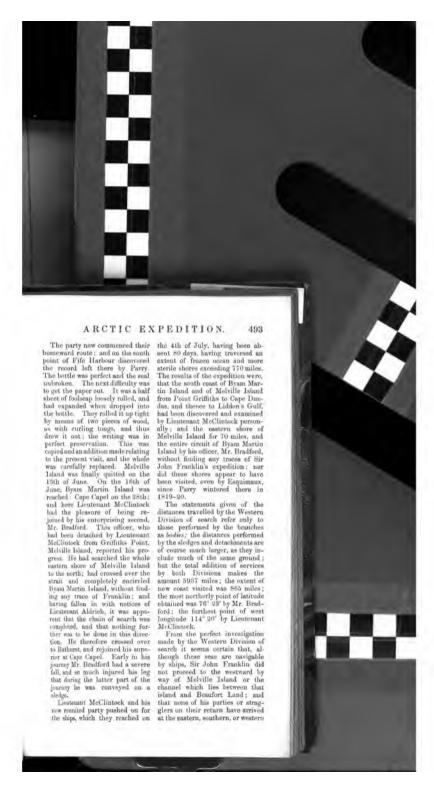
difficulty was experienced in finding the site of the encampment.
The only object conspicuous above
the snow was a huge sandstone
rock, upon the southern face of
which Mr. Fisher, of Parry's expedition, had cut the following
inscription:—

His Britannic Majesty's
Ships HECLA & GRIPER
commanded by
W. E. PARRY & Mr. LIDDON
Wintered in the adjacent
Harbour 1819-20
A. Fisher Sculp.

This inscription remained perfectly fresh, and scarcely any lichen had grown into the letters. Lieutenant McClintock cut the figures 1851 upon the south-west face of the rock, near the inscription, and placed a record upon the top of it. In this desolate place they made a humble friend.

"Our noisy approach disturbed a hare from under the lee of this huge rock. She came towards us and sat quietly within 20 yards for some time, and then retired to her home beneath it.

"We are on the most friendly terms with our neighbour, the hare. She regards us with the utmost confidence, has been hopping about the tent all day, and will almost allow the men to touch her. wishing to have her liberty infringed, I have been obliged to reason some of the men out of their desire to carry her back to the ship as a 'pet from Winter Harbour.' I have never seen any animal in its natural state so perfectly fearless of man, and there can scarcely be a more convincing proof that our missing countrymen have not been here. A ptarmigan alighted on the rock, and was shot, without in the least disturbing puss as she sat beneath it."





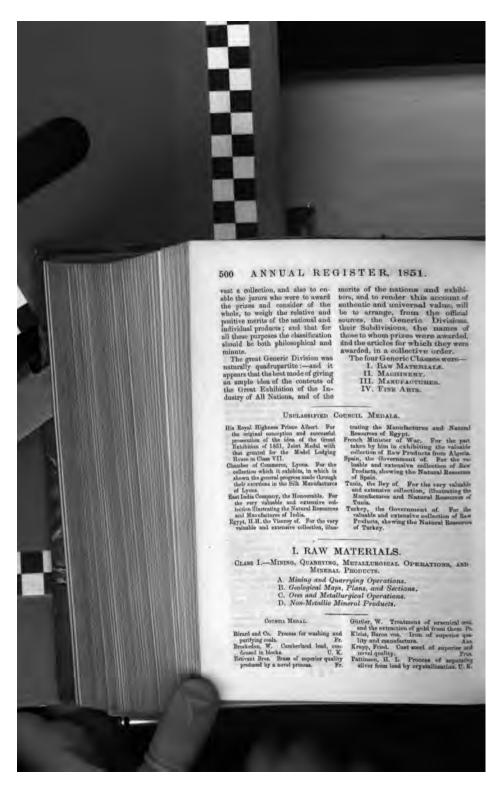




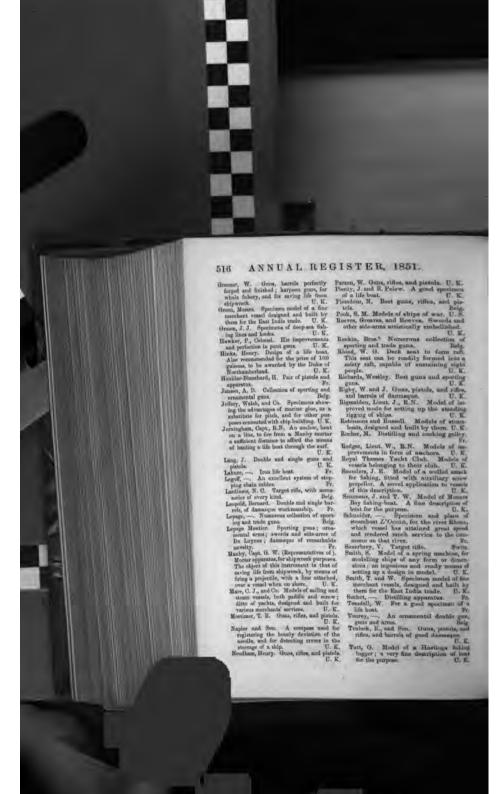




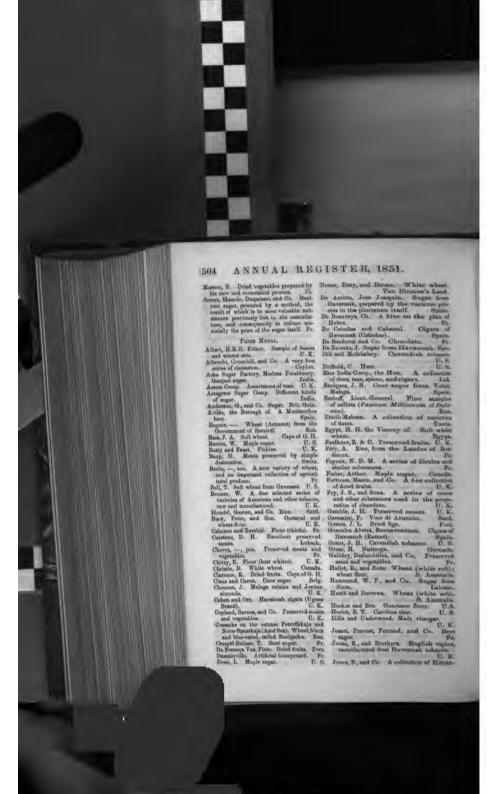




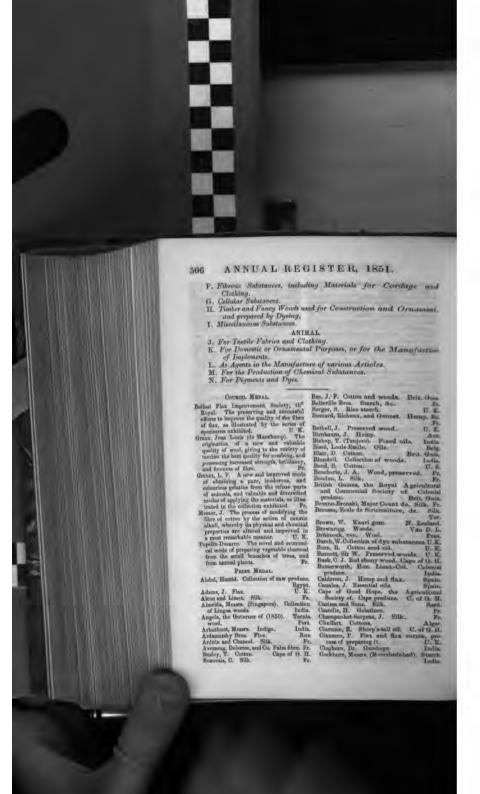




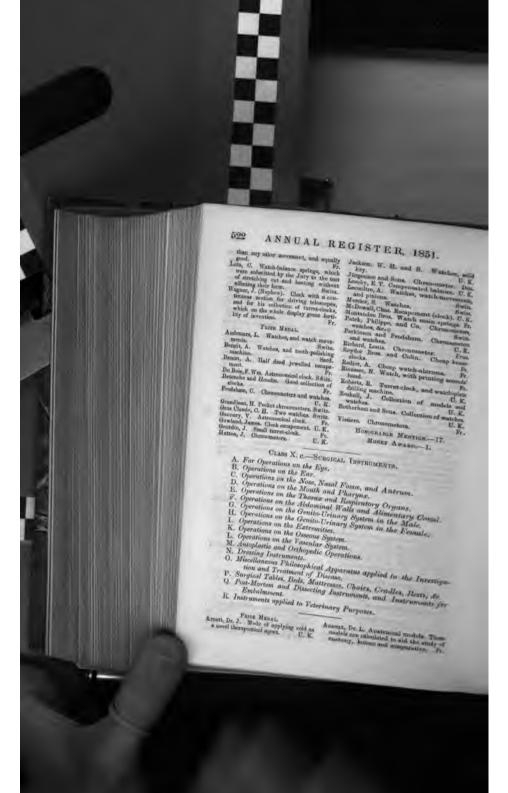


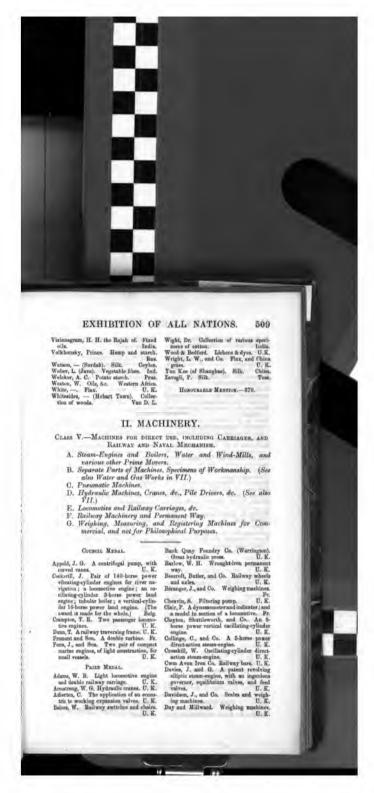


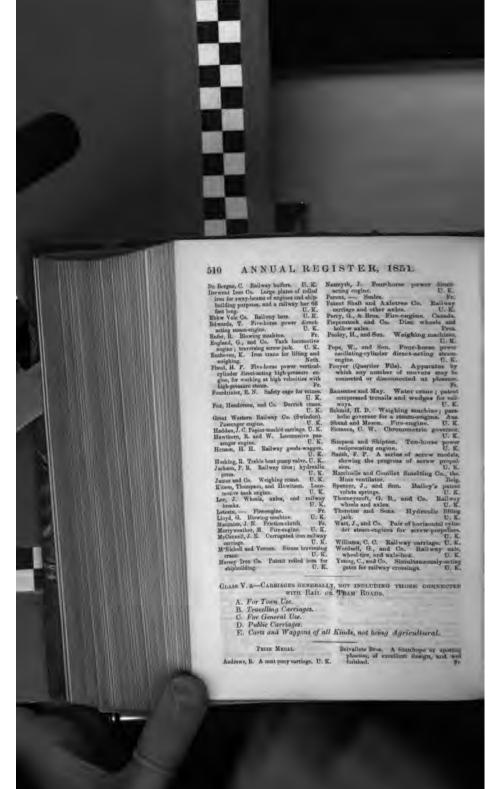














EXHIBITION OF ALL NATION

Briggs, G., and Co. A town chartet, admir-ably carried out as to good tasts. U. K. Rowras, W. A. caned car, year, meat and well finished. A carried car, made with Feller's patent shafts, to be used occa-sionally with one horse. U. K. Childa, C. A distic-top buggy or phaston; enamolized leather apron of very supe-price quality. The whole well got up and neatly finished. U. S. Davies, D., and Son. A basterna brougham; a very good piece of work. U. K. Dunaine, J. A. A town "berlin," well formed, and got up in a superior manner.

formed, and got up in a superior manner. Fr.
Hallmarke, Aldebert, and Hallmarke. A
green barouche: a very good carriage.
U. K.

Holmes, H. and A. A park phaeton, very nestly finished, and in good taste. U. K. Hooper, G. A green brougham, got up in the nesteste manner, all in good taste and well done.

Jenes Bros. A cab phaeton: a wall-finished carriage.

Peters and Sons. A ps roughe, highly finished tasts. Rohinson and Co. A ps

obineen and Co. A pa neat, and an excellen

nest, and an excellen
Rock and Son. A pate
ingunious as regards
Silk and Brewn. A full-si
saborately finished:
appecimen of workmansh
Van Akes, P., and Son. 4
nessily get up.
Ward, J. A. Bath ch
noiselees wheels, the w
well arranged, of exc.
well finished. A sport
nessily finished. A sport
nessily finished. In I wyburn, Meller, and Tur
dress chariot, in all res
finished.

CLASS VI .- MANUFACTURING MACHINES AND TOOLS, OI MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS EMPLOYED FOI MENTIONED PURPOSES.

- RESTORED PURIOSES.

 A. Manufactures of all Spun, Woven, Felted, or Lai
 B. Manufactures of Metals.
 C. Manufactures of Mineral Substances and Minin
 (See also Section I.)
 D. Manufactures of Vegetable Substances.
 E. Manufactures of Animal Substances.
 F. Machinery and Apparatus for Brewing, Distillin
 facturing Chemistry.

COUNCIL MEDAL

Barlow, A. Jacquard looms with two cylinders, simultaneously raising and lowering the raspended wires. Fr. Ponishcrype, G. R. Double wool-combing machine.

Durk, D. Various engineers' tools and presses.

L. S. Dick, D. Various engineers' tools and presses.

Burlairn, W., and Sons. Riveting machine and a cover-mill.

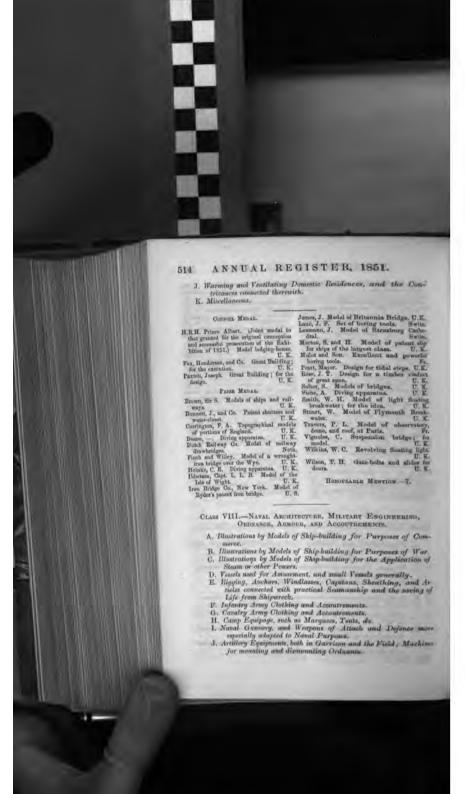
U. K. Bermann, G. A set of chocolate machines.

Fr. Hick, B., and Son. Mill gearing, medial

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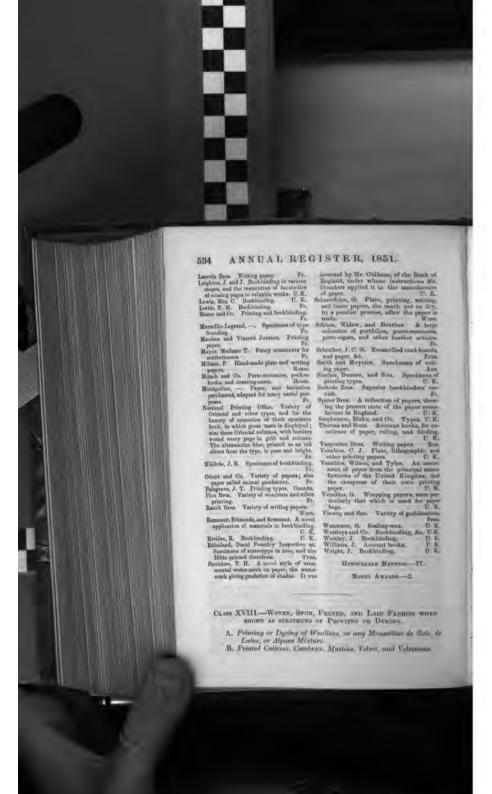








· Ross, A. Great improvements in micro-	Facy, R. Orrery. U. K.
scopes, and for the solidity of structure,	Pastre, J. T. Thermometers. Fr.
good mechanism, and distribution of	Flacheron-Hayard. Talbotypes. Fr.
strength, great size, &c., of his large	Galy-Cazalat. Manometer, upon the hy-
equatorial. U. K.	draulic principle. Pr.
Ross and Thomson. Great improvements	Griffin, J. J., and Co. Chemical apparatus.
in photography. U. K.	U. K.
Siemens and Halske. Electric telegraph.	Gysi, F. Drawing instruments. Swits.
Prus.	Hamann, R. F. Planimeter. Pr.
Smith and Beck. Excellence of their mi-	Henneman and Malone. Talbotypes. U. K.
croscopes. U. K.	Hett, A. Microscopic preparations. U. K.
Taurines, —. Dynanometer exhibited and	Hewitson, J. Tide-gauge. U. K.
manufactured by J. B. Tailfer and Co.	Hjorth, S. Riectro-motive power. Den.
Pr.	Hommel-Raser, F. Drawing instruments.
Vidi, —. The invention of the aneroid	Switz.
barometer. Fr.	Horne, Thornthwaite, and Wood. Good
D W	work in photograph apparatus. U. K.
PRIZE MEDAL.	Hughes, W. Topography for the blind.
Ackland, W. Dividing engine. U. K.	U. K.
Allan, T. Riectric telegraph, U. K.	Johnson and Matthey. Palladium cru-
Bache, A. D. Balance. U. S.	cibles. U. K.
Batka, W. Chemical apparatus. Aus.	Johnston, A. K. Geological and physical
Baumann, T. Comparateur. Prus.	globe. Ú. K.
Bayard, H. Talbotypes. Fr.	Jurgensen and Sons. Metallic thermometer.
Beaulieu, A. Theodolites and sextants.	Den.
Belg.	Kilburn, W. R. Photographs. U. K.
Bertaud, jun. Slices of crystals. Fr.	Kinzelbach, T. Dialitic telescope. Wurt.
Beyerlé, G. Cylindrical lenses. Fr.	Knight and Sons. Chemical apparatus.
Blunt, H. Model of Brislothenes; part of	U. K.
moon. U. K.	Kummer, K. W. Large relief globe. Pr.
Bourgogne, J. Microscopic preparations.	Lawrence, M. M. Daguerreotype. U. S.
Pr. •	Leeson, Dr. H. B. Crystals. U. K.
Brady, M. B. Daguerreotypes. U. S.	Lloyd, LieutCol. J. A. Storm indicator,
Breithaupt, F. W., and Son. Surveying	a typhodeictor. U. K.
instrumenta. Prus.	Luhme, J. F., and Co. Chemical apparatus.
British Ricctric Telegraph Co. Their se-	Prus.
ries of electric telegraphs. U. K.	Maës, J. Prism of sine glass. Fr.
Burt, W. A. Solar compact; surveying	Marchesi, G. B. Instruments for the blind.
instruments. U. S.	Aus.
Challis, Prof. Scales for calculating the	Mitchell, Rev. W. Models of crystals.
corrections for a transit instrument. U.K.	U. K.
Chuard, —. Safety lamp. Fr.	Nachet, Microscopes. Fr.
Collot, Bros. Balance. Fr.	Nasmyth, J. Moon maps. U. K.
Cotton, W. Coin-weighing machine. U. K.	Negretti and Zambra, Meteorological in-
Crichton, J. Drawing instruments and	struments on glass. U. K.
sextants. U. K.	Newton and Son. Globes. U. K.
De Grave, Short, and Fanner. Weighing	Nobert, F. A. Fine lines on glass. Prus.
machines, assay, and other balances.	Oertling, A. Balance. Prus.
U. K.	Penrose, F. C. Helicograph. U. K.
De la Rue and Co. Inediscent films. U. K.	Perreaux, —. Dividing engine. Fr.
	Perreaux, —. Dividing engine. Fr. Phillips, W. H. Fire annihilator. U. K.
Denton, J. B. Process of relief mapping.	
U. K.	Pillischer, M. Blliptic compass. U. K.
Dolburgh, A. Balance. Meck. Schw.	Plagniol, A. Camera obscura. Pr.
Dover, J. Balance. U. K.	Pretsch, Paul. Photographs. Aus.
Elliott and Sons. Drawing instruments.	Reade, Rev. J. B. Solid eye-piece. U. K.
U. K.	Sacré, R. Balance. Belg.
Engel, P. Wave surface. Prus.	Schiertz, J. G. Photographic apparatus. Fr.
Rriceson, J. Sea lead, pyrometer, &c.	Schoell, C. A. Model of Mount Sentis.
U. 8.	Switz.
Krtel and Son, Universal astronomical	Schröder, J. Descriptive models of joining
instrument. Bav.	in wood, crystals, &c. Hesse.





- C. Dyed Cotton Goods.
- D. Dyed Linen Goods.
- E. Dyeing or Printing of Leather, Hair, Fur, &

PRISE MEDAL.

Armitage, G., and Co. The dyes of Orleans and Coburg clothe of cotton and woods and Coburg clothe of cotton and woods. Bergmann and Co. Dyed Berlin woollen yarns.

Bergmann and Co. Dyed Berlin woollen yarns.

Bernoville, Larsonnier, and Chenest. Fancy fabrics printed in steam colours.

Fr. Black, J., and Co. Printed muslins, jaconets, and fancy fabrics.

Block, Steinbach, and Mantz. Printed and Co. Printed calicoes.

Bockmulh Broa, Schlieper, and Hecker. Printed calicoes.

Prus. Books, J. Fancy fabrics, printed in steam colours.

Checqueel, L. Fancy fabrics, printed in steam colours, for dresses and shawls. Fr. Dalgleish, Falconer, and Co. Machine-printed calicoes.

Dalmornings (Cotin), and Michelet. The printed calicoes.

Pollitus, Migg. and Co. Printed muslins and jaconets; also mousseline-de-laines (all wool).

Francillon, —, Dye of merinos exhibited by Paturic Lupin and Co.

Francillon, —, Dye of merinos exhibited by Paturic Lupin and Co.

For Schad, V. A. Skein-dyed.

Fr. Goddfroy, L. Pancy fabrics, printed in steam colours, for dresses.

Fr. Grow Oder, Roman, and Co. Printed mullins and jaconets; also mousseline-de-laines (all wool).

Facility of the printed in steam colours, for dresses.

Fr. Grow Oder, Roman, and Co. Printed mullins and jaconets; also mousseline-de-laines (all wool).

Fr. Chino, A. P. Skein-dyed silk, bleeching silk, and the application of picraque social silk and the application of picraque social silk, and the application of picraque social silk and the application of picraque social silk, and the application of picraque social silk and the application

Howe, J., and Co. S.
Hoyle, T., and Sons.
cocs.
Ingits and Wakefiel
mouseline-de-laine
Japais, J. B., and t
ture cotto and chi
Koechlin Bros. Pr
laines (all wool) an
Leienberger, F.
Leither, Mary Ann
chiefe.
Partridge, N. The c
different colours on
Riply and Sons. TI
Coburg cloths, of tu
Sale, J. N. Printed
Schlumberger, Jun.,
The colours of the colours of the
Schlumberger, Jun.,
The colours of the colours of the
madder and grant
Schwarts and Hugue
chints colours for f
Simpson and Young,
(cotton warps) printed,
schlumberger, Jun.
Steine-de-laines (cott
Turkey
printed,
To and printed
T

Class XIX.—Tapestry, including Carpets and Lace, Embroidery, Fancy and Industrial

- A. Tapestry.
- B. Lace.
- C. Sewed and Tamboured Muslins.
- D. Embroidery.



Avery, John. Illuminating apparatus for exploring long and narrow canala. U. K.	Juned, T. Apparatus for hemospatic.
Bigg, H., and Son. Collection. U.K.	Liler, A. Collection, and the great inge-
Burat Bros. Herniary bandages. Fr.	nuity and admirable workmanship of
Calamai, Prof. L. A series of models in	several instruments for operation on the
wax, representing the anatomy of the	eye. Fr.
torpedo. Tusc.	Machell, T. Saw, or ostestome. U. K.
Caplin, Madame. Corsets. U. K.	Palmer, B. F. Artificial leg. U. S.
Caplin, J. Gymnastic apparatus, and	Polycarpo, A. A case of surgical in-
erthorachidic instruments. U. K.	struments. Port.
Charrière, J. F. Collection. Fr.	Rein, F. C. Acoustic instruments for the
Coxeter, J. Collection. U. K.	deaf. U. K.
Byans, W. Artificial leg. U. K.	Simpson, H. Collection. U. K.
Rvans and Co. Collection. U. K.	Simpson, G. Anatomical model of the
Ferguson and Sons. Collection. U. K.	human figure. This figure consists of
Gordon, J. Anatomical model in ivory. U.K.	pieces that may be detached at pleasure,
Gowing, Thos. Wm. Veterinary instru-	and is calculated to stand the heat of tro-
ments. U. K.	pical climates. U. K.
Grossmith and Desjardins. Artificial eyes.	Thier. Téterelle. Fr.
U. K.	Towne, J. Anatomical models in wax. U.K.
Hutchinson, Dr. Spirometer. U. K.	Weiss and Son. Collection. U. K.

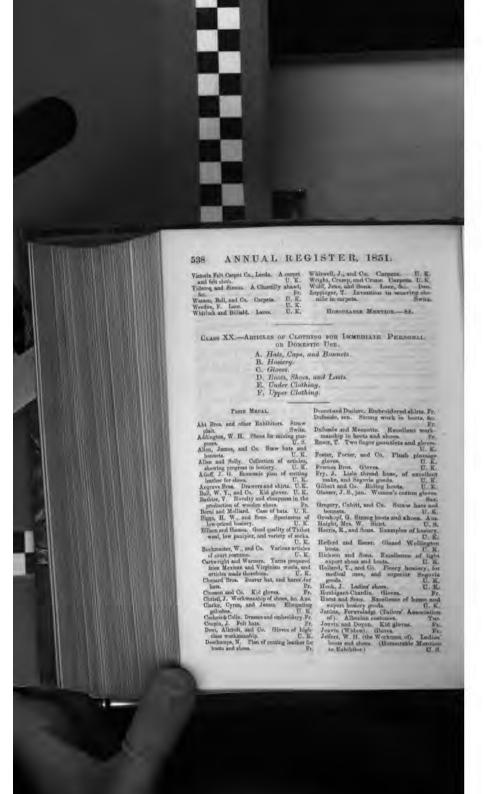
MANUFACTURES.

CLASS XI.—COTTON.

- A. Cotton Yarn and Thread.
- B. Calicoes.
- C. Cords and Beaverteens.
- D. Muslins, &c.
- E. Dimities, &c.
- F. Coloured Woven Cotton.
- G. Oiled Calicoes or Cambrics for Packing.

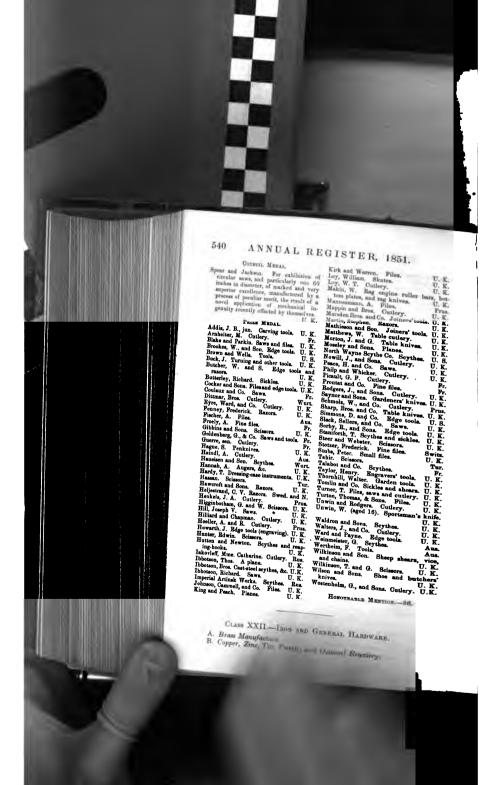
PRINK MEDAL

Amoskeeg Manufacturing Company. An assortment of drillings, tickings, sheetings, and cotton flannel. U. 8. Anderegg, T. Cambric muslins of unneually fine yarns. 8witz Anderson, D. and J. Ginghams. U. K. Brook, Jonas, and Bros. Two to nine-cord sewing thread. Christy & Sons. Turkish bath towel. U. K. Daudville, A. Excellence of manufacture in harness window curtains, and piece De Bast, C. Gray calicoss. Belg. Dubar Delespaul. Cotton trouserings. Fr. Duranton, J. B. Shirt fronts, loom-made, in imitation of needle-work. Fehr, J. C. Jacquard muslins. Switz. Férouelle and Rolland. Novelty of design and beauty of manufacture, in coloured and figured muslins. Finlayson, F., and Co. Beauty of design, and superiority of execution, in fastcoloured sprigged lappets. U. K. Gardner and Basley. Fine yarns. U. K. Hartmann and Son. Figured cottons. Fr. Horrockses, Miller, and Co. Shirtings and long cloths. U.K. Houldsworth, T., & Co. Fine yarns. U. K. Johnson, J. Quiltings & toilet covers. U.K. Jourdain, X. Muslin. Lamberts, A., Christ., Son. Cotton kalmucks and beavers. Prus. Lang, Johann. Ginghams; design suited to French and German taste. Aus. Leumann Bros. Specimens of turkey red. Lisbon weaving Company. Cotton blankets and shawls. McBride and Co. Cotton disper, woven by power. U. K. Mallet (of Measts. Vantreyen and Mallet). Pr. Yarns. Major and Gill. Loom-made double contils and nankeons, for corsets. Mair, I., Son, and Co. Cheap window curtains, by a new arrangement of the Jacquard loom. Martin, W., & Son. Furniture dimities. U.K.



Dicksons and Laings. Woollen fabrics. U. K. Dubois, G., and Co. Trouser cloths. Belg. Early, J., and Co. Witney blankets. U. K. Bcroyd, W., and Son. Carder and Genappe yarns. Byres, W., and Sons. Woollen cloths. U. K. Fielder, A. G. Woollen cloths. Firth, R., and Sons. Blankers with cotton Foster, J., and Son. Worsted stuff goods, including also the award for alpaca, Ü. K. mohair, and lustre yarns. Fortin-Boutellier. Felt cloths for pianos. Fr. Fr. Firma: Jer. Sig. Förster. Spanish Prus. stripes, Gamble, W. Blankets. Canada. Geissler, C. S. Woollen cloths. Prus. Gevers & Schmidt. Woollen cloths. Prus. Gilbert and Stevens. Flannels exhibited by Johnson, Sewell, and Co. U. S. Gott and Sons. Woollen cloths (for exportation). Goutchkoff, E. and J. Woollen cloths, worsted and organzine silk warp fabrics. and Cashmere-de-laines. Gray, S. Woollen cloths. U. K. Grossmann, C. G. Woollen cloths. Grüner, F. W. Merinos. Sax. Haas, L. F., & Sons. Woollen cloths. Prus. Haas, P., and Sons. Furniture damasks and woollen velvet. Haberland, G. A. Woollen cloths. Prus. Hagues, Cook, and Wormald. Blankets for various markets, also travelling rugs, including award for Spanish stripes. U.K. Hargreave and Nusseys. Woollen cloths from new materials. Helme, W. Doeskins, casimeres, &c. U.K. Hendrichs, P. Woollen cloths. Henry, A. and S., and Co. Woollen cloths. U. K. Herrmann, W. Woollen cloths. Hindenlang, sen. Cashmere and merino yarns. Pr. Hösel, R., and Co. Damasks. Sax. Holdsworth, J., and Co. Damasks and other furniture cloths. U. K. Hooper, C., and Co. Fine cloths, also elastic cloths for gloving. Horsfall, J. G., and Co. Light cloths. U. K. Inglis and Brown. Tweeds. U. K. Isaieff, P. Woollen cloths. Rus. Itsigsohn, M. Woollen cloths. Prus. Juhel Desmares, J. Woollen cloths. Fr. Jowett, T., and Co. Fabrics from alpaca weft and silk and cotton warps; also of silk warp and linen weft. U. K. Kay, Richardson, and Wroe. Chiné goods of worsted, cotton, silk, and linen with printed warps. U. K.

Keller, Joseph. Woollen yarns. Kesselkaul, J. H. Woollen cloths. Prus. Knüpfer and Steinhäuser. Merinos and brocaded satin de Chinés. Lachapelle and Levarlet, Woollen varns, Fr. Lantein and Co. Barège and woollen yarns. Leach, J., and Sons. Flannels. Leipsic Spinning Company. Merino yarns. Lenormand, A. Woollen cloths. Fr. Lloyd, W., and Co. Welsh flannels. U. K. Lockwood and Keighley. Woollen cords and velveteens. Lohse, R. Damask goods made with worsted and cotton, and worsted and silk. Lucas Bros. Merino yarns. Fr. Lutze Bros. Woollen cloths. Prus. Marling, S. S., & Co. Woollen cloths. U. K. Mathieu, Robert. Merinos. Fr. M'Crea, H. C., and Co. Damasks. U.K. Meissner, F. T. Woollen cloths for exportation. Milligan, W., and Son. Embroidered alpaca goods, under a patented process of the exhibitors. Mollet-Warmé Bros. Fabrics of worsted mixed with silk, much used for foreign consumption. Morand and Co. Draps d'été, or summer cloths twilled like merinos. Mourceau, -. Stuffs for furniture hangings, screens, table-covers, &c. Offermann, F.W. Fancy trouser goods. Pr. Palling, W. Billiard cloths, and scarlet U.K. hunters' or milled cloths. Parnuit, Dautresme, and Co. Woollen Fr. cloths. Patterson, J. Blankets. Canada. Paturle-Lupin, Seydoux, Sieber, and Co. Merinos, draps d'été, mousseline-delaines, barèges, and chalis, including also the award for yarns. Pawson, T., Son, and Martin. Woollen U. K. Pease, H., and Co. Coburg cloths, single and double twill, worsted weft and cotton warp, including also the award for yarns. U. K. Woollen cloths. Peill and Co. Prus. Pesel and Menuet. Cashmere fabrics. Fr. Petit-Clément. Merinos. Fr. Pin-Bayard. Woollen cloths, and damask worsted shawls. Pocock and Rawlings. Woollen cloths, exhibited by Messrs. Barber, Howse, and Mead. Rand, John, and Sons. Fabrics of wool, and wool combined with cotten and silk, including the award for yarns.





C. Iron Manufacture. (See also I. and V.)
D. Steel Manufacture.

E. Buttons, &c. F. Wire-Work, &c.

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COUNCIL MEDAL.

COUNTIL MEDAL.

André, J. P. V. Iron fountain in nave, and the design of the alligator and fish fountain.

P. Aubanel, J. Castings of animals, and gilt cast-front door.

Barbedienne, F., and Co. Sculpture in metal, bronses, &c. Cast-ron statuces, new method of bronzing steel grattes, and diamond flooring for steam-states, and diamond flooring for steam-lard man and Co. Ecclesiastical brass Rardman and Co. Ecclesiastical brass.

Woole, Bobson, and Hoole, Drawing-room

Hardman and Work.
Hoole, Bobson, and Hoole. Drawing-room U. K.

work.

Hools, Robsen, and Hoole. Drawing-room steed grates.

Matifist, C. S. Original designs in bronse factors of the state of the sta

PRIKE MEDAL.

PRINE MEDAL.

PRINE MEDAL.

Metallograph Benk lock.

JU. K.

Adams and Co. Metal buttons. U. K.

Adien and Moore. Metal buttons. U. K.

Armings, M. and H. Anvils, &c. U. K.

Armbein, S. J. Iron and bursons. Prant

Arrowmith, G. Iron and bursons. Prant

Arrowmith, C. Locks.

U. K.

Baily and Sons. Cast-iron staircase work, braw work, &c.

U. K.

Baker & Co. Flower-stand and cages. U. K.

Banks, R. Buttons.

Banks, R. Buttons.

U. K.

Barrand and Bishop. Wrought-iron hings.

U. K.

Barries and Sons. Needles and fish
hooks.

Bartlet and Sons. Needles and fish
hooks.

Bartum and Pretyman. Wrought copper nails, &c.

U. K.

Bedington and (rancoan) (rancoan) (rancoan) (rancoan) Bedinest Widow Bagilish steel. Benham and Sons. (Bentley, W. H. Co Blaeser, G. Brons & C. Blanzy, Poure, and Bleys and Son. Sh Böker, R. and H. Botton, F. Brass and Son. Sh Bocker, R. & Co. by a new process Boulton & Son. Ne Branch and Go. J. Special Approbat Bright, R. Carriag Brisband, H. Bur Brown and Bedgath Bransy and Bedgath Bransy and Bedgath Bransy and Bedgath Cain, J. Bronses, Carpenter and Tild Childs, J. Brass lam Childson, Richards: Chopin, Felix. Bro Chubb and Son. Special Approbat Clarte and Son.

Clarke and Restell. and locks. Clarke, T. & C., & (Cochrane, J. Gas: Cocker, S., and Son Cocker and Sons. Coombe and Co. I

Cope and Collinson.

Corcoran, B., and Co Cornelius and Co. Cottam and Halle and enamelled o

Cotterill, Edwin. I Cottingham, N. J. Cowley and James tubes. Crook, W. Cooking Day and Newell. P locks (and Specia

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CLASS XIV .- MANUFACTURES FROM FLAX AND HEMP.

- A. Flax Fibre.
- B. Linen Yarn and Thread.
- C. Plain Linens of all widths, Bleached, Unbleached, and Dyed,
- D. Damasks, Diapers, Drills, and other Twilled Linens, Bleached, Unbleached, or Dyed.
- E. Cambrics, Cambric and Linen Handkerchiefs, Plain, Bordered, Embroidered, Printed, or Dyed; Printed Linens, Lawns, Cambrics, Bleached, Unbleached, or Dyed.
- F. Cordage of all Kinds.

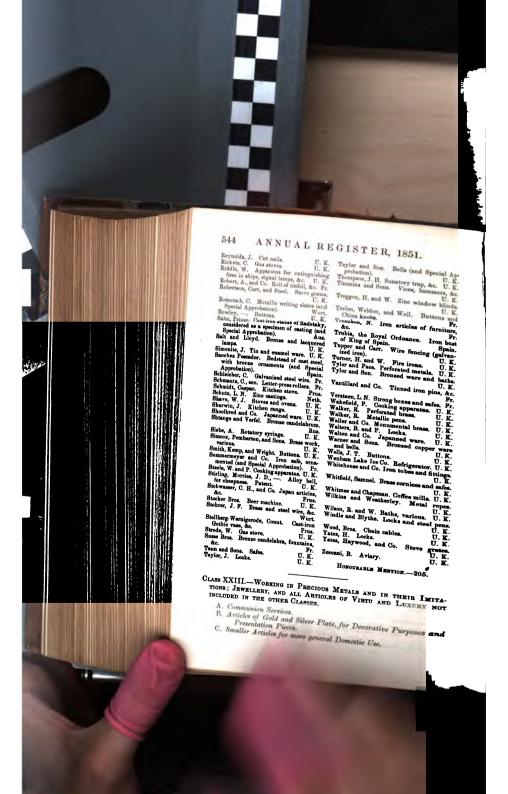
PRINE MEDAL.

Alexandrovsk Manufactory, the Imperial. Rns. Andrews, Michael. Damask table-cloths and napkins. U. K. Berthelot and Bonté. Hand-spun flax-yarn. Belg. Beyer's Widow and Co. Damask cloths and Birrell, David. Damask table-cloths and napkins. U. K. Bolenius and Nolte. Fine linens. Prus. Boniface and Son. Cambrics. Fr. Clibborn, Hill, and Co. Diapers. U.K. Cooreman, A. J. Lace thread made from Belg. hand-spun yarn. Coulson, J., and Co. Damask table-cloths and napkins. Cox Bros. Low-priced striped bedding and Ŭ. K. Cumont-Declereq. Linen threads (colour). Belg. Dautremer and Co. Flax yarns. Pr. Decock-Wattrelot and Baudouin. Fine linens. Belg. Rickholt, Anton, Heirs of. Designs of damasks and colours of linen. Prus. Ferrol, the Royal Manufactory of Isabella II., at. Canvas. Spain. Finlayson, Bousfield, and Co. Strength, taste, and neatness in threads (coarse U. K. and middle sizes). Fraser, Douglas. Canvas made by steampower looms. U. K. Grassot and Co. Damasks. Pr. Haro, R. F. Canvas for historical painting. Henning, John. Damask table-cloths and Hives and Atkinson. Mill-spun yarns. U.K. Holdsworth, W. B., and Co. Satin-finish linen threads. Kums, R. Assortment of canvas, russiasheetings, &c. Belg. Kirk, W., and Son. Brown linens of low description and price, hollands. U. K. Vor. XCIII.

Kramsta and Sons. Bleached platillas for export. Laing, J. and A. Ducks, imitation russiasheeting. Lawson, Alexander. Assortment of lowpriced dowlas, hucks, sheeting, windowblinds, &c. McCay, Thomas. Fronting linen, made of mill-spun warp and hand-spun west. McMurray, T., and Co. Fine linens. U. K. Malo-Dickson and Co. Canvas. Marshal and Co. Preparation of "China grass." U. K. Merlie-Lefevre and Co. Cordage. Fr. Mestivier and Hamoir. Cambrics. Pr. Milvain and Harford. Canvas made with Moerman-Vanlaere, J. Assortment of canvas, of tow, flax, and hemp; also railway waggon coverings. Belg. Parmentier, P. Fine linen of mill-spun yarn, also handkerchiefs. Belg. Peldrian's Heirs. Fine linen of hand-spun yarn. Ans Richardson, J. N., Sons, and Owden. Light U.K. shirting linens for export. Sadler, Fenton, and Co. Heavy shirting linens for home trade (bleached). U. K. Scrive Bros. Damasks (including their yarn and power-loom goods). Smieton, J., and Son. Dowlas, crequillas, creas, &c., of light and low-priced quality U. K. for export. Wäntig, C. D., and Sons. Damask tablecloths and napkins. Growth and preparation of Warnes, —. flax. (Exhibited by Messrs. Hives and Atkinson.) U. K. Westermann, A. H., and Co. Damask and other linens. Prus. Wilford, J., and Sons. Plain and fancy drills, and China grass sheeting. U. K.

HONOURABLE MENTION.-62.

Money Awards.—3.
M M



Swaisland, C. Printed shawls of great excellence. U. K.
Taylor, J., and Son. Vestings. U. K.
Tee and Son. Variety of fabrics. U. K.
Thierry-Mieg. Collection of shawls. Fr.
Towler, Campin, and Co. Collection of shawls and first-class printed goods. U.K.

Van der Beeck, J. C. Fancy tartans. Pr. Walmesley, H. Poplins. U. K. Whitehill, M., and Co. Merino shawls. U. K. Zeisel, J., and J. and C. Blümel. Collection of shawls. Aus.

HONOURABLE MENTION .-- 40.

CLASS XVI.—LEATHER, INCLUDING SADDLERY AND HARNESS, SKINS, FUR, FEATHERS, AND HAIR.

A. Leather.

B. Saddlery and Harness.

O. Miscellaneous.

D. Skins and Fur.

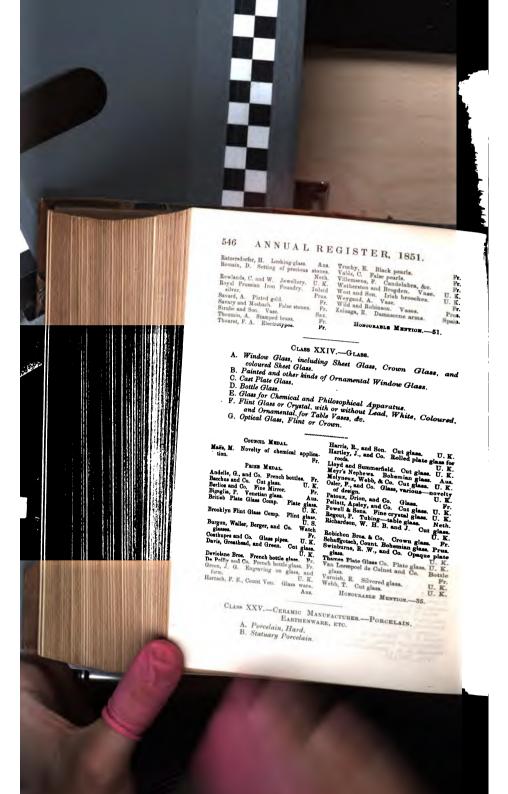
E. Feathers.

F. Hair.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Adcock and Co. A collection of feathers for ornamental purposes. U. K. Baker, B. J. Light harness of superior U.S. workmanship. Barrande, J. P. An assortment of morocco Fr. and kid leather of varied colours. Bayvet Bros. and Co. An assortment of morocco, roan, and calf leather. Fr. Berthault, -.. An assortment of parchment and vellum. Bevingtons and Morris. A collection of furs and skins, and an assortment of sheep-skin rugs. Blackwell, S. and R. Phaeton harness. U. K. Blyth, R. Lady's saddle and a hunting U. K. ditto. Bossard, J. Curried calf leather of superior Ū. K. quality. Brace, H. Two cases of bits, stirrups, and U. K. spurs. Brown and Son. Specimen of saddle-trees. **U. K.** Caistor, A. B. Hussar and hunting saddles, with pair of hunting pads. Ù. K. Clarke, R., and Sons. A collection of manufactured furs. U. K. Clarke, C. and J. Sheep and lamb-skin U.K. Cooper, M. Racing saddle and case of U. K. saddlery. Corry, J. and J. Italian lamb-skins, for-Ú. K. gloves. Courtois, K. Black and coloured varnished calf and hides. Fr. Courtepée-Duchesnay. Boot-fronts from the calf-skins of Paris. Fr.

Tanned and curried Cozens and Greatrex. leather. Cox, W. H., and Co. Two foreign butts, very well tanned. Ŭ. K. Crawford, H. M. Calf-skins tanned in oak bark. Cuff, R. Saddle (riding), bridle, and har-U. K. ness. Deaddé, J. A large assortment of calf and Fr. cow hides. Deed, J. S. Angora goat and English sheep-skin rugs. Assortment of morocco leather. Ü. K. Delacour, H. P. Horse-hair and "vegetable silk" damask. Dixon and Whiting. An assortment of varnished and enamelled hides and splits. ť. K. Dörr and Reinhardt. An assortment of varnished calf leather. Drake, R. Three very beautiful muffs. U.K. Draper, -.. A remarkably heavy and welltanned English hide. U. K. Duport, V. Three split hides of twice the usual length. Pr. Dezaux-Lacour, -. Curried calf-skins. Fr. Earnshaw, H. A case of harness. U.K. Eggers, F. A fur carpet. Rus. Emmerich and Georger. An assortment of coloured and black morocco. Fieux and Co. Manufactured sole and harness leather. Forrer, A. Ornaments worked in hair and U. K. Gauthier, J. Black and coloured varnished leather. Geyer, J. National cloak made from lambskins. M M 2



CLASS XVII.—Paper and Stationery, Printing, and Book-BINDING.

- A. Paper in the Raw State as it leaves the Mill.
- B. Articles of Stationery.
- C. Pasteboards, Cards, &c.
- D. Paper and Scaleboard Boxes, Cartons (Cartonnerie).
- E. Printing (not including Fine Art Printing).
- F. Bookbinding, &c.

COUNCIL MEDAL

Vienna, Imperial Court and Printing Office of. Novelty of invention, and the number of new combinations in the art of typography. Aus.

PRINE MEDAL

Angrand. —. Ornamental, coloured, and fancy papers. Fr. Atkinson, W. Bookbinders' cloth. U. K. Barritt and Co. General bookbinding. U.K. Barère, B. Engravings by Collas' tracing machine. Besley, R., and Co. U. K. Blanchet Bros. and Kleber. White and coloured papers. Bone and Son. Cloth bookbinding. U. K. Brockhaus, F. A. An extraordinary collection of 356 volumes, the whole printed at his own establishment in the year 1850. Bradbury and Evans. Various specimens of printing. U. K. Callaud, Belislenouel de Tinan, and Co. Various specimens of paper. Pr. Casion and Co. Variety of types. U. K. Chirio and Mina. Printing, and printing materials and woodcuts. Sard. Clarke, J. Various specimens of bookbinding and tree-marbling on calf-leather. U. K. Claye, J. Woodcut and other surface printing. Fr. New mode of fastening the Cross, G. leaves of scrap-books without guards. Cussons and Co. Bookbinders' cloth. U.K. Dewdney, J. Writing-paper, &c. U.K. Derriey, M. Music-types, founts, &c. Fr. Devuney, M. Music-types, no.
Decker, R. Printing, and types. Prus.
and Sons. Writing-paper. Den.
Fr. Desrosiers, A. Printing.

Doumerc, B. Printing and paper. Fr. Dowling, H. Tasmanian printing. Van D.L. Dupont, P. Printing, and fac-similes. Fr. Duzoglou, Messrs. Writing-papers. Tur. East India Co., the Hon. Collection of Ind. Indian paper.

Bhart Bros. Paper, glazing boards, and carton-pierre, for roofing. Prus. Egypt, H.H. the Viceroy of. A collection of 165 volumes of books printed in the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages; likewise a catalogue of all the books published in Egypt. Egypt. Bvans, J. S. Specimens of binding in white vellum. Faber, A. W. Black-lead pencils. Bav. Fisher, J. H. A new mode of printing from copper-plate in two colours at once, with a peculiar sort of ink, suitable for bank-notes and cheques. Figgins, V. and J. Types. U. K. Fischer, C. F. A. An assortment of paper; Šax. also a specimen of mill-board. Gaymard, A., and Géroult. A specimen of ledger-binding. Gilbert and Co. Pencils. Godin, I. L., and Son. A great variety of printing, writing, and drawing papers. Ďelg. Habenicht, A. Bookbinding, porte-monnaice, and other leather goods. Hardtmuth, L. and C. Pencils. Aus. Hanicq, P. J. A collection of printed books. The Liturgies in red and black are espe-Belg. cially worthy of notice. Haase's, G., Sons. General excellence of their types and printing. Aug. Hayday, J. Bookbinding (exhibited by U. K. Messra. Cundell and Addey). Herrick, J. K. Superior ruling of account books. Honig Breet, C. and I. Specimens of parchment and double elephant writing paper. Neth. Howe, S. G. A system of characters (slightly angular in form, capitals) for the blind. Höech and Sons. A variety of white and coloured writing and tissue papers. Prus. Hyde and Co. Scaling-wax adapted for U. K. hot countries. Joyneon, W. Writing paper. U. K. Lamb, J. Manufacture of pottery tissues. U. K. Laboulaye, C., and Co. Printing types. Fr.

Lacroix Bros. Writing paper. Fr. Leighton, J. and J. Bookbinding in various stages, and the restoration of fac-similes of missing pages to valuable works. U.K. Lewis, Mrs. C. Bookbinding. U.K. Lortic, P. M. Bookbinding. Fr. Mame and Co. Printing and bookbinding. Fr.	invented by Mr. Oldham, of the Bank of England, under whose instructions Mr. Saunders applied it in the manufacture of paper. Schaeuffelen, G. Plate, printing, writing, and tissue papers, the mark put on dry, by a peculiar process, after the paper is made. Wurt.
Marcellin-Legrand, —. Specimens of type founding. Fr. Mauban and Vincent Journet. Printing	Schloss, Widow, and Brother. A large collection of portfolios, porte-monnaies, porte-cigars, and other leather articles.
paper. Fr.	Fr.
Mayer, Madame T. Fancy ornaments for confectioners. Fr.	Schreiber, J. C. G. Enamelled card-boards, and paper, &c. Prus.
Miliani, P. Hand-made plate and writing	Smith and Meynier. Specimens of writ-
papers. Rome. Mönch and Co. Porte-monnaies, pocket-	ing paper. Aus. Sinclair, Duncan, and Son. Specimens of
books, and dressing-cases. Hesse.	printing types. U. K.
Montgolfier, —. Paper, and imitation parchment, adapted for many useful pur-	Schnée Bros. Superior bookbinders' var- nish. Fr. Spicer Bros. A collection of papers, show-
poses. Fr. National Printing Office. Variety of	ing the present state of the paper manu-
Oriental and other types, and for the	facture in England. U. K.
beauty of execution of their specimen	Stephenson, Blake, and Co. Types. U.K.
book, in which great taste is displayed; also three Oriental volumes, with borders	Thomas and Sons. Account books, for ex- cellence of paper, ruling, and binding.
round every page in gold and colours.	U. K.
The ultramarine blue, printed as an ink	Vargoninu Bros. Writing paper. Rus.
direct from the type, is pure and bright. Fr.	Venables, C. J. Plate, lithographic, and other printing papers. U. K.
Niédrée, J. R. Specimens of bookbinding. Fr.	Venables, Wilson, and Tyler. An assort- ment of paper from the principal manu-
Odent and Co. Variety of papers; also	facturers of the United Kingdom, and
paper called animal parchment. Fr. Palsgrave, J. T. Printing types. Canada.	the cheapness of their own printing paper. U. K.
Plon Bros. Variety of woodcuts and other	Venables, G. Wrapping papers, more par-
printing. Fr.	ticularly that which is used for paper
Rauch Bros. Variety of writing papers. Wurt.	bags. U. K. Vieweg and Son. Variety of publications.
Remnant, Edmonds, and Remnant. A novel	Prus.
application of materials in bookbinding.	Waterston, G. Sealing-wax. U. K.
U. K. Rivière, R. Bookbinding. U. K.	Westleys and Co. Bookbinding, &c. U.K. Westley, J. Bookbinding. U.K.
Rübeland, Ducal Foundry Inspection at.	Williams, J. Account books. U. K.
Specimens of stereotype in iron, and the	Wright, J. Bookbinding. U. K.
Bible printed therefrom. Prus. Saunders, T. H. A novel style of orna-	Honourable Mention 77.
mental water-mark on paper, the water- mark giving gradation of shades. It was	Money Awards.—2.

CLASS XVIII.—Woven, Spun, Felted, and Laid Fabrics when shown as specimens of Printing or Dyeing.

A. Printing or Dyeing of Woollens, or any Mousseline de Soie, de Laine, or Alpaca Mixture.

B. Printed Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Velvet, and Velveteens.



G. Combination of Iron and other Metals with Substances, for various useful Purposes.

COURCE MEDAL.

Barberi, the Cavaliers. A table in Roman measic. Demided, Mearrs. Malachite manufactured into various articles of furniture and decoration. Rus. Minton, H., & Oo. Bneastic tiles. U. K. Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes. Sundry improvements in the construction of bricks, and the improvements of his construction of bricks, and the improvement of habitations. U. K.

PAIRS MEDAL.

Amuller, E. F. Improved tiles. Fr. Bianchini, G. Table in Florentine messic.

Tues. U. K. Description of the state of the meaning Reu. Table or Francisco.

Contino, C. Table and other objects in meaning and present continues. The continues of the akheste.

Dalimods, T. Tuxan of oriental alabaster.

Darmanin, J. and Sona. Inskid work in Maltu.

Boseaura, F. P. Carrod Malta stone. Malta.

Dijanat. A collection of worked and polision lambine in Portugal.

Port.

Della Valle Bros. Table and wase in Tuxe.

Tuxe.

Desauges, A. Mar in stone. Dolan, D. A new Doulton and Watts Co. Articles in lain. lain.
Rast India Comp., t
table.
Rhaterinburg, Impe
tory of. Jasper
Ferguson, Miller, az
cotta. Francis and Sons.
Freeman, W. & J. (
Gowans, J. Carvet
Haywood, H. and
articles manufact

Hosken, R. Grani Iles, C., and Co. I material resemblin Kapeller, L., and Sc

Kolyvan, Imperial of Kullgren, C. A. Gras Lazo and Lewis. ? Peter, in Caen st. Lebrun, J. A. jun. Leeleveq, Augustin. Loness, J., and Schlack Derbyshire inhaid work in ma London Marble . Comp. Various marble. MiscDonald and Le

Meredith, J. H. St. Missbeeh, A. Brick Moglie, Luigi. Wo

Myers, G. Carvings Noirsein, Jules, and chimneypiecs. Organ, J. Font, ob sine marble, from

- E. Fringes, &c.
- F. Fancy and Industrial Works.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Ball, Dunnicliffe, and Co. Velvet and Simla lace, being new patented fabrics suitable for shawls, dresses, and for various ornamental and useful purposes, and of great commercial importance, also for imitation. Valenciennes lace, black and white point tulle, of great merit. U. K. Gobelin and Beauvais Tapestry, Government Manufactory of. Originality and beauty of design of the different specimens exhibited for furniture, and the extraordinary excellence of execution of

most of the productions exhibited.

PRIEB MEDAL. Albro and Hoyt. Floor-cloths. U. S. Alther, J. C. Muslin curtains. Switz. Aubry Bros. Laces. Ayers, W. Wide thread lace. Fr. U. K. Bach, G. F., and Son. Fancy gimps and Sax. silk fringes. Banziger, J. Embroidered double-flounce dress of novelty. Switz. Beck and Sons. Broad and narrow Valenciennes laces of good fabric. Belg. Bennoch, Twentyman, and Rigg. Gimps, U. K. fringes, and cameo braids. Benkowits, Marie. Embroidered crape on Aus. Berr and Co. Robe, shawl, scarf, veil. berthe, cape, &c. Pr. Braquenie and Co. Aubusson carpet, Fr. tapestry, &c. Brie, J., and Co. Embroidered shirt-fronts. U. K. Brinton and Sons. Carpet, velvet pile, and Axminster rugs. U.K. Brown, S. R. and T. Book-robe, short cambric handkerchiefs, stomacher, and U. K. Brown, Sharps, and Co. Embroidered **U**. K. muslin robe. Burchardt and Sons. Printed mole-skin table-covers, floor-cloths, and painted window blinds. Burch, J., and Co. Specimens of printed velvet pile and Brussels carpets. U. K. Burgh, R. Specimens of gimps, tassels, U. K. and ornaments. Clarke, Esther. Honiton lace flounce; design and quality unequalled in its class. U. K. Fr. Castel, E. Aubusson carpet. Crace, J. G. Specimens of Brussels and velvet-pile carpets. U. K.

Crossley and Sons. A carpet, rugs, and Ü. K. table-covers. Danby, C. and T. Variety of silk fringes, &c. Variety of shirt-fronts. Fr. Darnet, -... Debbeld-Pellerin and Co. A counterpane. Defrenne, Sophie. Brussels point handker-Belg. chief. Dinglinger, A. F. Sofa carpets. Prus Delaroche-Daigremont, -.. Muslin robe, jacket, and cambric handkerchiefs. Pr. Delehaye, A. Application of Brussels flounce, real. Dove, C. W., and Co. Specimens of fine frame Brussels carpet. Duhayon-Brunfaut and Co. Wide and narrow Valenciennes laces, &c. Belg. Ehrenseller, F. Net and muslin curtains. Swits. Evans, R., and Co. Silk fringes, braids, U. K. and fancy buttons. Faudel and Phillips. Embroidered hang-U. K. ings for a state bed. Fisch Bros. Net curtain of novelty. Switz. Fisher and Robinson. Imitation laces, U: K. Fiter, J. A rich black blond dress and mantilla. Flaissier Bros. Alayuck velvet carpets. Fr. Forrest, J., and Sons. Jacket flouncings, U. K. Foulquié, Mile., and Co. Coliars, balf shawls, &c. Gilart, R. The royal arms, worked with coloured silks, &c. Spain. Gompertz, B. Hair-embroidered pictures of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, Hamb. &c. Greasley and Hopcroft. Jacquard shawl, U. K. Groucock, Copestake, Moor, and Co. Honiton guipure half-shawl. &c. Haeck, I. T. Real Brussels plait veil. Belg. Hamburger, Rogers, and Co. Epaulettes, military hats, &c. U. K. Hammelrath, P. H. Narrow Valenciennes laces, &c. Belg. Hamren, Sophie. Needlework embroidery. Swed. and Nor. Hare, J., and Co. Specimens of oil-cloth, U. K. åc. Harris, G., and Co. Three specimens of U. K. velvet pile. Heald, B., Government School of Design, Nottingham. Pattern for a broad lace flounce.



Grey, the Countess. Easket and wreath of flowers.

Grossman and Wagner. Articles in India rubber. Geninart, J. Corks and bungs.

Hass, F. P. Straw plainings.

Habonicht, A. Ivory combs.

Hancock, C. Articles in gutts percha. I. S. Haw, C. Mecha.

Hancock, C. Articles in Grossman Straight, R. B. Br.

Hancock, C. Articles in gutts percha. I. S. Shaw, C. Mecha.

Latic Market Marke Shaw, C. Mecha Shea, Capt. Carve Smith, A. Paint Smith, T. Truck Somzé-Mahy, H. Staight, D., & So Staight, T. Carve Stevenson, J. and Tandler, S. Str Taylor, B. Tower Thesen, N. P. Höltring and Höffken. India-rubber braces.
Prus. Holtzapffel and Co. Turning in ivory;

Horan, H. Prepared whalebone. U. K.

Jaiin, N. Shell cameos. Belg.

Kehrli Bros. Articles carved in wood.

Swite Jaim, N. Shell cameos.

Beig.

Kehrli Bros. Articles carved in wood.

Swits.

Lang, G., Heirs of. Toys carved in wood.

Bav. Lang, G., Heirs of. Toys carved in wood.
Bav.
Laurençot, R. Painting and other brushes.
Leunenschloss, M. Indis-rubbes bruid. Fr.
Leunenschloss, M. Indis-rubbes bruid. Fr.
Lounckke Hasse, C. L. Brushes. Belg.
Loring, G. Wister pails. W. L.
Masillis, Reconomical Boo. Cligar cases. Sp.
Marin, J. B. Dinner matt. Canada.
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Canada. Tomassia, L. W. Trancart, A. A. Treloar, T. Ma Turkey, H. H.
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Wansborough, J
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Westall and Co. Wildey and Co.
fibre.
Williams, H. Re
Wirts, J. Wo
Wolf, —. Ivo HOMOUR

CLASS XXIX.—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES

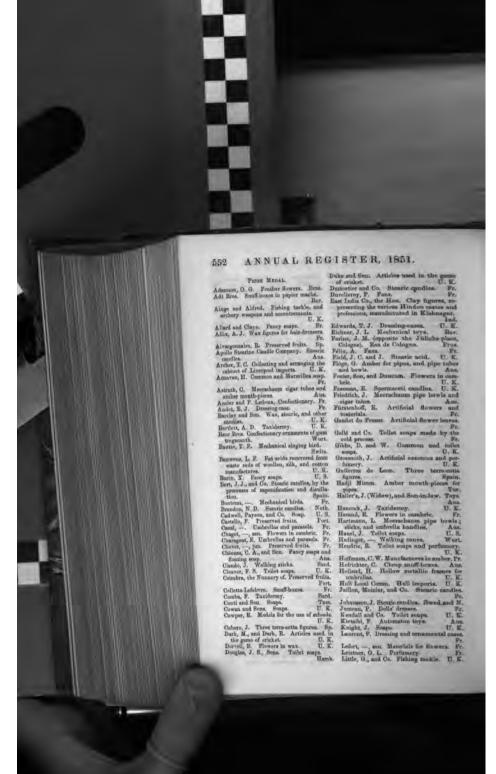
A. Perfumery and Soap.
B. Articles for Personal Use, as Writing
Work-boxes, when not exhibited in cor
Metals (XXIII.), and Travelling Gear
C. Artificial Flowers.

D. Candles, and other means of giving Lig

D. Lanates, and other means of given Lig E. Confectionary of all kinds. F. Beads and Toys, when not of Hardware G. Umbrellas, Parasols, Walking-sticks, &c. G. Umorellas, rarasous, waiting-succes, at H. Fishing Tackle of all kinds, Archery. I. Games of all kinds. J. Taxidermy. K. Other Miscellaneous Manufactures.

De Milly, L. methods of of stearic (COUNCIL MEDAL.

Constantin, J. Marques. Flowers, in cambric. Fr.



Joly, Mesdames, Sisters. Corset of novel Fr. description. Josselin, J. J. Corsets. Fr. Turkish slippers. Kunerth, A. Aus. Krach Bros. Double pilot cloth coat. Aus. Landgraff, G. Women's single-thread cotton hose. Sax. Lauret Bros. Embroidered silk hose of high quality. Fr. Laydet and Co. Case of gloves. Fr. Lecoq-Préville, -. Assortment of habit Fr. kid gloves. Lefébure, J. P. Invention for making Fr. boots and shoes. Long, G. Hats and bonnets made on the U. K. pillow-lace principle. Malatinzky, E. Richly embroidered overcoats Ans. Massez, -.. Excellence of production of boots and shoes. Pr. McDougal, D. Hosiery knitted by the Ù. K. Scotch peasants. McGee, J. G., and Co. Waistcoat pieces. McKenzie, W. B. Shetland knitted shawis and hose. U. K. Meier, F. Workmanship in ladies' shoes. Meinert Bros. Woollen shirts for exportation. Sax. Meyrueis and Sons. Extra fine embroidered Pr. silk hose. Miles, S. Collection of articles of dress. U. K. Milon, P. D., sen. Workmanship of Fr. hosiery. Light clogs and kid boots. Pr. Mohr, W. Morley, I. and R. Silk and cotton hose of the best quality. Muirs, Connell, and Brodie. Rye-straw bonnets. U. K. Nacke and Gehrenbeck. Women's cut-up white cotton hose of fine quality. Sux Nannucci, -.. Leghorn hats, and capotes. Tusc. Nevill, J. B. & W., & Co. Ladies' underclothing, hosiery, drawers, &c. U. K. Neuber, F. Low-priced cotton hose, suitable for exportation. Sax. Opiges and Chazelle. Embroidered silk. Fr. Parker, J. Boots, strong and light. U. K. Parker and Sons. General excellence of boots and shoes.

Peplow, W. Workmanship, and application of spring to boots. Ù. K. Poirier, P. Self-coloured leather boots. Fr. Popinoff, Sophia. Shoes, slippers, and other articles. Prague, Glovers' Association. Gloves. Aus. Robert Werley and Co. Corsets. Pr. Shekonin, A. Embroidered boots and Rus. Simmonds and Woodrow. Selection of felt bonnets. U. K. Singer, J. Dress coats. Aus. Sofialioglou's Daughter (Constantinople). Veils embroidered in gold and pearls, with silver fringes. Solbrig, F. Adaptation in price to export demand in certain qualities of hosiery. Sax. Variety of Sulzberger and Akermann. Swiss straw plaits. Switz. Taylor and Co. Plushes made from waste silk. U. K. Thierry, C. A. Gentlemen's boots. Fr. Thomas and Son. High-class workmanship in boots. Thresher and Glenny. Fabric for under clothing in warm climates. Thurman, Piggot, and Co. Floss velvet U. K. gloves. Turkey, H.H. the Sultan of. Admirable collection of costumes. Tur. Van Beneden-Bruers, -.. Stays of good Belg. description without seams. Vyse and Sons. Case of bonnets. U. K. Vyse and Sons. Leghorn hats and capotes. Tusc. Walsh, W. Welted cork soles. U. K. Hosiery, Ward, Sturt, Sharp, and Ward. &c. U. K. Wemmer, J. Shoes for labouring men. Luxemburg. Welch and Sons. Hats and bonnets. U. K. Welch, Margetson, and Co. Braces, carriage rugs, ties, cravats, &c. U. K. Wex and Lindner. Hosiery of great ex-Whitby, B., jun. Habit lamb-skin gloves. U.K. Thread hosiery, with Wilson and Son. U. K. lace fronts.

HONOURABLE MENTION. -87.

CLASS XXI.—CUTLERY AND EDGE TOOLS.

- A. Cutlery, such as Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Ruzors, Scissors, and Shears.
- B. Files and other small Edge Tools, not included in Manufacturing Tools in Section VI.





Lemercier, R. J. Lithography and chromolithography. Pr. Lequesne, E. L. Dancing Faun, in bronze.

Lequesne, R. L. Dancing Faum, in bronse.
P. F.
Limmer, L. Variety of designs. U. K.
Macdonald, L. Ionic statue, in marble.
Rome.
Macdowell, P. Cupid, in marble, and Eve,
in plaster; Girl at Prayer, in marble.
U. K.
Massehal and Guynon, Painting on class

in plaster; Girl'at Prayer, in marble.

U. K.
Marcehal and Guynoo. Painting on glass.

Marshall, W. C. Sabrina, in marble. U. K.
Monti, E. Marble statue of Eve. Aus.
Peres and Co. Inlaid wood table. Spain.
Powers, H. Statue of the Greek Blave, in
marble.

U. S.
Ramus, J. M. Group in marble, Cophalus
and Procris.
Bastendel, E. Plaster group, "La Pieta;"
bas-reliefs in marble.

Sax.
Bogers, W. G. C. Oradle, carved in Turkey
box wood.

U. K.
Beaucou, J. Inlaid work.
Fr.
Salter, S. Model of St. Nicholas Church,
Hamburg.

Lisard.

U. K.
Behli, — Fainting on a vase.

Fr.
Sharp, T. Status, in marble, of Boy and
Lisard.

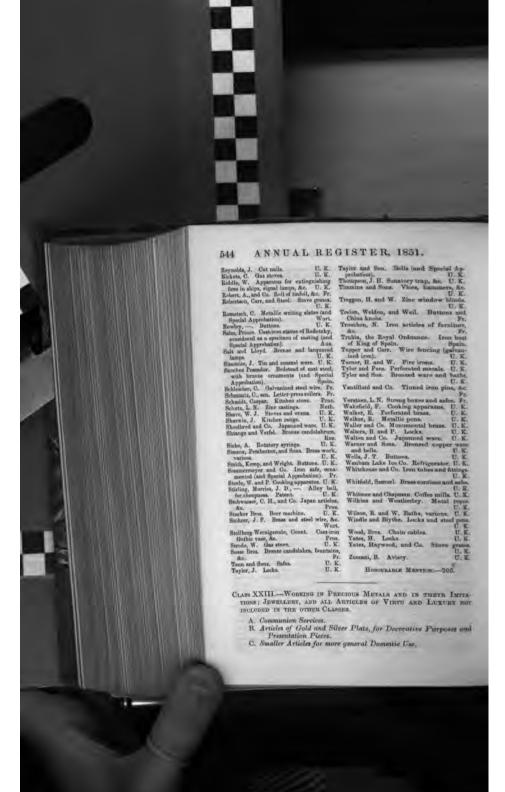
U. K.

Silbermann, G.
Simonis, R. Pla
Bouillon, and c
Strasza, G. Marb
Thrupp, F. Boy
thusa, both in
Tuerlinckx, J.

Tuerimexx, or ...
Vienna, Imperial radius Yindob graphy.
Wallia, T. W. (
Watson, the late man, in marble group, also in winkelman and graphic prints.
Wolf, A. Marillo, O. F. chilas.
Wyatt, M. D. needly.
Wyon, L. C. 1
traits of the

HOROURA

Mor





- D. Electro-plated Goods of all Descriptions, comp can be essented in Silver and other Metals. E. Sheffield and other plated Goods. F. Gitt and Or-molu Work.

- F. Gitt and Or-motu rrors.

 Jenellery.

 H. Ornaments and Toys worked in Iron, Steel, a which are neither Precious Metals nor Imit. Chataleines of Steel, Chains of Steel, is Steel, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Berlin Chains, Necklaces, Bracelets, &c.
- I. Enamelling and Damascene Work.
 J. Articles of Use or Curiosity not included in the ration

COUNCEL MEDAL.

Rikington, Mason, and Co. Artistic application of the electrotype.

Prement Meurice. Contributions represent Meurice.

General Research Contributions represented by defense, for the second of the contribution of the second Research Resea aemmerer and Zeftigen. Diadem, &c., in jewels. Rus. Assumers and Zerugen. Dracem, etc., in jevels. Rus. Lemonnier, G. Queen of Spain's jevels, Katel Bres. Sals, smoft-boxes, and Rustle Bres. Sals, smoft-boxes, and Proceedings of the State of the State

PRINE MEDAL.

Angell, J. Rammels. U. K.
Arbanel, J. Chimney decorations. Fr.
Auco, san. Dreading-cases.
Auco, tal. Silver ornaments and inlaid
work of dressing-cases.
Beanast, J. Fliagree.
Bouillets, Hyvelin, and Co. Artificial
stones. omistic, Hyvein, and Co. Artinetai stones. Fr. oyer, V. P. Electro-gold. Fr. rahmfeld and Guturf. Inkstand. Hamb. runssu, L. A. Articles of luxury. Fr. Vol. XCIII.

Caren, A. Damascen Christofle, C., and C. Creswick, T. J. & N. Dafrique, F. Cameo Desfontaines (Maiso: Cast-iron clock. Desfontaines (Maiso: Cast-iron clock. Dixon and Sons. B: Dubois, A. Engrave Durand, F. Tea-ser Durham, Joseph B. Dutertre, A. Ename Falloise, J. Damasc Gass, S. H. and D. S Golay Lereche, A. 1] Grandjean Perrenoud Haulick, G. F. Flor Heeley and Sons. C Ibbetson, Capt. L. Jahn and Bolin. Setti Keith, J. Chalices. Keller and Co. Ter carnelian, and jewe

Poussielgue Rusand, F Prélat, F. Gilt arms. N N

11





- C. Tender Porcelain.
- D. Stoneware, Glazed and Unglazed. E. Earthenware. F. Terra Cotta.

- G. Ornamented or Decorated.
 H. Productions for Architectural Purpo

Fischer, Moritz. I Gille, J. M. Porce Ground Communication of the Josephanes and J. Markey, T. J. and J. Mayer, T. J. and J. Sco. Mayer, T. J. and Co. Ridgery, J. J. & C. Ridgery, J. J. & C. Ridgery, J. J. & C. Ridgery, J. & C. Willey, J. & C COUNCIL MEDAL Minton, H., and Co. New application and beauty of design. Bèvres Manufactory. High art. Fr. PRIEM MENAL. Alcock, S., and Co. China. Bapteressee, J. F. Battons. Bapteressee, J. F. Battons. Basto, Finto, and Oc. Forcelain. Bavarian Porcelain Manufactory, the Boyal Porcelain Manufactory, the Boyal Porcelain. Betting, M. D. Porcelain. Medal and Special Approbation.) Bettignies, M. D. Porcelain. Medal and Special Approbation.) Bettignies, M. D. Porcelain. Medal and Special Approbation.) Botton, T. and K. Parian rease. U. K. Bourne, J. Stoneware. Den. Den. Finch, J. Baths, &c. PRIZE MEDAL. Villeroy and Boch. Wedgwood, T., an HONOURABL

CLASS XXVI .- DECORATIVE FURNITURE AND UPH PAPER-HANGINGS, PAPIER-MACHÉ, AND JAPA

- A. Decoration generally, including Ecclesiastic B. Furniture and Upholstery. C. Peper-Hangings. D. Papier-Maché, Japanned Goods, Pearl and

Beernaert, Antoins Bellangé, A. L. Ir Bouhardet, C. P. (Bourgery, Mada pierre.) Brains, C. T. Ja; Burroughes & Wat Capello, G. Ini pedestal. Cookes and Sons, sideboard. COUNCIL MEDAL Barbeienne and Co. (Joint Medal with Class xxii.) Bbony bookcase, mounted with brone. Fr. Delicourt, E. Paper-hangings. Fr. Feurdinoit, A. G. Carved sideboard of walnet wood. Fr. Leistler, C., and Son. Carved furniture in four rooms.
Liénard, M. J. Clock case and articles. Aus Couvert and Luc table. PRINE MEDAL Cremer, J. Marq Barbetti, A. Carved coffer. Barth Bros. Lady's work-table. Tusc. Bav. N N 2

1/





G. Combination of Iron and other Metals with Substances, for various useful Purposes.

OUNGIL MEDAL.

Desanges, A. Man in stone.

Roman messers. Malachite manufactured Doulan, D. A new I Demidoff, Messers. Malachite manufactured and decoration, Et. & G. Articles in decoration, H. & Go. Rescustic tiles. U. K. Seciety for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes. Sundry improvements in the construction of bricks, and the improvement of habitations for labouring classes.

PRIES MEDAL.

Desanges, A. Man in stone.

Co. Articles in decoration of the Labouring Classes.

Exact India Comp., the table.

Exact

PRINE MEDAL.

Amuller, E. F. Improved tiles. Fr. Blanchini, G. Table in Florentine mossic. U. K. U. K. work. Blackburn, B. Slate slabs.

Blackburn, B. Slate slabs.

Blackburn, B. Slate slabs.

Blackburn, M. H. Materials and workmanahly in terra cotta.

Borie Brea. Tubular bricks.

Bonebetti, Bendetto. Table in Bonnan Kapeller, L., and Somonic. Boschetti, Benedettio. Table in Roman Kopeller, L., and So Rome. J. Italiad marble table. Rome. J. Rome. Rome. J. Rome. Rome. J. Rome. Rom ablased. U. K.
Dallaneds, T. Taxan of oriental alabaster.
Roma.
Darmania, J., and Bona. Inlaid work is marbia.
Maita.
Dessars, P. P. Carred Malta store. Maita.
Dijant. A collection of worked and polished marbies ip Fortaga).
Port.
Delia Valle Ress. Table and rase in oraginia.
Tusc.

Ferguson, Miller, and cotta.
Francis and Sons. I Freeman, W. & J. G Gowans, J. Carved Haywood, H. and articles manufactu Meredith, J. H. Slal Micebeth, A. Bricks Moglia, Luigi. Wor

Myers, G. Carvings Noirmin, Jules, and chimneypiece. Organ, J. Font, obe time marble, from t



Ord and Armani. Various articles in coment.
Feaks, T. The and other objects in betro-mealing.
Feaks, T. The and other objects in terro-mealing goods.
Fears, W. Cornish granits and serpensing goods.
Fears, W. Cornish granits and serpensing goods.
Feature of Feature Control of the Control of Feature Pellam, J. Terra cotta.

Ramome and Pacaona Artificial sulca succe.

Ramome and Pacaona Artificial sulca succe.

Ramome and Pacaona Artificial sulca succe.

K. Endler, G. Inlaid marble table. U. K. Schine, Aspin, and Co. Illustrations of the succession of the succ

Binner and Whalley. Novel and another invention of marshic paste.

Stereon and Son, Martin's coment. U. K.
Stereon and Son, Martin's coment. U. K.
Stirling, T. jon. A collection of unit. K.
Tests, P. Carred stone.

Tests, P. Carred stone.

Theret, J. India and other works in marshe and pietro dirac.

Toscany, Rayal Translogical Institute of Specimens of worked and pollohod marble.

The Committee of the Committee of Specimens of worked and pollohod marble.

Virban Bres. Manufactures in artificial Virban Bres. Manufactures in artificial for the committee of the c Vischant Bres. Management of the stone atone atone white, J. B., and Sons. Illustrations of Forthand and other rements. T. K. Willick, E. F., and Co. Ladyshors term. Willies, no. otta.

cotta.

Wiedley, J. Inlaid marbla tables and other articles in marbls and spar. P. E. Woodrulf, T. Iulaid marble slabs. U. K. Workman, J. Waterproof bricks. U. K.

CLASS XXVIII.—MANUFACTURES FROM ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE ASS ANVIII.—MANUFACTURES PROM ANIMAL AND VEGETARIA SUBSTANCES, NOT REING WOVEN, FELTED, OR INCLUDED IN CTREE

nerross,

A. Manufactures from Caoutchoue.

B. Manufactures from Gutta Percha.

C. Manufactures from Feory, Portoiseshell, Shelts, Bone, Horn,

Brisiles, and Vegetable Frong,

General Manufactures from Wood (not being Furniture)

E. Manufactures from Straw, Gross, and other similar Materials.

F. Miscellaneous Manufactures from Animal and Vegetable Sub
stances.

Council Munal

Badin, J. C. F. Peather baskets. Fr. Bailey, J. Pals. Canada. Bulkfield and Co. Straw and shell work. Mauritias. Bardoffsky, T. Felt jugs.

Brown, H. British Ivory.

Grave, H. British Ivory.

U. K.
Clarkie and Serve work.

U. K.
Clarkie, Antholise.

Straw work.

Switz.

Grammack, E. Problesskall combs.

U. K.
Dienemer, C. Straw work.

Pros.

Dane, W. Chair [portupine quill].

Canada.

Dupout and Cu. Cark in sheets. Fr. Engeler, H. M., and Son. Painting broades. Pros. Goodyear, C. India rubber, U. S. Engeler, H. M., and Son. Fainting Gotta Fercha Co, the Gutta percha. U. K. Redalles and Margrave. Cork ven.

Facsaler, J. A. Milk tube Switz.

Pauvelle-Delebarre, Torioiseshell combs.

Pauri, J. Comb.
Fenn, J. Comb.
Fino, J. Brashen
Fosso, G. Brushes
Fosso, G. Brushes
Fosso, Witerproof sloaks
U. K.
Frimody, F. R. Brushes
U. K.
Geismar, L., and Ca. Carving in Isory
und bone
Geroma, Province of, Cork in almosts
Geroma, Province of, Cork in almosts
Sp.
Graig, Misses, Cormungia, &c., of shall
rail, Misses, Cormungia, &c., of shall

G. Combination of Iron and other Metals with Glass and other Substances, for various useful Purposes.

COUNCIL MEDAL

Barberi, the Cavaliere. A table in Roman mosaic. Rome. Demidoff, Messrs. Malachite manufactured into various articles of furniture and decoration. Rus. Minton, H., & Co. Encaustic tiles. U. K. Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes. Sundry improvements in the construction of bricks, and the improvement of habitations for labouring classes. U. K.

U.K. PRISE MEDAL Amuller, B. F. Improved tiles. Fr. Bianchini, G. Table in Florentine mosaic. Tusc. Blackburn, B. Slate slabs. U. K. Blanchard, M. H. Materials and workmanship in terra cotta. U. K. Borie Bres. Tubular bricks. Boschetti, Benedetto. Table in Roman Rome. Bossi, J. P. Inlaid marble table. Fr. Bottinelli, G. Mantelpiece. Aus. Boucher, T. Gas retort. Belg. Bowers, Chalinor, and Wooliscroft. Imitations of oak carvings in porcelain. U. K. Brown, R. (Surbiton Hill). Italian and Tusc. other tiles. Buoninaegni Bros. Table of Florentine mosaic. Tusc. Cantian, C. Table and other objects in marble and granite. Prus. Cheesewring Granite Company. Granite column. U. K. Metallic pavement. Chanot, A. Fr. Coates, R. J. Combination of iron and glass in the decorative part of the manufacture of stoves. U. K. Cowen, J., and Co. Gas retorts and other objects in fire-clay. U. K. Cundy, S. Tomb of Queen Philippa, in U.K. alabaster. Dallamoda, T. Tazza of oriental alabaster. Rome. Darmanin, J., and Sons. Inlaid work in marble. Malta, Decesare, P. P. Carved Malta stone. Malta. Déjeant. A collection of worked and polished marbles in Portugal, Port. Della Valle Bros. Table and rase in scagliola.

Desauges, A. Mantelpiece and pavement, in stone. Dolan, D. A new kind of scagliola work. Doulton and Watts, and H. Doulton and Co. Articles in stoneware and porcelain. Ù. K. Rast India Comp., the Hon. Inlaid chess India, table. Ekaterinburg, Imperial Polishing Manufac-tory of. Jasper vases. Rus. Ferguson, Miller, and Co. Vases in terra cotta. U. K. Francis and Sons. Parian cement. Freeman, W. & J. Granite obelisk. U. K. U.K. Gowans, J. Carved sandstone. Haywood, H. and R. Tiles and other articles manufactured in metallic clay. Hosken, R. Granite obelisk. Iles, C., and Co. Pedestal, &c., of a new material resembling marble. Kapeller, L., and Son. Graphite crucibles. Bav. Kolyvan, Imperial Polishing Manufactory Rus. Kullgren, C. A. Granite cross. Swed. & N. Lane and Lewis. Niche, and statue of St. Peter, in Caen stone. U. K. Lebrun, J. A., jun. Chimneypiece. Fr. Leelercq, Augustin. Chimneypiece. Belg. Lomas, J., and Sons. Chimneypiece of black Derbyshire marble, introducing inlaid work in marble. U. K. London Marble and Stone Working Comp. Various articles in sculptured marble. U.K. Granite vases, MacDonald and Leslie. U. K. pedestal, &c. U. K. Magnus, G. E. Enamelled slate. Margetts, T. K., and Eyles, H. Fout in U. K. Caen stone. Mayo and Co. Vases for mineral waters. . Meredith, J. H. Slabs of porphyry. U. K. Miesbach, A. Bricks and brick clay. Aus. Moglia, Luigi. Works in Roman mosaic. Rome. Myers, G. Carvings in Csen stone. U. K. Noirsain, Jules, and Co. Polished marble chimneypiece. Organ, J. Font, obeliaks, &c., of serpentine marble, from the Lizard, Cornwall.

Orsi and Armani. Various articles in Skinner and Whalley. Novel and useful U.K. invention of marble paste. cement. U. K. Peake, T. Tiles and other objects in Stevens and Son. Martin's cement. U. K. terro-metallic. U.K. Stirling, T., jun. A collection of manufac-Pearce, W. Cornish granite and serpentures in slate. U.K. Testa, F. Carved stone. Malta. tine goods. Theret, J. Inlaid and other works in Peterhoff, Imperial Polishing Manufactory marble and pietra-dura. Jewel casket, with basso-rilievo Tuscany, Royal Technological Institute of. mosaic, in pietra-dura. Specimens of worked and polished Poilleu Bros. Cenotaph of greenstone basalt. Fr. marble. Vallance, J. Inlaid marble tables. U. K. Pulham, J. Terra cotta. U. K. Ransome and Parsons. Artificial silica Virebent Bros. Manufactures in artificial stone. stone U. K. White, J. B., and Sons. Illustrations of Bedfern, G. Inlaid marble table. U. K. Robins, Aspin, and Co. Illustrations of Portland and other cements. U. K. Willock, E. P., and Co. Ladyshore terra Portland cement. U. K. Ruel, H. W. Crucibles. U. K. cotta. U.K. Seeley, J. Portland cement. Séguin, A. Marble mantelpiece. Woodley, J. Inlaid marble tables and U. K. Fr. other articles in marble and spar. U. K. Woodruff, T. Inlaid marble slabs. U. K. Seyssel Asphalte Comp. Pavement at the Workman, J. Waterproof bricks. U. K. East Entrance. U. K. Singer and Co. Mosaic pavement. U. K. HONOURABLE MENTION .- 97.

CLASS XXVIII.—MANUFACTURES FROM ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, NOT BEING WOVEN, FELTED, OR INCLUDED IN OTHER SECTIONS.

- A. Manufactures from Caoutchouc.
- B. Manufactures from Gutta Percha.
- C. Manufactures from Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Shells, Bone, Horn, Bristles, and Vegetable Ivory.
- D. General Manufactures from Wood (not being Furniture).

Fr.

Canada.

E. Manufactures from Straw, Grass, and other similar Materials. F. Miscellaneous Manufactures from Animal and Vegetable Sub-

COUNCIL MEDAL

stances.

Goodyear, C. India rubber. U. S. Gutta Percha Co., the. Gutta percha. U. K. Mackintosh and Co. India rubber. U. K.

PRISE MEDAL.

Badin, J. C. F. Feather baskets.

Bailey, J. Pails.

Balkfield and Co. Straw and shell work.

Mauritius.
Bardoffsky, T. Felt jugs.
Brown, H. British ivory. U. K.
Chatwin and Sons. Pearl work. U. K.
Claras, Ambroise. Straw work. Swits.
Crummack, E. Tortoiseshell combs. U. K.
D'Heureuse, C. Straw work. Prus.
Dunn, W. Chair (porcupine quill). Canada.

Duprat and Co. Cork in sheets. Engeler, H. M., and Son. Painting brushes. Prus. Redailes and Margrave. Cork veneer. U. K. Faessler, J. A. Milk tubs. Switz. Fauvelle-Delebarre, -.. Tortoiseshell combs. Fr. U.S. Fenn, J. Comb. Fino, J. Brushes. Sard. Foese, G. Brushes. Prus. Waterproof cloaks. U. K. Forster, —. Frinneby, F. R. Brushes. U. K. Geismar, L., and Co. Carving in ivory and bone. Gerona, Province of Cork in sheets. Sp. Greig, Misses. Cornucopia, &c., of shells. Bahamas.

Imitation tortoiseshell

Grey, the Countess. Basket and wreath of	Poir
flowers. Mauritius.	_ co
Grossman and Wagner. Articles in India	Prat
rubber. Fr.	Ran
Guinart, J. Corks and bungs. Spain.	Ren
Haas, F. P. Straw plaitings. Wurt.	Rigi
Habenicht, A. Ivory combs. Aus.	8ch
Hancock, C. Articles in gutta percha. U. K.	
Hayward Rubber Co. India-rubber shoes.	Shar
U. S.	
	Sher
Höltring and Höffken. India-rubber braces.	Smi
Prus.	Smi
Holtzapffel and Co. Turning in ivory.	Som
U. K.	Stai
Horan, H. Prepared whalebone. U. K.	Stai
Julin, N. Shell cameos. Belg.	Ster
Kehrli Bros. Articles carved in wood.	Tan
Switz.	Tay
Lang, G., Heirs of. Toys carved in wood.	The
Bav.	1 100
	m
Laurencot, B. Painting and other brushes.	Ton
Fr.	Tra
Leunenschloss, M. India-rubber braid. Fr.	
Lonckke-Haese, C. L. Brushes. Belg.	Tre
Loring, G. Water pails. U. S.	
Loring, G. Water pails. U. Š. MacGregor, J. W. Casks. U. K.	Tur
Manilla, Reconomical Soc. Cigar cases. Sp.	0
Marin, J. R. Spa-wood boxes. Belg.	Wa
Marshall, R. Dinner mats. Canada.	t
Massue, L. J. Ivory combs. Fr.	We
Maunder, J. Turning in ivory. U. K.	. b
	Wil
Moulton, S. C. India-rubber goods. U. S.	
Nickels, C., and Co. Articles in India	fi
rubber. U. K.	Wil
Nicolls, Miss. Shell work. Bahamas.	Wit
Nöel, —, sen. Ivory combs. Fr.	W٥
Pattak, G. Brushes. Aus.	
Philip, —. Tortoiseshell combs. Fr.	

Poinsignon, —. Imitation tortoisesnell
comba. Fr.
Pratt, Julius, & Co. Ivory veneer. U. S. Rangel. A. P. Wine cask. Port.
Rigby, R. R. Brushes. U. K. Schwars, J. Mother-of-pearl ornaments.
Aus.
Shaw, C. Mechanical sculpture. U. K. Shea, Capt. Carved coal and pearl. China.
Smith, A. Painting brushes. U. K. Smith, T. Truck baskets. U. K.
Somzé-Mahy, H. Floor brushes. Belg. Staight, D., & Sons. Ivory veneer. U. K.
Staight, T. Carved ivory and pearl. U. K. Stevenson, J. and J. Combs. U. K.
Tandler, S. Straw flowers. Aus.
Taylor, B. Tower of vegetable ivory. U. K. Thesen, N. P. Carving in wood.
Swed. and Nor.
Tomassia, L. Willow plait. Aus.
Trancart, A. A. Tortoiseshell combs.
Fr. and Alg.
Treloar, T. Mats, &c., of cocce-nut fibre.
U. K.
Turkey, H. H. the Sultan of. Collection
of horn and ivory. Tur.
Wansborough, J. Waterproof cloth in imi-
tation of velvet. U. K.
Westall and Co. Manufactures in whale-
bone. U. K.
Wildey and Co. Mats, &c., of cocos-nut
fibre. U. K.
Williams, H. Eccentric ivory turning. U. K.
Wirtz, J. Wood carving. Switz.
Wolf, Ivory carving. Fr.

HONOURABLE MENTION.-15.

CLASS XXIX.—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES AND SMALL WARES.

A. Perfumery and Soap.

B. Articles for Personal Use, as Writing-desks, Dressing-cases,
Work-boxes, when not exhibited in connection with Precious
Metals (XXIII.), and Travelling Gear generally.

C. Artificial Flowers.

D. Candles, and other means of giving Light.

E. Confectionary of all kinds.

F. Beads and Toys, when not of Hardware, Fans, &c.

G. Umbrellas, Parasols, Walking-sticks, &c.

H. Fishing Tackle of all kinds, Archery.

I. Games of all kinds.

J. Taxidermy.

K. Other Miscellaneous Manufactures.

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Constantin, J. Marques. Flowers, in cambric. Fr.

De Milly, L. A. Invention of practical methods of using lime in the manufacture of stearic candles, and the use of boracic acid in the preparation of wicks. Fr.





Lemercier, R. J. Lithography and chromolithography. Fr.
Lequesne, E. L. Dancing Faun, in bronze.
Fr.
Limmer, L. Variety of designs. U. K.
Macdonald, L. Ionic statue, in marble.
Rome.

Macdowell, P. Cupid, in marble, and Rve, in plaster; Girl at Prayer, in marble. U. K.

in plaster; Girl at Prayer, in marble, U. K.
Marcchal and Guynon. Painting of jeas.
Marshall, W. C. Sabrina, in marble. U. K.
Monti, E. Marble natue of Bre. A. K.
Peres and Co. Inlaid wood table. Spain.
Fowers, H. Statze of the Greek Slave, in marble.
U. S.
Ramus, J. M. Group in marble, Osphalus and Procris in marble.
Eletschel, E. Plaster group, "Le Pieta;" base reliefs in marble.
Ear.
Rogers, W. G. Cradis, carved in Turkey.
Nowwood. Inlaid work.
L. K.
Schilt, — Painting on a vase.
Sharp, T. Statze, in marble, of Boy and Liesard.

Silbermann, G. Cl Simonia, B. Plast Bouillon, and oth Strassa, G. Marble Thrupp, F. Boy a thusa, both in m Tuerlinckx, J. Ma

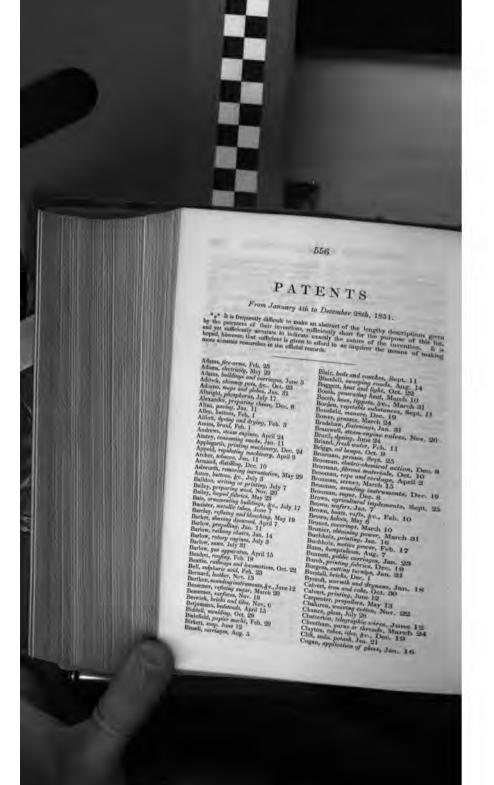
Vienna, Imperial P radisus Vindobor graphy. Wallis, T. W. Car Watson, the late M man, in marble; group, also in ma Winkelmann and S

Winkelmann and S graphic prints. Wolff, A. Marble g Wustlich, O. Pori china. Wyatt, M. D. Go nerally.

wyatt, m. ... nerally. Wyon, L. C. Mec traits of the Roj

HONOURABLE

MORRY



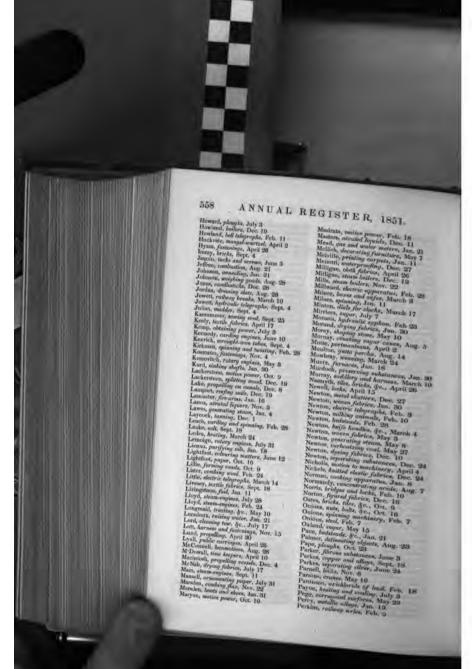


PATENTS.

Colt, fire-erran, Nov. 22
Cook, matellie tubes, lan. 3
Cook, carbonate of sode, May 3
Corry, matering, Jan. 2
Coutant, hardmany rows, April 15
Cowper, propering cotton, July 3
Cowper, propering cotton, July 3
Cowper, propering cotton, July 3
Cowper, sode-order, Jan. 13
Cowper, spectrating, Lan. 2
Cowper, sode-order, Jan. 14
Cowper, sode-order, Jan. 15
Cowper, sode-order, Jan. 16
Cowper, sode-order, Jan. 16
Cowper, sode-order, Jan. 17
Crons, territis fabrics, April 8
Crotol, Lones, June 17
Crons, territis fabrics, April 8
Curson, corpost and rugs, Oct. 9
Cuncon, woom-fabrics, Oct. 9
Datlor, railways, April 36
Davies, what carriagies, Jan. 31
Davies, what carriagies, Jan. 3
Davies, man firances, Aug. 6
Design, could carriagies, Jan. 3
Deletons, colouring matter, May 6
Design, sode-order in matter, May 6
Derica, colouring match, May 14
De Sola, copper minowals, Dec. 23
Dictionos, Lects, Nov. 6
Dover, versity aways, Cot. 16
Drake, propellers, Sopt. 4
Dumon, tota, Nov. 3
Distance, Lock, Nov. 6
Dover, versity aways, Luly 17
Dircks, propellers, Sopt. 4
Dumon, attar, July 22
Dumant, detric Lauler 13
Billiot, coveral battons, Dec. 19
Ellis, plates of iron, Feb. 27
Ellis plates of iron, Feb. 27
Ellis plates of iron, Feb. 27
Ellis plates of iron, Feb. 27
Ellis, plates of iron, Feb. 31
Fostianemoreus, mills, Mars 19

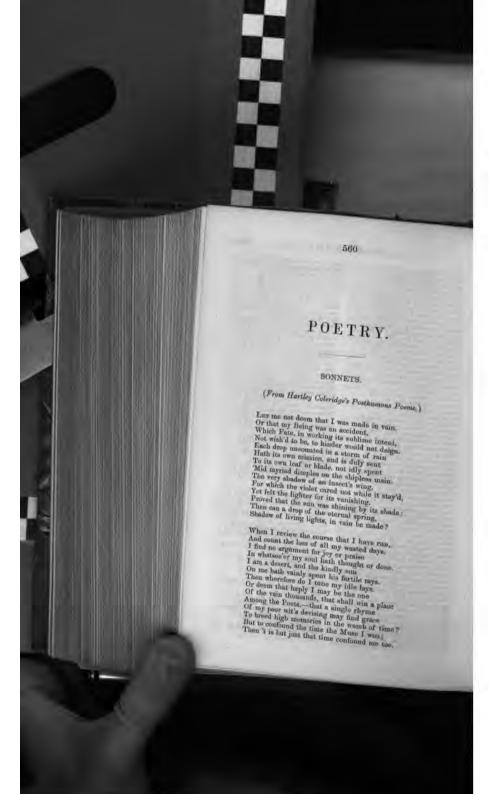
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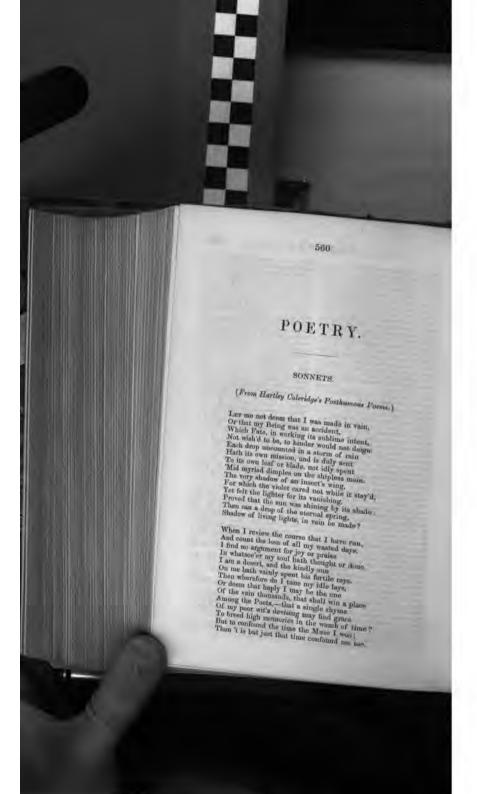
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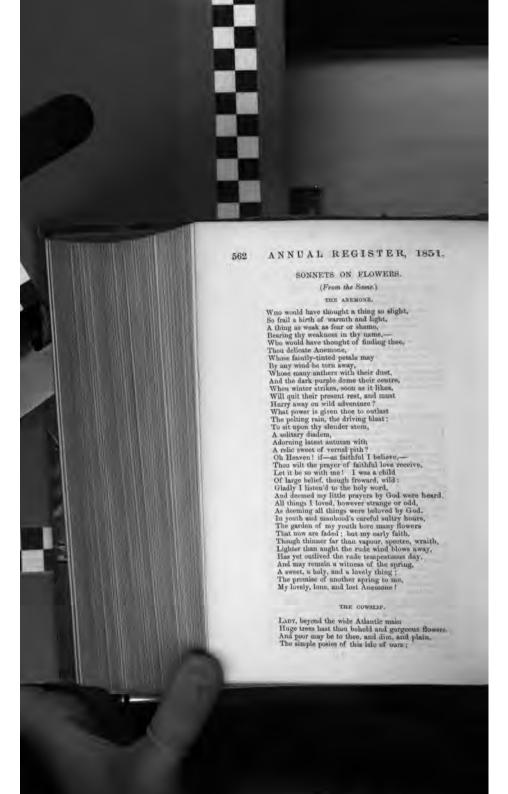


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PUETRY.

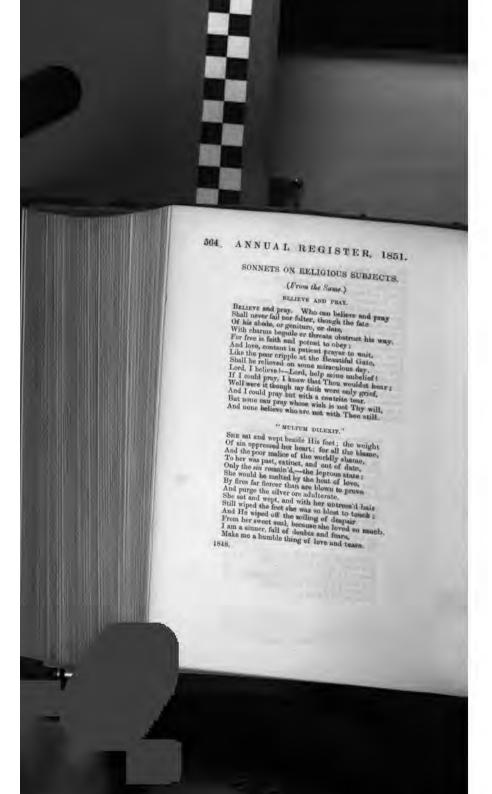
Yet, lady, humbly I present to thee
A flower refined in her simplicity.
The lady Cowalip, that, amid the grass,
Is tall and comely as a virgin queen.
The Primrose is a bonny peasant lass,
The bold and full-blown beauty of the gree
She seems on mossy bank, in forest glade,
Most meet to be the Cowalip's waiting-mis
But the coy Cowalip—coy, though dom'd
In state erect upon the open field—
Declines her head; the lady of the land,
That must be public, fain would be conceal
Knowing how much she ought to all impar
Yet much retaining with an artless art;
For there is beauty in the cowalip bell
That must be sought for ere it can be spied
And her pure perfume must be known full
Before its goodness can be testified;
And therefore do I give the flower to thee,
Thinking thee better than I know or see.

EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS; OR, EYE-BRIC

THERE is a flower, a tiny flower, Its hue is white, but close within 't There is a spot of golden tint; Therein abides a wondrous juice, That hath, for such as know its use, A sweet and holy power.

It is a little Euphrasy,
Which you no doubt have often seen
Mid the tall grass of meadow green;
But never deem'd so wee a wight
Endow'd with medicinal might
To clear the darken'd eye.

And may be now it hath no more The virtue which the kindly fays Bestow'd in fancy's holy days; Yet still the gold-eyed weedie springs, To show how pretty little things Were hallow'd long of yore.

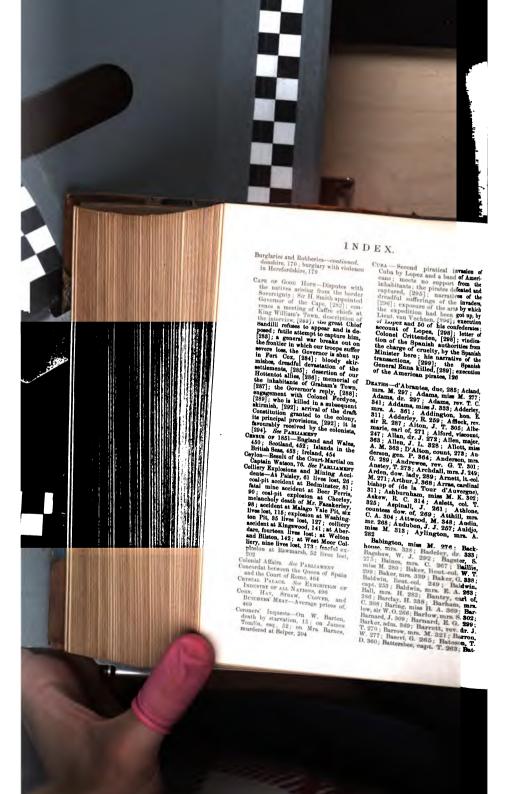




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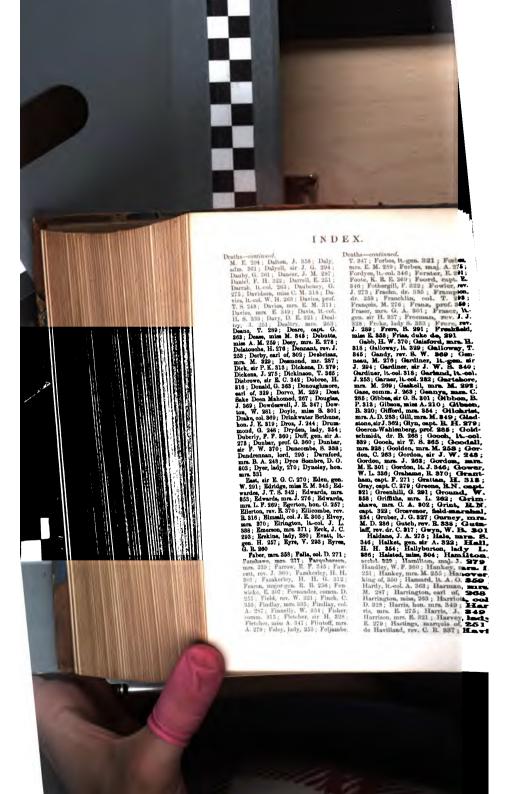
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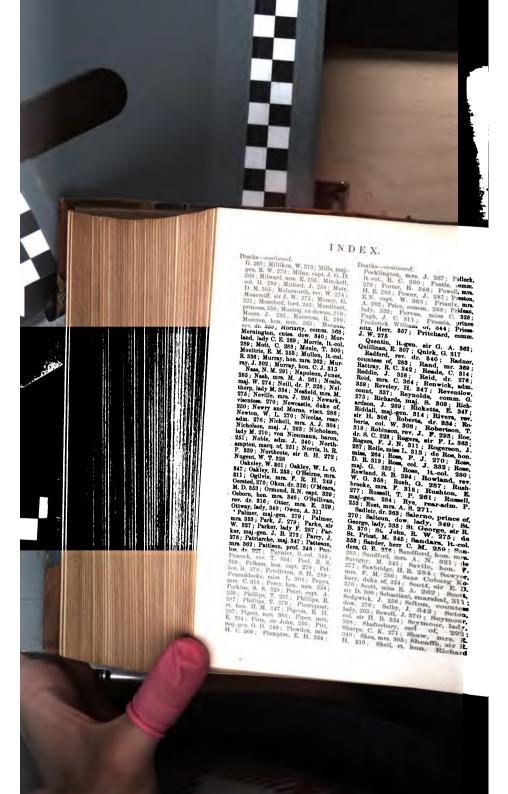
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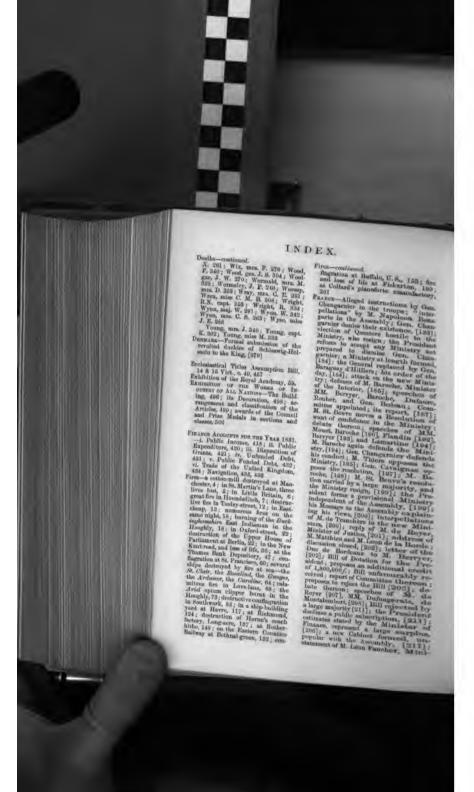
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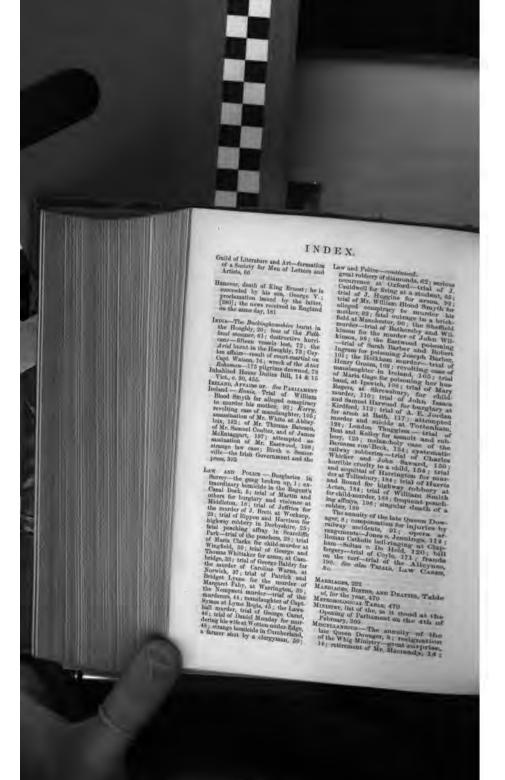
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